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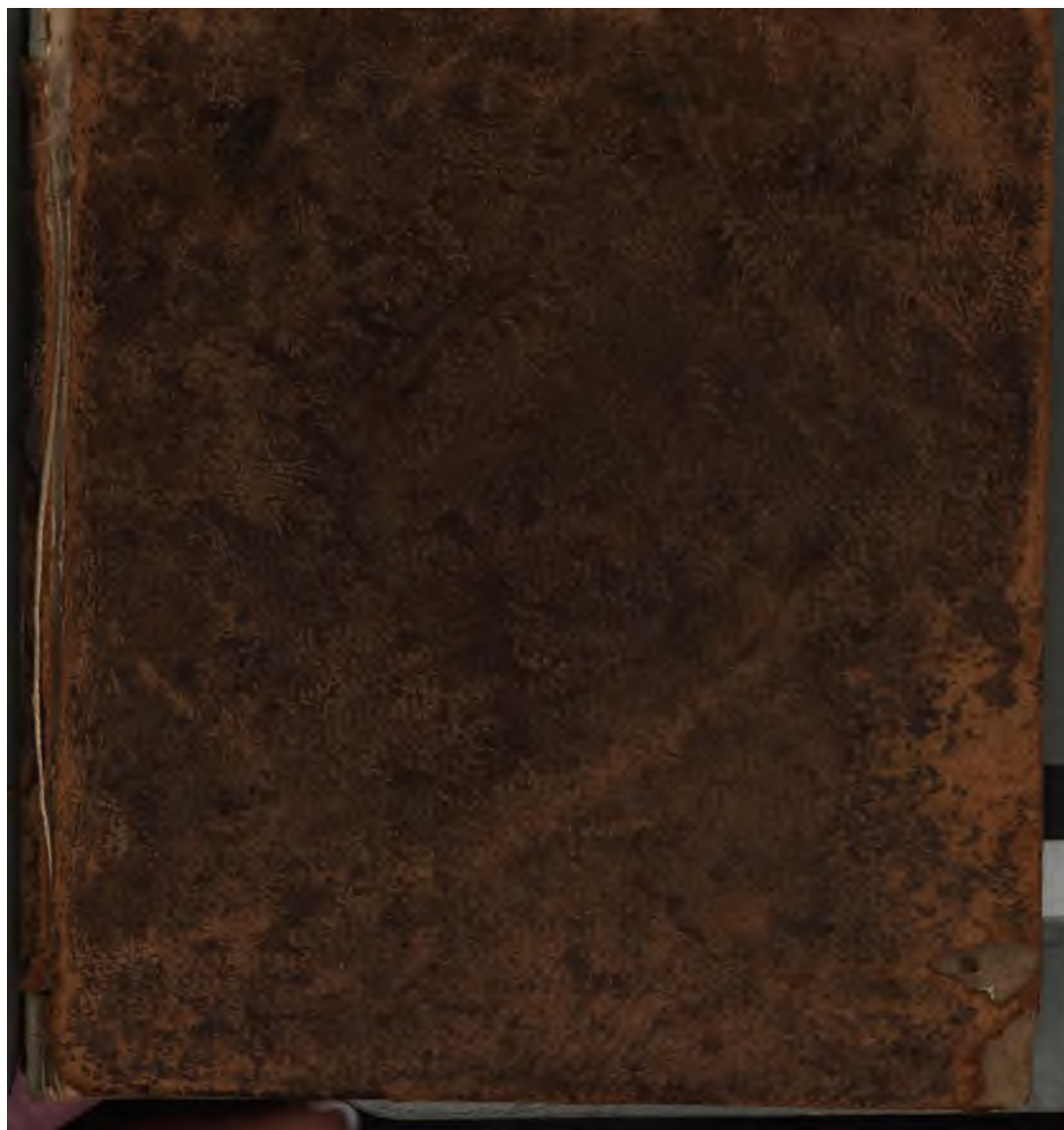
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COBB'S
ABRIDGMENT
OR
J. WALKER'S
CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DIC
AND
EXPOSITOR
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
CAREFULLY COMPILED FROM THE LONDON QUARTO EDITIONS, BY
INSPECTION OF THE AUTHOR;

MR. WALKER'S PRINCIPLES
OF
ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUN
ARE STRICTLY FOLLOWED:

AND IN ADDITION,
*Each Word is systematically divided; the SECONDARY ACCENT noted; the PLURAL
and Preterit of VERBS, the PARTICLES and the VARIABLE ADJECTIVE
and all useless Repetitions of Words are avoided*

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
CONCISE PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCI
AND
RULES FOR ACCENTUATION AND THE DIVISION

WITH AN
APPENDIX,
CONTAINING A CLASS OF WORDS WHICH ARE IN COMMON USE
AND NOT FOUND IN WALKER'S DICTIONARY

PARTICULARLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

BY LYMAN COBB,
AUTHOR OF THE SPELLING-BOOK.

Candid, thorough, and impartial examination and criticism, are the sure and only means of

STEREOTYPED BY A. CHANDLER.

HARTFORD:
PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM ANDERSON
1841.

Northern District of New-York, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the seventh day of May, in the fifty first year of the Independence of the States of America, A. D. 1827, Lyman Cobb, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"Cobb's Abridgment of J. Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, and Expositor of the English Language, fully compiled from the London quarto editions, published under the inspection of the Author; in which Mr. Cobb's principles of Orthography and Pronunciation are strictly followed: and in addition, each word is systematically the secondary Accent noted; the plurals of Nouns, the present tense and preterit of Verbs, the Participles variable Adjectives are inserted; and all useless repetitions of words are avoided; to which are prefixed, Concises of Pronunciation, and rules for Accentuation and the division of Words: with an Appendix, containing Words which are in common use in this country, and not found in Walker's Dictionary. Particularly designed for use of Schools. By Lyman Cobb, Author of the Spelling Book."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the time mentioned;" and also, to an Act, entitled, "an Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'an Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching and other prints."

R. R. LANSING
Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York

PREFACE.

WHEN we take into consideration the great number of Abridgments of Walker's Dictionary (not less than ten or twelve different kinds) now published in this country, an apology to the publick for augmenting that number may be deemed requisite.

The object and design of the author of this compilation were twofold : first ; to furnish his fellow-citizens with a correct Abridgment of Mr. Walker's London Quarto Dictionary, in which he has endeavoured to exhibit the orthography and pronunciation of that invaluable work agreeably to Mr. Walker's design, and to avoid all innovations which have been made by compilers and publishers of former Abridgments : secondly ; to add some new and useful improvements which will, it is believed, make this compilation more complete, of greater utility, and more acceptable to the publick than any former work of the kind.

Conceiving the division of words of great utility and advantage in the attainment of a correct pronunciation, and also of much importance to the writer, each word has been systematically divided.

It is a remarkable fact, that, although all of our Lexicographers have written largely upon the importance, use, and absolute necessity of the Secondary Accent, yet none of them have given a character to direct us in its application. To remedy this evident defect, a character has been introduced into this work.

As the Plurals of Nouns, Participles, and Preterits have not heretofore been inserted in our Dictionaries, much perplexity has existed relative to their orthography. Hence we often see *monies* for *moneys*, *attornies* for *attorneys*, *benefited* for *benefitted*, *guarantees* for *guaranties*, *guaranteed* for *guarantied*, &c. &c. It was, therefore, considered of great importance that these words should be contained in a Dictionary.

With this view of the subject the compiler has inserted all of the Plurals of Nouns and the Present Tense of Verbs which form an additional syllable by the addition of *s*, or *es*, as *cases*, *teaches* ; those which end with *y*, or two vowels, as *duties*, *guaranties*, *valleys*, *folies*, &c. ; those nouns which are not regular in their formation, as *wharves*, *emphases*, &c. : all Participles and Preterits of Verbs, as *admitting*, *admitted*, *rioting*, *riveted*, &c. : the comparative and superlative degree of Adjectives, generally, except those which are more properly compared by *more* and *most*, as *greater*, *greatest*, *wiser*, *wisest*, &c.

Believing it to be of no advantage in an Abridgment, but rather an injury, to spell the word twice when it is pronounced as it is spelled, it has been inserted but once in such cases, as *abate*, *banish*, except when differently accented.

The following evident defects are common in all former Abridgments of Walker.

Many words of different orthography, or accentuation and definition are spelled, or accented only once, whereby the two are confounded in one. Many words are defined by one other word only reciprocally, neither of which is otherwise defined in the book. Many words are spelled in the definitions differently from the text of the same book. Numerous cases occur in which the words used in the definitions are not embodied in the text nor defined at all in the Dictionary. These last two mentioned defects are not only to be found in the Abridgments of Walker, but are usual in the extensive Dictionaries of Walker, Johnson, Sheridan, Webster, &c. &c. Many words are spelled two or three different ways with the same definition, which has caused much perplexity and embarrassment. These are inserted with one orthography only. These errors and defects are so numerous that a complete correction of them can scarcely be expected, when the arduousness of the task is taken into consideration in connexion with the great additions which have been made in this Abridgment.

The Preterits of many Irregular Verbs not before in any Dictionary have been inserted in this.

As a knowledge of the principles is indispensably necessary to the attainment of correctness in Pronunciation, it is to be presumed the Concise Principles prefixed to this work will be a great assistance to the student.

The derivative words not being defined, it was thought advisable to insert them immediately after the primitives, although in some instances at variance with strict alphabetical arrangement.

The Appendix of words not in Walker's Dictionary, will, it is believed, be a great acquisition to the language. Many of these words are used by Walker and Johnson in their definitions, although omitted in the text.

As much embarrassment exists, both to the writer and compositor, relative to the distinguishing of compound words from simple ones, when divided at the end of a line, a character which will relieve this perplexity has been introduced in the Appendix as a specimen.

Every exertion has been made to render this Abridgment correct and accurate. That the work is perfect is not presumed ; but the compiler can assure the publick with much confidence, that it contains less errors than the former Abridgments.

Should this compilation meet with a kind and favourable reception in this enlightened community, and prove a correct and useful guide to the youth of our country in the attainment of their education, the compiler will consider himself honourably and fully rewarded.

TTRACA, August, 1822

*The following is extracted from the preface originally prefixed to Mr. V
Quarto Dictionary.*

FEW subjects have of late years more employed the pens of every class of critics, than the improvement of the English Language. The greatest abilities in the nation have been exerted in cultivating and reforming it; thousand minor critics have been wanting to add their mite of amendment to their native tongue. Johnson, with mind and just taste made him capable of enriching and adorning the language with original composition, ascended to the drudgery of disentangling, explaining, and arranging it, and left a lasting monument of his ability and patience; and Dr. Lowth, the politest scholar of the age, has veiled his superiority in his short *Introductory English Grammar*. The ponderous folio has gravely vindicated the rights of analogy; and the light ephe- meris news has corrected errors in Grammar, as well as in Politics, by slyly marking them in Italicks.

Nor has the improvement stopped here. While Johnson and Lowth have been insensibly operating on the order and construction of our language, its pronunciation has not been neglected. The importance of a consistent pronunciation was too obvious to be overlooked; and the want of this consistency and regularity has induced ingenious men to endeavour at a reformation; who, by exhibiting the regularities of pronunciation, and pointing out its analogies, have reclaimed some words that were not irrecoverably fixed in a wrong sound, and prevented being perverted by ignorance or caprice.

Among those writers who deserve the first praise on this subject, is Mr. Elphinstone; who, in his *Principles of the English Language*, has reduced the chaos to a system; and, by a deep investigation of the analogies of our language, laid the foundation of a just and regular pronunciation.

After him, Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement by his *Rhetorical Dictionary*; in which the words are divided into syllables as they are pronounced, and figures placed over the vowels, to indicate their different sounds; this gentleman has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of doubtful and difficult pronunciations; those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would be most useful.

To him succeeded Mr. Sheridan, who not only divided the words into syllables, and placed figures over them as Dr. Kenrick had done, but, by spelling these syllables as they are pronounced, seemed to complete the Pronouncing Dictionary, and to leave but little expectation of future improvement. It must, indeed, be confessed that Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary is greatly superiour to every other that preceded it; and his method of conveying the pronunciation of words, by spelling them as they are pronounced, is highly rational and useful. But here sincerity stops. Numerous instances of impropriety, inconsistency, and want of acquaintance with the analogies of the language sufficiently show that his Dictionary is upon the whole imperfect, and that ample room was left for another, which might better answer the purpose of a Guide to Pronunciation.

The last writer on this subject is Mr. Nares, who, in his *Elements of Orthoepey*, has shown a clearness of judgment and an extent of observation which deserve the highest encomiums. His Preface alone proves him an elegant and accurate philosopher; and his Alphabetical Index, referring near five thousand words to the rules for pronouncing them, is a new and useful method of treating the subject; but he seems, on many occasions, to have mistaken the best usage, and to have paid too little attention to the first principles of pronunciation.

Thus I have ventured to give my opinion of my rivals and competitors, and I hope without envy or partiality. Perhaps it would have been policy in me to have been silent on this head, for fear of putting the public in others have written on the subject as well as myself; but this is a narrow policy, which, under the colour of doing good to others, is calculated to raise ourselves at their expense. A writer who is conscious he deserves the attention of the public, (and unless he is thus conscious he ought not to write,) must not only wish to be compared with others, but will promote the comparison, by informing his readers what others have done, and how he surpasses them; and if this be done with fairness and without acrimony, it can be inconsistent with modesty, than it is with honesty and plain-dealing.

The work I have offered on the subject has, I hope, added something to the public stock; as I have endeavoured to unite the science of Mr. Elphinstone, the method of Mr. Nares, and the general utility of Mr. Sheridan.

With respect to the explanation of words, except in very few instances, I have scrupulously followed Dr. Johnson. His Dictionary has been deemed lawful plunder by every subsequent lexicographer; and so servilely has it been copied, that such words as he must have omitted merely by mistake, as *predilection*, *respectable*, *descriptive*, *subterfuge*, *interference*, and many others, are neither in Mr. Sheridan's, Dr. Kenrick's, nor several other Dictionaries.

CONCISE PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION.

THE First Principles or Elements of Pronunciation are Letters. The Letters of the English Language are: *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.*

To these may be added certain combinations of letters sometimes used in printing; as, *ff, ft, fl, ft, ft.*

In considering the sounds of these first principles of language, we find that some are so simple and unmixed, that there is nothing required but the opening of the mouth to make them understood, and to form different sounds; whence they have the names of *vowels*, or *voices*, or *vocal sounds*. On the contrary, we find that there are others, whose pronunciation depends on the particular application and use of every part of the mouth, as the teeth, the lips, the tongue, the palate, &c. which yet cannot make any one perfect sound but by their union with those vocal sounds; and these are called *consonants*, or letters sounding with other letters.

Definition of Vowels and Consonants.

Vowels are generally reckoned to be five in number; namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; *W* is a vowel when it is preceded by *a, e*, or *o* in the same syllable; *Y* is a vowel when it is in the middle or at the end of a syllable, and sometimes at the beginning of a syllable, as in *parox-ysm*. *W* is a consonant at the beginning of a word or syllable, or when it is preceded by *d, s, t*, or *th*, as in *well, dwell, swing, &c.* *Y* is always a consonant at the beginning of a word.

The definition of a vowel, as little liable to exception as any, seems to be the following: A vowel is a simple sound formed by a continued effusion of the breath, and a certain conformation of the mouth, without any alteration in the position, or any motion of the organs of speech, from the moment the vocal sound commences till it ends.

A consonant may be defined to be, an interruption of the effusion of vocal sound, arising from the application of the organs of speech to each other.

Agreeably to this definition, vowels may be divided into two kinds,—the simple and compound. The simple, *a, e, o*, are those which are formed by one conformation of the organs only; that is, the organs remain exactly in the same position at the end as at the beginning of the letter; whereas, in the compound vowels, *i* and *u*, the organs alter their position before the letter is completely sounded; nay, these letters, when commencing a syllable, do not only require a different position of the organs in order to form them perfectly, but demand such an application of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, as is inconsistent with the nature of a pure vowel; for the first of these letters, *i*, when sounded alone, or ending a syllable with the accent upon it, is a real diphthong, composed of the sounds of *a* in *father*, and of *e* in *the*, exactly correspondent to the sound of the noun *eye*; and when this letter commences a syllable, as in *min-ion, pin-ion, &c.* the sound of *e* with which it terminates is squeezed into a consonant sound, like the double *e* heard in *queen*, different from the simple sound of that letter in *queen*, and this squeezed sound in the commencing *i* makes it exactly similar to *y* in the same situation; which, by all grammarians, is acknowledged to be a consonant. The latter of these compound vowels, *u*, when initial, and not shortened by a consonant, commences with this squeezed sound of *e* equivalent to the *y*, and ends with a sound given to *oo* in *woo* and *coo*, which makes its name in the alphabet exactly similar to the pronoun *you*. If, therefore, the common definition of a vowel be just, these two letters are so far from being simple vowels, that they may more properly be called semi-consonant diphthongs.

That *y* and *w* are consonants when they begin a word, and vowels when they end one, is generally acknowledged by the best grammarians; and yet Dr. Lowth has told us, that *w* is equivalent to *oo*; but if this were the case, it would always admit of the particle *an* before it: for though we have no word in the language which commences with these letters, we plainly perceive, that if we had such a word, it would readily admit of *an* before it, and consequently that these letters are not equivalent to *oo*. Thus we find, that the common opinion, with respect to the double capacity of these letters, is perfectly just.

Besides the vowels already mentioned, there is another simple vowel sound found under the *oe* in
1 *

words *woo* and *coo*; these letters have, in these two words, every property of a pure vowel; but found in *food*, *mood*, &c. and in the word *too*, pronounced like the adjective *two*, here the *oo* squeezed sound, occasioned by contracting the mouth, so as to make the lips nearly touch each other and this makes it, like the *i* and *u*, not so much a double vowel, as a sound between a vowel and consonant.

Classification of Vowels and Consonants.

Vowels and consonants being thus defined, it will be necessary, in the next place, to arrange into such classes as their similitudes and specific differences seem to require.

Letters, therefore, are naturally divisible into vowels and consonants.

The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and *æ* and *y* when ending a syllable.

The consonants are, *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z*; and *w* when beginning a syllable and *y* generally.

The vowels may be subdivided into such as are simple and pure, and into such as are compound impure. The simple or pure vowels are such as require only one conformation of the organs to them, and no motion in the organs while forming.

The compound or impure vowels are such as require more than one conformation of the organs to form them, and a motion in the organs while forming. These observations premised, we may call following scheme,

An Analogical Table of the Vowels.

<i>a</i> pa-per,	} simple or pure vowels.	<i>i</i> ti-tle,	} com- pound or impure vowels.
<i>a</i> fa-ther,		<i>y</i> ty-rant,	
<i>a</i> wa-ter,		<i>u</i> lu-cid,	
<i>e</i> me-tre,		<i>w</i> pow-er,	
<i>o</i> no-ble,			
<i>oo</i> coo,			

Diphthongs and Triphthongs enumerated.

Two vowels forming but one syllable are generally called a diphthong, and three a triphthong: are the following—

<i>ae</i> pae-an,	<i>ee</i> reed,	<i>ia</i> spe-cial,	<i>oo</i> moon,	<i>ui</i> lan-guid,	<i>ieu</i> a-dieu,
<i>ai</i> jail,	<i>ei</i> ceil,	<i>ie</i> friend,	<i>ou</i> found,	<i>uy</i> buy,	<i>iew</i> view,
<i>au</i> laud,	<i>eo</i> peo-ple,	<i>io</i> pas-sion,	<i>ow</i> now,	<i>aye</i> (for ever),	<i>iou</i> fac-tious,
<i>aw</i> law,	<i>eu</i> feud,	<i>oa</i> coat,	<i>oy</i> boy,	<i>eau</i> beau-ty,	<i>oeu</i> man-oeuvre,
<i>ay</i> lay,	<i>ew</i> few,	<i>oe</i> toe,	<i>ua</i> guard,	<i>eou</i> gor-geous,	<i>woy</i> buoy.
<i>ea</i> lean,	<i>ey</i> they,	<i>ai</i> voice,	<i>ue</i> ar-gue,		

There are two kinds of diphthongs,—*proper* and *improper*.

A *proper* diphthong is that in which both the vowels are sounded, as *oi* in *toil*.

An *improper* diphthong is that in which but one of the vowels is sounded, as *ai* in *jail*.

Consonants enumerated and distinguished into Classes.

The consonants are divisible into mutes, semivowels, and liquids.

The mutes are such as emit no sound without a vowel, as *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The semivowels are such as emit a sound without the concurrence of a vowel, as *f, v, s, z*, soft or *j*.

The liquids are such as flow into, or unite easily with the mutes, as *l, m, n, r*.

But, besides these, there is another classification of the consonants, of great importance to a just of the nature of the letters, and that is, into such as are sharp or flat, and simple or aspirated.

The sharp consonants are, *b, p, f, t, s, k, c* hard.

The flat consonants are, *d, v, d, z, g* hard.

The simple consonants are those which have always the sound of one letter unmixed with other *b, p, f, v, k, g* hard, and *g* soft or *j*.

The mixed or aspirated consonants are those which have sometimes a hiss or aspiration joined with them, which mingles with the letter, and alters its sound, as *t* in *motion*, *d* in *soldier*, *s* in *mission*, and *z* in *azure*.

There is another distinction of consonants, arising either from the seat of their formation, or from those organs which are chiefly employed in forming them. The best distinction of this kind seems to be that which divides them into labials, dentals, gutturals, and nasals.

The labials are, *b, p, f, v*. The dentals are, *t, d, s, z*, and soft *g* or *j*. The gutturals are, *k, q, c* hard, and *g* hard. The nasals are, *m, n*, and *ng*.

These several properties of the consonants may be exhibited at one view in the following table, which may be called,

An Analogical Table of the Consonants.

Mute labials	{ sharp <i>p</i> , <i>pomp</i> flat <i>b</i> , <i>bomb</i>	labio-nasal liquid <i>m</i> .
Hissing labials	{ sharp <i>f</i> , <i>if</i> flat <i>v</i> , <i>of</i>	
Mute dentals	{ sharp <i>t</i> , <i>tat</i> flat <i>d</i> , <i>dad</i>	{ <i>etch</i> , <i>edge</i> , or <i>j</i> } dento-nasal liquid <i>n</i> .
Hissing dentals	{ sharp <i>s</i> , <i>say</i> flat <i>z</i> , <i>as</i>	
Lisping dentals	{ sharp <i>eth</i> , <i>death</i> . flat <i>the</i> , <i>scythe</i> .	{ <i>esh</i> , <i>passion</i> } dental liquid <i>l</i> .
Gutturals	{ sharp <i>k</i> , <i>kick</i> flat <i>g</i> , (hard) <i>gag</i>	guttural liquid <i>r</i> .
Dento-guttural or nasal	<i>ng</i> , <i>hang</i> .	

Vowels and consonants being thus defined and arranged, we are the better enabled to enter upon an inquiry into their different powers, as they are differently combined with each other.

Of the Influence of Accent on the Sounds of the Letters.

It may be first observed, that the exertion of the organs of speech, necessary to produce the accent or stress, has an obvious tendency to preserve the letters in their pure and uniform sound, while the relaxation or feebleness which succeeds the accent, as naturally suffers the letters to slide into a somewhat different sound, a little easier to the organs of pronunciation. Thus, the first *a* in *cabbage* is pronounced distinctly with the true sound of that letter, while the second *a* goes into the obscure sound of *i* short, the most slender of all sounds; so that *cabbage* and *village* have the *a* in the last syllable scarcely distinguishable from the *e* and *i* in the last syllables of *college* and *vestige*.

In the same manner the *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, coming before *r* in a final unaccented syllable, go into an obscure sound, so nearly approaching to the short *u*, that if the accent were carefully kept upon the first syllables of *liar*, *lier*, *elixir*, *mayor*, *martyr*, &c. these words, without any perceptible change in the sound of their last syllables, might all be written and pronounced *lieur*, *lieur*, *elixur*, *mayur*, *matur*, &c.

The consonants also are no less altered in their sound by the position of the accent than the vowels. The *k* and *s* in the composition of *x*, when the accent is on them, in *exercise*, *execute*, &c. preserve their strong pure sound; but when the accent is on the second syllable, in *exact*, *exonerate*, &c. these letters slide into the duller and weaker sounds of *g* and *z*, which are easier to the organs of pronunciation. Hence not only the soft *c* and the *s* go into *sh*, but even the *t*, before a diphthong, slides into the same letters, when the stress is on the preceding syllable. Thus, in *society* and *satiety* the *c* and *t* preserve their pure sound, because the syllables *ci* and *ti* have the accent on them; but in *social* and *satiate* these syllables come after the stress, and from the feebleness of their situation naturally fall into the shorter and easier sound, as if written *soshal* and *sasheate*.

OF THE VOWELS.

Of the Quantity and Quality of the Vowels.

The first distinction of sound that seems to obtrude itself upon us when we utter the vowels, is a

and a short sound, according to the greater or less duration of time taken up in pronouncing them. This distinction is so obvious as to have been adopted in all languages, and is that to which we annex clearer ideas than to any other; and though the short sounds of some vowels have not in our language been classed, with sufficient accuracy, with their parent long ones, yet this has bred but little confusion, as vowels long and short are always sufficiently distinguishable; and the nice appropriation of short sounds to their specific long ones is not necessary to our conveying what sound we mean, when the letter to which we apply these sounds is known, and its power agreed upon.

A.—*A* has a long sound, as in *lame*; the flat, Italian sound, as in *far*; the broad, German sound, as in *fall*; the short sound of the Italian *a*, as in *fat*; the short sound of broad *a*, as in *war*.

Irregular and unaccented sounds.

It is pronounced like *e* short in *any* and *many*; like *i* short in the unaccented termination *age*, generally; and sometimes like *u* short in the unaccented termination *ar*.

E.—*E* has a long sound, as in *mete*; a short sound, as in *met*.

Irregular and unaccented sounds.

It is pronounced like *u* short in *her* and *here*, and in the unaccented termination *er*; like *a* long in *ere*, *there*, *tele*, and *where*; like *i* short in *England*, *pretty*, and *yes*, and in the unaccented terminations *es*, *et*, and *en*, generally, as *faces*, *vests*, *linen*, &c.

I.—*I* has a long sound, as in *pine*; a short sound, as in *pin*.

Irregular and unaccented sounds.

It is pronounced like *u* short in many words when followed by *r*, as in *bird*, *third*, &c.; like *e* short also in many words when followed by *r*, as in *birth*, *virtue*, &c.; like *e* long in many words, as in *profile*; like long weak *e*, generally, when it ends an unaccented syllable, as in *di-rect*.

O.—*O* has a long sound, as in *tone*; a long slender close sound, as in *move*; a long broad sound, as in *nor*; a short broad sound, as in *not*; the short sound of the slender *o*, as in *wolf*.

Irregular and unaccented sounds.

It is pronounced like *u* short, as in *come*, *son*, &c. and generally in the numerous terminations *ock*, *od*, *ol*, *om*, *on*, *op*, *or*, *ot*, and *some*, &c.

U.—*U* has a long sound, as in *tune*; a short sound, as in *tub*; a middle or obtuse sound, or the short sound of long slender *o*, as in *full*, *pull*, &c.; the sound of long slender *o* when preceded by *r*, as in *crude*, *rude*, &c.

Irregular and unaccented sounds.

It is pronounced like *e* short in *bury*, *burial*, &c.; like *i* short in *busy*, *business*, &c.

W.—*W* when a vowel has the same sound that *u* would have in the same situation, as in *now*, pronounced *now*.

Y.—*Y* has the sound of *i* long, as in *tyrant*; the sound of *i* short, as in *system*.

Irregular and unaccented sounds.

It is pronounced like long weak *e*, generally, when it ends an unaccented syllable, as in *hypocri* when preceded by *f* it should be pronounced like *i* long, as in *notify*, and in the words *multiply*, *occupy* and *prophecy*.

OF THE CONSONANTS.

B.—*B* has always, when sounded, its labial sound, as in *bad*. It is silent when it follows *m* in the same syllable, as in *lamb*, *dumb*, &c., except in *accumb*, *rhomb*, and *succumb*; it is also silent before *t* in the same syllable, as in *doubt*, *redoubt*, &c.

C.—*C* is sounded hard like *k* at the end of a syllable, and before *a*, *o*, *u*, *k*, *l*, *r*, and *t*, as in *flac-cid*, as *core*, *cut*, *publick*, *close*, *crash*, *tract*; like *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *lace*, *cider*, *mercy*; the sound of *c* when followed by *ea*, *ie*, *io*, or *ow*, and is preceded by the accent, either primary or secondary, as *ocean*, *social*, *species*, *spacious*, *pronunciation*, *saponaceous*; like *z* in *discern*, *sacrifice*, *sice*, *suffice*.

is silent in arbutuscle, corpuscle, czar, czarina, endict, muscle, victuals.

CH.—*Ch* has the sound of *tsh* in words purely English, as in *chim*, *char*, &c.; like *sh* when preceded by the liquids *l* or *r*, as in *much*, *bench*, &c., and in words from the French, as in *chagrin*, &c. *is silent in words from the learned languages, as in chaos chasm, &c.* It is silent in *draehm*, *schism* and

D.—*D* has generally its dental sound, as in *drum*; it is pronounced like *dj* or *j* when followed by long *u* preceded by the accent, as in *ed-ucate, ver-dure, ed-juate, ver-jure*: it is also sounded like *j* in *grandeur* and *soldier*.

Words which end in *ed*, immediately preceded by *d* or *t*, have *ed* sounded distinctly, as in *bounded, pointed*; and likewise, when another syllable is added to the word, *ed* should be sounded distinctly, whether it be preceded by *d*, *t*, or not, as in *blessedness, designedly, deservedly, &c.* When words which end in *ed* are used as nouns or adjectives, the termination *ed* should sometimes be sounded distinctly, as in the following: A *learned* man; *Blessed* are they; *The learned*; *The wicked* people; *The wretched* man, &c. When the termination *ed* is immediately preceded by a vowel, or *b, g, l, m, n, r, fl, th, v, z*, or *s*, if it be sounded like *z*, the *e* is suppressed, and the *d* is added to the foregoing syllable, as in *delayed, defied, showed, sued, rubbed, lugged, rolled, aimed, rained, poured, breathed, saved, blazed, raised*, pronounced *delay'd, defi'd, show'd, su'd, rubb'd, lugg'd, roll'd, aim'd, rain'd, pour'd, breath'd, sav'd, blas'd, rais'd*. When the termination *ed* is immediately preceded by *c, f, k, p, s, z, ch, sh*, or *qu*, the *e* is suppressed, and the *d* is changed into *t*, as in the following, *faced, stuffed, cracked, tripped, passed, vezed, vouched, flashed, piqued*, pronounced *faste, stuff, crackt, tript, pass, vekst, voucht, flash, peekt*.

It is silent in *handkerchief, handelsel, handsome*, and in the first syllable of *stadtholder* and *wednesday*.

F.—*F* has its pure labial sound, in all words, except *of*, in which it is pronounced like *v*, as *ov*; but when *of* is joined to the words *here, there, where*, the *f* retains its pure sound, as *hereof, thereof, whereof*.


G.—*G* has its hard guttural sound before *a, o, u, l*, and *r*, as in *gale, gone, gum, glide, grate*, and before *e* and *i* in words from the Saxon, as in *gear, get, &c.*; a soft sound like *j*, generally, before *e, i*, and *y*, as in *gelly, giant, gyre*. It is silent before *m* or *n* in the same syllable, as in *phlegm, gnat, sign*, and before *l* in *salagio* and *seraglio*.

GH.—*Gh* is pronounced like *f* in many words, as in *laugh, cough*; it is pronounced like *k* in *hough, lough, shough*. The *h* is always silent at the beginning of words, as in *ghost*, and frequently at the end of words, as in *burgh*; *g* and *h* are both sometimes silent at the end of a word, as in *nigh*, and always in *ght*, as in *night*, except in *draught*, in which it is pronounced like *f*.

H.—*H* is no more than breathing forcibly before the succeeding vowel is pronounced. At the beginning of words, it is always sounded, except in *heir, heiress, herb, herbage, honest, honesty, honour, honourable, hospital, hostler, hour, humble, humour, humorous, humorsome*. It is always silent after *r*, as in *rhomb*, and at the end of a word preceded by a vowel, as in *ah, oh*.

J.—*J* is pronounced like soft *g*, and is perfectly uniform in its sound, except in *hallelujah*, where it sounds like *y*.

K.—*K* has always its hard guttural sound like hard *c*. It is silent before *n* in the same syllable, as in *knee*.

 It has been a custom with many to omit the *k* at the end of words when preceded by *c*. This has introduced a novelty into the language, which is that of ending a word with an unusual letter, and is not only a blemish in the face of it, but produces irregularity in formatives; for *frolicking, frolicked, mimicking, trafficking, &c. &c.* must be written with the *k*, though to *frolick, &c.* without it.

L.—*L* always has its pure liquid sound, as in *lame*. It is frequently silent before *f, k, m*, and *v*, as in *calf, talk, calm, calve*, and before *d* in *could, should, and would*.

M.—*M* always has its pure nasal sound, as in *man*, except in *controller*, where it sounds like *n*.

N.—*N* has its simple pure nasal sound generally, as in *net*; a compounded and mixed sound when followed by *k* or its representatives *c, hard, q, or x*, in an accented syllable, as in *bank, distinct, banquet, anxious*, pronounced *bangk, distingkt, bangkktwet angkshus*. It is silent at the end of a word when preceded by *l* or *m*, as in *kiln, hymn*.

NG.—*Ng* has its sharp nasal sound generally, as in *sing*; it is sounded like *nj* when followed by *e* at the end of a word or syllable, as in *arrange, arrangement*; in some words it is pronounced as if the *g* were double, as in *angle, —angl*.

P.—*P* always has its pure labial sound, as in *pene*, except in *clapboard* and *cupboard*, where it has the sound of *b*. It is silent before *n*, between *m* and *t*, and before *s* and *t*, at the beginning of words, as in *pneumatics, ptisan, tempt, palm*, and in *corps, raspberry, receipt*.

PH.—*Ph* is sounded like *f*, as in *prophet*, except in *nephew* and *Stephen*, it is pronounced like *v*.

Mong and **triphthong** the first *h* is silent ; the *p* and *h* are both silent in *phibick* and *phistis*.
Q has the sound of *k*, and is always followed by *u*, as in *queen*.

R has a rough sound when it begins a word or an accented syllable, as in *riot*, *direct*, and in all other cases, as in *hard*, *carry*. It is never silent, but its sound is sometimes transposed, as in the unaccented termination *re*, in *fibre*, *theatre*, &c. where the *r* is sounded after the *e* ; and is also transposed in *apron*, *iron*, *saffron*.

S has its sharp hissing dental sound at the beginning of words, and when it follows the sharp consonants, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, as in *soon*, *acoff*, *blocks*, *lips*, *fits*, *strifes*, *flakes*, &c. ; a flat sound like *z* in many words, as *is*, *was*, &c., or when it follows the flat consonants or liquids, as in *clubs*, *lads*, *bags*, *saves*, *calls*, *risens*, &c., also when it forms an additional syllable with *e* before it, in the plurals of nouns, and third person singular of verbs, even though the singulars and first persons end in sharp hissing sound as in *classes*, *riches*, *cages*, *boxes*, &c. ; the sound of *sh* when preceded by the accent and another *s* or liquid, and followed by *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or long *u*, as in *cassia*, *transient*, *expulsion*, *version*, *censure*, *prure*, &c., and in *sure*, *sugar*, and their compounds ; the sound of *zh* when preceded by the accent : a vowel, and followed by *ia*, *ie*, *io*, or long *u*, as in *ambrosial*, *Asia*, *enthusiasm*, *brasier*, *fusion*, *usual*, &c. **S** in the inseparable preposition *dis*, when either the primary or secondary accent is on it, is always pronounced sharp and hissing ; the word *dismal*, which seems to be an exception, is not so in reality for, in this word, *dis* is not a preposition : thus *dissolute*, *dissolution*, &c., with the primary accent on *d* and *disability*, *disagree*, &c. with the secondary accent on the same letters, have the *s* sharp and hissing ; but when the accent is on the second syllable, the *s* is either sharp or flat, as it is followed either by a vowel, or a sharp or flat consonant ; thus *disable*, *disaster*, *disease*, *disinterested*, *disown*, *disorder*, have all of them the *s* in *dis* flat like *z*, because the accent is not on it, and a vowel begins the next syllable ; but *discredit*, *disfavour*, *diskindness*, *dispense*, *distaste*, have the *s* sharp and hissing, because a sharp consonant begins the succeeding accented syllable ; and *disband*, *disdain*, *disgrace*, *dislike*, *dismiss*, *disrobe*, *disvalue*, have the *s* flat like *z*, because they are succeeded by a flat consonant or liquid in the same situation. It is silent in *aisle*, *corps*, *demeanor*, *isle*, *island*, *puisne*, *viscount*.

SC.—*Sc* has the sound of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y* ; the sound of *sk* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r* ; the sound of when followed by *ie* or *io* and the accent precedes, as in *conscience*, *conscious*.

T.—*T* has its pure dental sound generally, as in *time* ; the sound of *sh* when followed by *ia*, *ie*, *oi* and is preceded by the accent, either primary or secondary, as in *nuptial*, *patient*, *faction*, *negotial* &c. ; the sound of *tsh* when followed by long *u* preceded by the accent, as in *nature*, pronoun *na-tshure*, and when it is followed by *ia* or *io*, preceded by the accent and *s* or *x*, as in *fustian*, *mix*. It is silent when preceded by *s* and followed by *ie* or *en*, as in *bustle*, *chasten*, pronounced *bus-sel*, *chas* &c., except in *pestle*, where it is sounded. It is silent in *bankruptcy*, *billetdoux*, *christmas*, *cuscus*, *ecclat*, *gout*, *haulboy*, *mortgage*, and in the first syllable of *chestnut*.

TH.—*Th* has a sharp dental sound, as in *think* ; a flat dental sound, as in *them*. The *h* is silent in *asthma*, *isthmus*, *phthisick*, *phthisical*, *Thames*, *Thomas*, *thyme*.

V.—*V* always has its pure labial sound, which is flat *f*. It is silent in *sevensnight*.

W consonant.—*W* when a consonant has a sound nearly like *oo* ; *to* before *h* is pronounced as were written after it, as in *whale*, pronounced *hwale*. It is always silent before *r*, as in *wrap*, *whole*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *whoop*, *sword*, *answer*, *lovard*, *two*.

X.—*X* has a sharp sound like *ks* when it ends a syllable with the accent on it, either primary or secondary, as in *exercise*, *exhibition*, or when the accent is on the next syllable if it begin with a consonant in *extreme* ; a flat sound like *gz* when followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel, as in *exert*, *exhale*, &c., except in compound words, in which the primitive ends in *x*, as *retaxation*, *vezation*, &c., to which we may add the simples in our language, *dorology* and *proxim* sound of *z* at the beginning of words, as in *Xenophon*, *Xerxes*, and at the end of the words *flambeaux*. It is silent in *billetdoux*.

Y consonant.—*Y* when a consonant has a sound nearly like *ee*, as in *youth*.

Z.—*Z* has generally its hissing dental sound, as in *zeal* ; the sound of *zh* when preceded by the accent, and is followed by *ie* or long *u*, as in *glazier*, *azure*. It is silent in *rendezvous*

OF ACCENT.

Primary Accent.

Primary Accent is a forcible stress of voice on a *syllable* by which we sound it more loudly and distinctly than we do the other syllables in the same word, as in *dustry*.

Secondary Accent.

Secondary Accent is a less forcible stress of voice which we frequently place on another syllable besides that which has the Primary Accent, in words of three or more syllables, in order to pronounce it more distinctly and forcibly than we do the unaccented syllables, that every part of the word may be pronounced more harmoniously, as in *dustry*, 'ad-i-to'ri-ty, &c.

It is of the utmost importance that the secondary accent be properly placed: this is fixed with as much certainty as the place of the principal accent itself; and a wrong position of one would as much derange the sound of the word, as a wrong position of the other. As a character has been introduced in this work to direct in its application, it is to be hoped that its use and importance will be more fully regarded.

SYLLABICATION.

Dividing words into syllables is a very different operation, according to the different ends proposed by it. The object of syllabication may be, either to enable children to discover the sound of words with which they are acquainted, or to show the etymology of a word, or to exhibit the exact pronunciation of it.

But an etymological division of words is a different operation; it is the division of a person acquainted with the whole word, and who wishes to convey by this division, a knowledge of its constituent parts, as *ortho-graphy*, *the-ology*, &c.

In the same manner, a person, who is pre-acquainted with the whole compound sound of a word, and wants to convey the sound of each part to one acquainted with it, must divide it into such partial sounds as, when put together again, will exactly form the whole, as *er-thog-ra-phy*, *the-ol-o-gy*, &c. This is the method adopted by those who would convey the whole sound, by giving distinctly every part; and, when this is the object of syllabication, Dr. Lowth's rule is certainly to be followed. "The best and easiest rule for dividing the syllables in spelling, is, to divide them as they are naturally divided in a right pronunciation, without regard to the derivation of words, or the possible combination of consonants, at the beginning of a syllable."

As far as practicable the preceding general rule has been adopted, in the application of the following particular

RULES.

I. A single consonant between two vowels must be joined to the latter syllable, if the preceding vowel be pronounced long, as *ba-sin*, *ci-gar*. But if the preceding vowel be short, it must be joined to the preceding syllable, as *bag-et*, *col-ick*, *rib-and*. Exceptions. When *g* is sounded like *j*, and *c* or *t* like *sh*, at the end of a syllable in the pronunciation, they should be joined to the latter syllable, as *ma-gick*, *pre-cious*, *addi-tion*.

II. When two consonants come between two vowels, if the preceding vowel be long, they must be joined to the last syllable, as *re-dress*, *re-ply*. But if the preceding vowel be short, one must be joined to the former, and one to the latter syllable, as *en-sure*, *ad-dice*, *gim-let*.

III. When three consonants come between two vowels, if the preceding vowel be long, they must be joined to the last syllable, as *de-stroy*. But if the preceding vowel be short, one consonant must be joined to the former, and the other two to the latter syllable, as *in-trust*, *coh-ler*, *en-close*.

IV. When four consonants, which are not proper to begin a syllable, meet between two vowels, such of them as can begin a syllable must be joined to the latter, and the remainder to the former syllable, as *in-thral*, *in-structer*.

V. Two vowels, not being a diphthong, must be divided into separate syllables, as *de-ity*, *ethere-al*, *cru-el*.

VI. Compounded words must be traced into the simple words of which they are composed, as *ink-stand*, *glow-worm*.

VII. Derivative, grammatical, and other particular terminations should generally be separated, as *tail-ing*, *claim-ing*, *great-er*, *clean-er*, *preach-es*, *preach-ing*, *preach-ed*, &c. &c.

RULES FOR SPELLING

The Plurals of Nouns, Present Tense and Preterit of Verbs, the Comparative and Superlative Degree of Adjectives.

I. Those words which end with *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* to *i*, as *duty*, *duties*; *marry*, *marries*; *guaranty*, *guaranties*; *hurry*, *hurried*; *happy*, *happier*, *happiest*. In the present Participle the *y* is retained, that is may not be doubled, as *marrying*, *hurrying*.

II. When *y* is preceded by a vowel, it should not be changed in the Plurals, Present Tense and Preterit, as *joys*, *mon-ey*s, *attorneys*, *valleys*, *delays*, *pays*, *journeyed*, *cloyed*; except in *lay*, *pay*, and *say*, which are formed *laid*, *paid*, *said*.

IV. Those words which end with *y*, preceded by a consonant, upon assuming an additional syllable beginning with a consonant, generally change *y* to *i*, as *merry*, *merriment*, *happy*, *happiness*. But when *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is seldom changed, as *joyful*, *enjoyment*.

V. Monosyllables, and words accented on the last syllable, which end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double that consonant, when they take another syllable beginning with a vowel, as *run*, *running*, *admit*, *ad-mitting*, *refer*, *referred*. But if a diphthong precede, or the accent is on the preceding syllable, the consonant remains single, as *rain*, *raining*, *toil*, *toiling*, *differ*, *differing* benefit, benefited, prohibit, prohibited, cleaver, cleaving.

A TABLE OF THE SIMPLE AND DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS REFERRED TO BY THE FIGURE
OVER THE LETTERS IN THIS DICTIONARY.

1. â. The long slender English *a*, as in *fâte*, *pâ-per*, &c.
2. â. The long Italian *a*, as in *fâr*, *fâ-ther*, *pâ-pâ*, *mam-mâ*.
3. â. The broad German *a*, as in *fâll*, *wâll*, *wâ-ter*.
4. â. The short sound of the Italian *a*, as in *fât*, *mât*, *mâr-ry*.
1. ê. The long *e*, as in *mê*, *hêre*, *mê-tre*, *mê-dium*.
2. ê. The short *e*, as in *mêt*, *lêt*, *gêt*.
1. î. The long diphthongal *i*, as in *pine*, *ti-tle*.
2. î. The short simple *i*, as in *pin*, *tit-tle*.
1. ô. The long open *o*, as in *nô*, *nôte*, *nô-tice*.
2. ô. The long close *o*, as in *môve*, *prôve*.
3. ô. The long broad *o*, as in *nôr*, *fôr*, *ôr*; like the broad â.
4. ô. The short broad *o*, as in *nôt*, *hôt*, *gôt*.
1. û. The long diphthongal *u*, as in *tûbe*, *Cû-pid*.
2. û. The short simple *u*, as in *tûb*, *cûp*, *sûp*.
3. û. The middle or obtuse *u*, as in *bûll*, *fûll*, *pûll*.
- ôl. The long broad ô, and the short î, as in *ôll*.
- ôû. The long broad ô, and the middle obtuse û, as in *thôû*, *pôund*.
- Th. The acute or sharp *th*, as in *think*, *thin*.
- Tz. The grave or flat *tz*, as in *rais*, *that*.

When *G* is printed in the Roman character, it has its hard sound in *get*, *gone*, &c. as *go*, *give*, *gee*. when it has its soft sound, it is spelled in the notation by the consonant *j*, as *giant*, *ginger*, *ji-ant*. The same may be observed of *S*: the Roman character denotes its hard sound in *sin*, *sun*, &c. as *sense*, &c.: its soft sound is spelled by *z* as *rose*, *raise*, &c. *rose*, *raise*, &c.

In the compilation of this work a few variations from the former editions of the Spelling-Book been made, which will be strictly conformed in future editions.

COBB'S ABRIDGMENT

OF

WALKER'S

CRITICAL PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

SCHEME OF THE VOWELS.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—plue, pln—nô, nôve, nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, dûll—ôll—pôund—thin, this.

Note.—The figures placed over the letters refer to the vowels at the head of the page. The Primary accent is distinguished by the acute, and the Secondary by the grave accent; thus, *a-ban' dūn 'ing*; the primary accent is on *ban*, the second syllable, and the secondary accent is on *ing*, the fourth syllable.

The following Abbreviations are used to designate the different parts of speech; as, *s.* stands for Substantive or Noun; *v. a.* for Verb Active; *v. n.* for Verb Neuter; *pro.* for Pronoun; *a.* for Adjective; *ad.* for Adverb; *prep.* for Preposition; *con.* for Conjunction; *in.* for Interjection; *par.* for Participle, *present* or *imperfect*, which ends in *ing*; *pre.* for Preterit; *pro. poss.* for Pronoun Possessive; *per. par.* for Perfect or Past Participle; *s. plu.* for Plural Substantive; *pres. t.* for Present Tense; *a. com.* for Adjective Comparative Degree; *a. su.* for Adjective Superlative Degree.

ABA

A, the first letter of the Alphabet: *A*, an article set before nouns of the singular number; as, a man, a tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *An*; as, an ox. *A* is sometimes a noun, as great *A*. *A* is placed before a participle, or participial noun; as, a hunting, a begging. *A* has a signification denoting proportion; as, the landlord has a hundred a year.

Ab a cus, *âb' â' kûs*, *s.* a counting-table; the uppermost member of a column.

Ab a cus es, *âb' â' kûs-iz*, *s. plu.*

'A-bâk', *ad.* from the fore part of the ship, towards the stern.

A ban don, *â-bân' dôn*, *v. a.* to give up, to desert, forsake.

A ban don ing, *â-bân' dôn 'ing*, *par.*

Note.—*Par.* only is placed after the *present* or *imperfect* participle which ends in *ing*, as *abasing*.

ABA

A ban don ed, *â-bân' dând*, *pre.* a. given up; corrupted in the highest degree.

Note.—When a verb is *regular*, or, when the *pre.* and *per. par.* end in *ed*, *pre.* only is placed after it, as *abased*. But when the verb is not *regular*, *pre.* and *per. par.* are both placed after it, as *bring*; *pre.* and *per. par. brought*.

A ban don ment, *â-bân' dôn 'mênt*, *s.* the act of abandoning.

Ab ar tic u la tion, *'âb-âr' tik-û-lâ' shûn*, *s.* that species of articulation which has manifest motion.

'A-bâse', *v. a.* to depress, bring low.

A ba ses, *â-bâ' sîz*, *pres. t.*

'A-bâ' sîng, *par.*

A ba sed, *â-bâse'*, *pre.*

'A-bâse' mênt, *s.* the state of being brought low; depression.

'A-bâsh', *v. a.* to make ashamed.

A bash es, *â-bâsh' iz*, *pres. t.*

'A-bâsh' ing, *par.*

ABB

A bash ed, *â-bâsh'*, *pre.*

'A-bâte', *v. a.* to lessen, diminish:

'A-bâ' tîng, *par.* [*v. n.* to grow less.

'A-bâ' têd, *pre.*

'A-bâte' mênt, *s.* the act of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by abating.

A ba ter, *â-bâ' târ*, *s.* the cause by which an abatement is procured.

'Abb, *s.* the yarn on a weaver's warp.

Ab ba cy, *âb' bâ' sê*, *s.* the rights, privileges, or possessions of an ab-

Ab ba cies, *âb' bâ' wîz*, *s. plu.* [*bot.*

'Ab' bês, *s.* the superiour of a nun-

Ab besses, *âb' bês' iz*, *s. plu.* [*nery.*

Ab bey, *âb' bê*, *s.* a monastery of religious persons.

Ab beys, *âb' blz*, *s. plu.*

Ab bot, *âb' bôt*, *s.* the chief of a convent of men. [*to shorten.*

Ab bre vi ate, *âb-hed' ed*, *v. a.*

Ab bre vi a tîng, *âb-hed' ed 'ing*, *par.*

ABE

Ab bre vi a ted, 'áb-bré' vé 'á-téd, pre.
 Ab bre vi a tion, 'áb 'bré-vé-á' shún, s. the act of shortening.
 Ab bre vi a tor, 'áb 'bré-vé-á' tór, s. one who abridges.
 Ab di ca ture, 'áb-bré' vé 'á-tshùre, s. a mark used for shortening. [give up, resign.
 Ab di cate, 'áb' dé 'ká-te, v. a. to
 Ab di ca ting, 'áb' dé 'ká-ting, par.
 Ab di ca ted, 'áb' dé 'ká-téd, pre.
 Ab di ca tion, 'áb-dé-ká' shún, s. resignation.
 Ab di ca tive, 'áb' dé 'ká-tív, a. that causes or implies an abdication.
 'Ab-dó' mèn, s. the lower part of the belly.
 Ab dom i nal, 'áb-dóm' é 'nál, a. relating to the abdomen.
 Ab duce, 'áb-dú-se', v. a. to with-draw one part from another.
 Ab du ces, 'áb-dú' siz, pres. t.
 Ab du cing, 'áb-dá' sítng, par.
 Ab du ced, 'áb-dúst', pre.
 Ab duc tor, 'áb-dúk' tór, s. the muscles which draw back the several
 'A-béd', ad. in bed. [members.
 Ab er rance, 'áb-ér' rânse, s. a deviation from the right way, an error. [plu.
 Ab er ran ces, 'áb-ér' rán 'siz, s.
 'Ab-ér' rânt, a. wandering from the right way.
 Ab er ra tion, 'áb-ér-rá' shún, s. the act of deviating from the common track.
 'Ab-ér' rítng, par. going astray.
 Ab e run cate, 'áb-é-rúng' ká-te, v. a. to pull up by the roots.
 Ab e run ca ting, 'áb-é-rúng' ká-ting, par. [pre.
 Ab e run ea ted, 'áb-é-rúng' ká 'téd,
 'A-bér', v. a. to push forward another; to support, encourage.
 'A-bér' títng, par.
 'A-bér' téd, pre.
 'A-bér' mèn, s. the act of abetting.

ABL

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mé, mét—pline, pln—nô, môve,

A bet ter, 'á-bét' tûr, s. he that abets; the supporter or encourager of another. [mony; to loathe.
 'Ab-hór', v. a. to hate with acrimony.
 'Ab-hór' rítng, par.
 Ab hor red, 'áb-hórd', pre.
 Ab hor rence, 'áb-hór' rânse, s. the act of abhorring.
 Ab hor ren ces, 'áb-hór' rên 'siz, s.
 'Ab-hór' rên, a. struck with abhorrence; contrary to, inconsistent with. [detester.
 Ab hor rer, 'áb-hór' rûr, s. a hater.
 'A-blde', v. n. to dwell in a place; not to remove; to bear or support the consequences of a thing.
 'A-bl' dítng, par. s. continuation.
 A bi der, 'á-bl' dûr, s. the person that abides or dwells in a place.
 A bil i ty, 'á-blíl' lé 'yé, s. the power to do any thing; capacity, qualification.
 A bil i ties, 'á-blíl' lé 'yiz, s. plu.
 Ab ject, 'áb' jékt, a. mean or worthless; contemptible: s. a man without hope. [away.
 Ab ject, 'áb-jékt', v. a. to throw
 Ab ject ing, 'áb-jékt' íng, par.
 Ab jected, 'áb-jékt' éd, pre.
 Ab ject ed ness, 'áb-jékt' éd 'nês, s. the state of an abject.
 Ab jec tion, 'áb-jékt' shún, s. meanness of mind; servility.
 Ab ject ly, 'áb' jékt 'lé, ad. in an abject manner, meanly.
 Ab ject ness, 'áb' jékt 'nês, s. servility, meanness.
 'Ab-jûre', v. a. to swear not to do something; to recant a position upon oath.
 'Ab-jû' rítng, par.
 Ab ju red, 'áb-jûrd', pre.
 Ab ju ra tion, 'áb-jû-rá' shún, s. the act of abjuring; the oath taken for that end.
 Ab lac tate, 'áb-lák' 'tá-te, v. a. to wean from the breast.
 Ab lac ta ting, 'áb-lák' 'tá' íng, par.

ABO

Ab lac ta ted, 'áb-lák' 'tá 'téd, pre.
 Ab lac ta tion, 'áb-lák-tá' shún, s. a method of grafting.
 Ab la que a tion, 'áb 'lá-kwé-á' shún s. the practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees
 Ab la tion, 'áb-lá' shún, s. the act of taking away.
 Ab la tive, 'áb' lá 'tív, a. that which takes away; the sixth case of Latin nouns.
 A ble, 'á' bl, a. having power of mind, body, or fortune; sufficient, capable.
 A bler, 'á' blôr, a. com.
 'A' blést, a. su.
 [Adjectives of two syllables which end in *le*, may be compared either by adding *r* to form the comparative degree, as *abler*; and *s*, the superlative, as *ablest*: or, *b*, prefixing *more* and *most*; as *com more able*, *su. most able*. But the first form is preferable.
 A ble bod i ed, 'á-bl-bód' 'díd, a. strong of body.
 'Ab' lé 'gá-te, v. a. to send abroad upon some employment.
 'Ab' lé 'gá-ting, par.
 'Ab' lé 'gá-téd, pre.
 Ab le ga tion, 'áb-lé-gá' shún, s. a sending abroad.
 A ble ness, 'á' bl 'nês, s. ability of body, force, vigour. [sight.
 Ab lep sy, 'áb' lèp 'sé, s. want of
 Ab lep sies, 'áb' lèp 'siz, s. plu.
 'Ab' lû 'vnt, a. that which has the power of cleansing.
 Ab lu tion, 'áb-lú' shún, s. the act of cleansing.
 'Ab' né 'gá-te, v. a. to deny.
 'Ab' né 'gá-ting, par.
 'Ab' né 'gá-téd, pre.
 Ab ne ga tion, 'áb-né-gá' shún, s. denial, renunciation.
 A board, 'á-bórd', ad. in a ship.
 'A-bóde', the pre. of Abide: s. habitation, place of residence.

ABO

ABR

ABS

nôr, nôc—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pônd—tûn, raia.

1 'A-bôd' m'ent, s. a secret anticipation of something future.

2 'A-bôl' ish, v. a. to annul, destroy.

3 A bol ish es, â-bôl' lish 'iz, pres. t.

4 'A-bôl' ish 'ing, par.

5 A bol ish ed, â-bôl' lish't, pre.

6 A bol ish a ble, â-bôl' lish 'â-bl, a. that which may be abolished.

7 A bol ish er, â-bôl' lish 'ûr, s. he that abolishes. [ishing.]

8 'A-bôl' ish 'm'ent, s. the act of abolishing.

9 Ab o li tion, 'âb-ô-lîsh' ðn, s. the act of abolishing.

10 A bom i na ble, â-bôm' é 'nâ-bl, a. hateful, detestable.

11 A bom i na ble ness, â-bôm' é 'nâ-bl 'nês, s. the quality of being abominable.

12 A bom i na bly, â-bôm' é 'nâ-blé, ad. most hatefully, odiously.

13 A bom i nate, â-bôm' é 'nâte, v. a. to abhor, detest, hate utterly. [par.]

14 A bom i na ting, â-bôm' é 'nâ-ting, A bom i na ted, â-bôm' é 'nâ-têd, pre. [s. hatred, detestation.]

15 A bom i na tion, 'âbôm-é-nâ' shûn, Ab o ri gi nes, 'âb-ô-rij' é 'nêez, s. plu. the earliest inhabitants of a country.

16 A bor tion, â-bôr' shûn, s. the produce of an untimely birth.

17 A bor tive, â-bôr' tiv, s. that which is born before the due time: a. that which brings forth nothing.

18 A bor tive ly, â-bôr' tiv 'lê, ad. immaturity. [the state of abortion.]

19 A bor tive ness, â-bôr' tiv 'nês, s. 'A-bôr't' m'ent, s. an untimely birth.

20 'A-bôdn'd', v. n. to have or be in 'A-bôdn'd' ing, par. [great plenty.]

21 'A-bôdn'd' êd, pre.

22 'A-bôd't', prep. surrounding, near to; relating to; engaged in: ad. circularly; nearly; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

23 A bove, â-bôv', prep. higher in place, rank, power, or excel-

lence; beyond: ad. overhead; in the regions of heaven.

24 A bove-all, â-bôv'-âll', ad. in the first place; chiefly.

25 A bove-board, â-bôv' bôrd, ad. in open sight; without artifice or trick. [cited before.]

26 A bove-ci ted, â-bôv' s' têd, a. A bove-ground, â-bôv' grôund, ad. an expression used to signify, that a man is alive.

27 Ab ra ca dab ra, âb 'râ-kâ-dâb' râ, s. a superstitious charm against agues. [away.]

28 'A-brâde', v. a. to rub off, wear 'A-brâ' dîng, par.

29 'A-brâ' dêd, pre. [of rubbing.]

30 A bra sion, â-brâ' zhûn, s. the act A breast, â-brêst', ad. side by side.

31 A bridge, â-bridje', v. a. to make shorter in words, to contract, deprive of.

32 A bridg es, â-bridj' iz, pres. t. A bridg ing, â-bridj' ing, par.

33 A bridg ed, â-bridj'd', pre. A bridg er, â-bridj' ûr, s. he that abridges.

34 A bridge ment, â-bridje' m'ent, s. the contraction of a larger work into a small compass.

35 [C] If the letter e be retained in the syllables *judge* and *lodge* in *judgement* and *lodgement*, it should undoubtedly be in the syllables *bridge* and *edge* in *abridgment* and *acknowledgment*. As the *g* comes before *m*, and consequently would have its hard sound agreeably to the analogy of the language, the *e* ought to be inserted after *g* in all of these words. [to run out.]

36 A broach, â-brôts'h', ad. in a posture A broad, â-brâwd', ad. in another country; without.

37 'Ab' rô 'gâte, v. a. to repeal, to acquit; to pronounce a sin remitted.

38 'Ab' rô 'gâ-ting, par. [annul.]

39 'Ab' rô 'gâ-têd, pre.

40 Ab ro ga tion, 'âb-rô-gâ' shûn, s.

the act of abrogating, the repeal of a law. [den.]

41 'Ab-rûpt', a. broken, craggy; sudden rupture, âb-rûp' shûn, s. violent and sudden separation.

42 Ab rupt ly, âb-rûpt' lê, ad. hastily, without the due forms of preparation. [ner, suddenness.]

43 'Ab-rûpt' nêss, s. an abrupt manner. Ab scess, âb'sês, s. a morbid cavity in the body.

44 Ab scess es, âb' sês 'iz, s. plu. Ab scind, âb-sind', v. a. to cut off.

45 Ab scind ing, âb-sind' ing, par. Ab scind ed, âb-sind' êd, pre.

46 Ab scis sion, âb-sizh' ðn, s. the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off. [one's self.]

47 Ab scound, âb-skônd', v. n. to hide Ab scound ing, âb-skônd' ing, par.

48 Ab scound ed, âb-skônd' êd, pre. Ab sence, âb'sênse, s. the state of being absent, inattention. [tive.]

49 'Ab' s'ent, a. not present; inattention. 'Ab-s'ent', v. a. to withdraw, to forbear to come into presence.

50 'Ab-s'ent' ing, par. 'Ab-s'ent' êd, pre.

51 'Ab-s'ent-têd', s. a person that absents himself, or does not attend at a particular place.

52 'Ab-sist', v. n. to stand off, leave off. 'Ab-sist' ing, par.

53 'Ab-sist' êd, pre. [limited.]

54 'Ab' sô 'tute, a. complete, not Ab so lute ly, âb' sô 'tute-lê, ad. completely, positively.

55 'Ab' sô 'tute-nêss, s. completeness; freedom from dependence.

56 Ab so lu tion, 'âb-sô-lû' shûn, s. acquittal, remission.

57 Ab sol u tor y, âb-sôl' û 'tûr-rê, a. that which absolves.

58 Ab solve, âb-zôlv', v. a. to clear, acquit; to pronounce a sin remitted.

59 Ab solv ing, âb-zôlv' ing, par.

60 Ab solv ed, âb-zôlv'd', par.

ABS

ACA

ACC

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pin—nô, nôve,

Ab' sô-mânt, a. contrary to reason.	Ab strac tion, âb-strâk' shôn, s. the act of abstracting.	Ac a de mi cäl, 'âk-
Ab-sôrb', v. a. to swallow up.	Ab stract ive, âb-strâkt' iv, a. having the power or quality of abstracting. [an abstract manner.	Ac a de mi cian, 'âk-
Ab-sôrb' ing, par.	Ab stract ly, âb-strâkt' lê, ad. in	s. the member of s
Ab sorb ed, âb-sôrb'êd', pre.	Ab-strûse', a. hidden; difficult.	A cad e my, â-kâd' é
Ab-sôr' bënt, s. a medicine that sucks up humours.	Ab struse ly, âb-strûse' lê, ad. obscurely, not plainly. [rity.	Ac ssembly or society
Ab sorp tion, âb-sôrp' shôn, s. the act of swallowing up.	Ab-strûse' nêss, s. difficulty, obscurity.	ting for the prom
Ab stain, âb-stâne', v. n. to forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.	Ab-sûme', v. a. to destroy by gradual waste.	art; the place whe
Ab stain ing, âb-stâne' ing, par.	Ab-sû' ming, par.	taught.
Ab stain ed, âb-stând', pre.	Ab su med, âb-sûm'd', pre.	A cad e mies, â-kâd'
Ab ste mi ous, âb-stê' mê 'ûs, a. temperate, abstinent, sober.	Ab-sûrd', a. contrary to reason.	A can thus, â-kân' t/
Ab ste mi ous ly, âb-stê' mê 'ûs-lê, ad. temperately, soberly.	Ab surd i ty, âb-sûrd' é 'tê, s. that which is absurd.	bear's foot.
Ab ste mi ous ness, âb-stê' mê 'ûs-nêss, s. the quality of being abstemious.	Ab surd i ties, âb-sûrd' é 'tîz, s. plu.	A cat a lec tick, â'ki
Ab sterge, âb-stêrje', v. a. to cleanse by wiping.	Ab surd ly, âb-sûrd' lê, ad. unreasonably. [ing absurd; improperly.	a verse which has
Ab ster ges, âb-stêr' jîz, pres. t.	Ab-sûrd' nêss, s. the quality of being absurd.	number of syllab
Ab ster ging, âb-stêr' jîng, par.	A bun dance, â-bûn' dânsê, s. plenty; great numbers; exuberance, more than enough. [rant.	Ac cede, âk-sêde', v.
Ab ster ged, âb-stêrj'd', pre.	A-bûn' dânt, a. plentiful; exuberant.	to, to come to.
Ab ster gent, âb-stêr' jênt, a. having a cleansing quality.	A bun dant ly, â-bûn' dânt 'lê, ad. in plenty; amply, liberally.	Ac ce ding, âk-sê' dl
Ab-stêrse', v. a. to cleanse, purify.	A-bûse', s. the ill use of anything; rude reproach.	Ac ce ded, âk-sê' dê
Ab ster ses, âb-stêr' sîz, pres. t.	A bu ses, â-bû' sîz, s. plu.	Ac cel er ate, âk-säl
Ab-stêr' sing, par.	A buse, â-bûze', v. a. to make an ill use of; to deceive; to treat with rudeness.	to make quick, ha
Ab ster sed, âb-stêrs't', pre.	A bu sing, â-bû' zîng, par.	Ac cel er a ting, âk-
Ab ster sion, âb-stêr' shôn, s. the act of cleansing. [sing.	A bu sed, â-bûs'd', pre.	par.
Ab ster sive, âb-stêr' sîv, a. cleaning or containing abuse; deceitful.	A bu sive, â-bû' sîv, a. practising or containing abuse; deceitful.	Ac cel er a ted, âk-
Ab sti nence, âb-stê' nênsê, s. forbearance of any thing; fasting.	A bu sive ly, â-bû' sîv 'lê, ad. improperly, reproachfully.	(C) The termin
Ab sti nent, âb' stê' nênt, s. that uses abstinence.	A-bût' mêt, s. that which borders upon another. [bottom; a gulph.	pronounced three di
Ab stract, âb' strâkt, s. a smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater; an epitome.	A byss, â-bl's', s. a depth without bottom.	all the <i>American</i> ed
Ab stract ed, âb-strâkt' êd, pre.	A byss es, â-bl's' 'îz, s. plu.	er, as, âk-sel-lur-ah
Ab stract ed ly, âb-strâkt' êd 'lê, ad. separately from all contingent circumstances.	A ca ci a, â-kâ' shé 'â, s. a drug brought from Egypt.	do-lib-er-ate, &c. I
	Ac a de mi al, 'âk-â-dé' mê 'âl, a. relating to an academy.	it the latter pronun
	Ac a de mi an, 'âk-â-dé' mê 'ân, s. a scholar of an academy.	cr-ate.

ACC

ACC

ACO

nór, nóť—túbe, túb, búll—óll—pónd—žin, raia.

Ac cent ing, ák-sénť ing, par.
 Ac cent ed, ák-sénť éd, pre.
 Ac cent u al, ák-sénť tshú 'ál, a. relating to accents.
 Ac cent u ate, ák-sénť tshú 'áte, v. a. to place the accent properly.
 Ac cent u a ting, ák-sénť tshú 'átung, par. [pre.
 Ac cent u a ted, ák-sénť tshú 'átéd,
 Ac cent u a tion, ák-sénť tshú-á-shún, s. the act of placing the accent.
 Ac cept, ák-sépt', v. a. to take with pleasure, to receive kindly.
 Ac cept ing, ák-sépt' ing, par.
 Ac cept ed, ák-sépt' éd, pre.
 Ac cept a bil i ty, ák-sépt'-á-bil' lè- 'tè, s. the quality of being acceptable. [grateful, pleasing.
 Ac cept a ble, ák-sépt' 'á-bl, a.
 Ac cept a ness, ák-sépt' 'á-bil- 'nès, s. the quality of being acceptable.
 Ac cept a bly, ák-sépt' 'á-blé, ad. in an acceptable manner.
 Ac cept ance, ák-sépt' ánse, s. reception with approbation. [plu.
 Ac cept an ces, ák-sépt' án 'síz, s.
 Ac cept a tion, 'ák-sépt-á' shún, s. reception; the meaning of a word.
 Ac cept er, ák-sépt' ūr, s. the person who accepts.
 Ac cep tion, ák-sépt' shún, s. the received sense of a word.
 Ac cess, ák-sés', s. the way by which any thing may be approached; the return or fit of a distemper.
 Ac cess es, ák-sés' 'íz, s. plu.
 Ac ces sa ri ness, ák-sés' 'sá-ré 'nès, s. the state of being accessory.
 Ac ces sa ry, ák-sés' 'sá-ré, s. he who, not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it: a. joined to, additional.
 Ac ces sa ríes, ák-sés' 'sá-ríz, s. plu.
 Ac ces si ble, ák-sés' 'sá-bl, a. that which may be approached.
 Ac ces sion, ák-sés' 'šin, s. increase

by something added; the act of coming to, or arriving at.
 Ac ces sor y, ák-sés' 'súr-ré, a. joined to another thing; additional. [The termination *ory* has three different pronunciations in all of the *American* editions of Walker; as, *ak-ses-so-re*, *kat-e-gor-e*, *am-a-tur-re*, &c. But I have generally given it the latter pronunciation, that is, *ur-re*.
 Ac ci den ce, ák' sé 'dènsé, s. the book containing the rudiments of grammar. [plu.
 Ac ci den ces, ák' sé 'dèns-síz, s.
 Ac ci dent, ák' sé 'dènt, s. the property of a thing; that which happens unforeseen; chance.
 Ac ci dent al, 'ák-sé-dènt' ál, s. a property non-essential: a. having the quality of an accident; casual, happening by chance.
 Ac ci dent al ly, 'ák-sé-dènt' ál 'lè, ad. casually, fortuitously.
 Ac ci dent al ness, 'ák-sé-dènt' ál- 'nès, s. the quality of being accidental. [ceiver.
 Ac cip i ent, ák-síp' é 'tènt, s. a receiver.
 Ac cite, ák-sit'e', v. a. to call, summon.
 Ac ci ting, ák-sí 'tíng, par. [mon.
 Ac ci ted, ák-sí 'tèd, pre.
 Ac claim, ák-klám'e', s. a shout of praise. [s. a shout of applause.
 Ac cla ma tion, 'ák-klá-má' shún,
 Ac cliv i ty, ák-kliv' vé 'tè, s. the ascent of a hill.
 Ac cliv i ties, ák-kliv' vé 'tíz, s. plu.
 Ac cli vous, ák-kliv' vūs, a. rising with a slope. [tiety.
 Ac cloy, ák-klóé', v. a. to fill to satiety.
 Ac cloy s, ák-klóé', pres. t.
 Ac cloy ing, ák-klóé' ing, par.
 Ac cloy ed, ák-klóé'd', pre.
 Ac coil, ák-kóll', v. n. to bustle, to be in a hurry.
 Ac coil ing, ák-kóll' ing, par.
 Ac coil ed, ák-kóll'd', pre. [derer.
 Ac co lent, ák' kó 'lènt, a. a bor-

Ac com mo da ble, ák-kóm' mò- 'dà-bl, a. that which may be fitted.
 Ac com mo date, ák-kóm' mò 'dàte, v. a. to supply with conveniences: a. suitable, fit.
 Ac com mo da ting, ák-kóm' mò 'dátung, par. [tèd, pre.
 Ac com mo da ted, ák-kóm' mò 'dà-
 Ac com mo date ly, ák-kóm' mò- 'dàte-lé, ad. suitably, fitly.
 Ac com mo da tion, ák' kóm-mò- 'dà' shún, s. provision of conveniences; reconciliation.
 Ac com pa na ble, ák-kúm' pá 'ná- 'bl, a. sociable.
 Ac com pa ni er, ák-kúm' pá 'né- 'ŭr, s. the person that makes part of the company; a companion.
 Ac com pa ni ment, ák-kúm' pá- 'né-mènt, s. the adding of one thing to another by way of ornament; the instrumental that accompanies the vocal part in music.
 Ac com pa ny, ák-kúm' pá 'nè, v. a. to be with another as a companion; to join with. [pres. t.
 Ac com pa nies, ák-kúm' pá 'níz,
 Ac com pa ny ing, ák-kúm' pá 'né- 'ing, par. [pre.
 Ac com pa ní ed, ák-kúm' pá 'néd,
 Ac com plice, ák-kóm' plíz, s. an associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense. [plu.
 Ac com pli ces, ák-kóm' plíz 'íz, s.
 Ac com plish, ák-kóm' plish, v. a. to complete, fulfil, adorn.
 Ac com plish es, ák-kóm' plish 'íz, pres. t. [ing, par.
 Ac com plish ing, ák-kóm' plish-
 Ac com plish ed, ák-kóm' plish't, pre.
 Ac com plish ed, ák-kóm' plish 'éd, a. complete in some qualification; elegant.
 Ac com plish er, ák-kóm' plish 'ér, s. the person who accomplishes

ACC

son plish ment, *ák-kóm' pilsh-*
 nent, a. completion, perfection;
 embellishment, elegance.
 cord, *ák-kórd'*, v. a. to make
 agree, to adjust: v. n. to agree,
 to suit with: s. a compact, an
 agreement.
 cord ing, *ák-kórd' ing*, par.
 cord ed, *ák-kórd' éd*, pre.
 cord ance, *ák-kórd' ánsé*, s.
 agreement with; conformity to.
 cord ant, *ák-kórd' ánt*, a. will-
 ing, in good humour.
 cord ing ly, *ák-kórd' ing' lè*, ad.
 agreeably, conformably.
 cost, *ák-kóst'*, v. a. to address,
 to salute.
 cost ing, *ák-kóst' ing*, par.
 cost ed, *ák-kóst' éd*, pre.
 cost a ble, *ák-kóst' á'bl*, a. easy
 of access, familiar.
 count, *ák-kóunt'*, s. a compu-
 tation of debts or expenses; a
 narrative, explanation: v. a. to
 esteem, reckon, compute.
 count ing, *ák-kóunt' ing*, par.
 count ed, *ák-kóunt' éd*, pre.
 count a ble, *ák-kóunt' á'bl*, a.
 of whom an account may be re-
 quired; responsible.
 count ant, *ák-kóunt' ánt*, s. a
 man skilled in accounts.
 coup le, *ák-kóp' pl*, v. a. to join,
 link together.
 coup ling, *ák-kóp' pling*, par.
 coup led, *ák-kóp' plid*, pre.
 cou tre, *ák-kóó' túr*, v. a. to
 dress, to equip.
 cou tring, *ák-kóó' tring*, par.
 cou tred, *ák-kóó' túrd*, pre.
 cou tre ment, *ák-kóó' túr' mént*,
 s. dress, equipage.
 cred it ed, *ák-kréd' it' éd*, a. of
 allowed reputation, confiden-
 tial.
 cre tion, *ák-kré' shún*, s. the act
 of growing to another.
 cre tive, *ák-kré' tiv*, a. growing.

ACC

Fate, fár, fáil, fáit—mé, mèt—plne, pln—nó, móve,

Ac crouch, *ák-króts'h'*, v. a. to draw
 to one as with a hook.
 Ac crouch es, *ák-króts'h' iz*, pres. t.
 Ac crouch ing, *ák-króts'h' ing*, par.
 Ac crouch ed, *ák-króts'h'*, pre.
 Ac crue, *ák-króó'*, v. n. to be added
 to, to be produced, or arise as
 profits.
 Ac crues, *ák-króóz'*, pres. t.
 Ac cru ing, *ák-króó' ing*, par.
 Ac cru ed, *ák-króó'*, pre.
 Ac cu ba tion, *'ák-kú-bá' shún*, s.
 the ancient posture of leaning at
 meals.
 Ac cu mu late, *ák-kú' mú' láte*, v.
 a. to heap together. [par.
 Ac cu mu la ting, *ák-kú' mú' lá-tíng*,
 Ac cu mu la ted, *ák-kú' mú' lá-téd*,
 pre.
 Ac cu mu la tion, *'ák-kú-mú-lá-*
 shún, s. the act of accumulating.
 Ac cu mu la tive, *ák-kú' mú' lá-tív*,
 a. that which accumulates.
 Ac cu mu la tor, *ák-kú' mú' lá-túr*,
 s. one who accumulates.
 Ac cu ra cy, *ák' kú' rá-sé*, s. exact-
 ness, nicety.
 Ac cu ra cies, *ák' kú' rá-síz*, s. plu.
 Ac cu ra te, *ák' kú' rá-te*, a. exact,
 without defect or failure.
 Ac cu ra te ly, *ák' kú' rá-te-lé*, ad.
 exactly, without error.
 Ac cu ra te ness, *ák' kú' rá-te-nés*, s.
 exactness, nicety. [misery.
 Ac curse, *ák-kúrsé'*, v. a. to doom to
 Ac cur ses, *ák-kúr' síz*, pres. t.
 Ac cur sing, *ák-kúr' síng*, par.
 Ac cur sed, *ák-kúrs'*, pre.
 All verbs which end in *ed*,
 when placed before nouns and be-
 come adjectives, should have the
ed sounded distinctly; as, an *ac-*
complish-ed man; an *accur-sed* be-
 ing, &c.
 Ac cu sa ble, *ák-kú' zá'bl*, a. blame-
 able, culpable.
 Ac cu sa tion, *'ák-kú-zá' shún*, s. the
 act of accusing; a complaint.

ACH

Ac cu sa tive, *ák-kú' zá' tiv*, a. the
 fourth case of Latin nouns.
 Ac cu sa tor y, *ák-kú' zá' túr-ré*, a
 producing or containing an accu-
 sation.
 Ac cuse, *ák-kúze'*, v. a. to charge
 with a crime; to blame or con-
 Ac cu ses, *ák-kú' zíz*, pres. t. pure.
 Ac cu sing, *ák-kú' zíng*, par.
 Ac cu sed, *ák-kúzd'*, pre.
 Ac cu ser, *ák-kú' zúr*, s. one who
 brings a charge against another.
 Ac cu tom, *ák-kús' túm*, v. a. to
 habituate, inure. [pr.
 Ac cus tom ing, *ák-kús' túm' ing*,
 Ac cus tom ed, *ák-kús' túmd'*, pres.
 Ac cus tom a ble, *ák-kús' túm' á-bl*,
 a. done by long custom.
 Ac cus tom a bly, *ák-kús' túm' á'*
 bié, ad. according to custom.
 Ac cus tom a ri ly, *ák-kús' túm' á'*
 ré lè, ad. in a customary manner.
 Ac cus tom a ry, *ák-kús' túm' á-r*
 a. usual, practised.
 Ace, *áse*, s. a unit on cards or dic
 ces, *á' síz*, s. plu.
 A cer bi ty, *á-sér' bé' té*, s. a rou
 sour taste; sharpness of temp
 A cer bi ties, *á-sér' bé' tíz*, s. pl
 A cer vate, *á-sér' váte*, v. a. to h
 up.
 A cer va ting, *á-sér' vá' tíng*, p
 A cer va ted, *á-sér' vá' téd*, pr
 A cer va tion, *á-sér-vá' shú*
 heaping together.
 A ces cent, *á-sés' sént*, a. that v
 has a tendency to sourness.
 A ce tose, *'ás-é-tósé'*, a. that
 has acids in it.
 A ce tos i ty, *'ás-é-tós' é' té*,
 state of being acetose.
 A ce tos i ties, *'ás-é-tós' é'*
 A ce tous, *á-sé' tús*, a. sour.
 Ache, *áke*, s. a continued f
 n. to be in pain.
 A ching, *á' kíng*, par.
 A ched, *ákt*, pre.
 A chieve, *át-tshéév'*, v. a. v

ACQ

A chiev ing, át-tshéev' ing, par.
 A chiev ed, át-tshéevd', pre.
 A chieve ment, át-tshéev' mēnt, s. the performance of an action; escutcheon.
 A chiev er, át-tshéev' ūr, s. one who achieves or performs.
 A cid, ás' sld, a. sour, sharp.
 A cid i ty, á-sld' é 'tē, s. sourness, sharpness.
 A cid i ties, á-sld' é 'tēz, s. plu.
 A cid ness, ás' sld' nēs, s. the quality of being acid.
 A cid u lae, á-sld' jū 'lē, s. plu. medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles. [tinge with acid.
 A cid u late, á-sld' jū 'lātē, v. a. to acid u la ting, á-sld' jū 'lā-ting, par.
 A cid u la ted, á-sld' jū 'lā-tēd, pre.
 Ac knowl edge, ák-nōl' lēdjē, v. a. to confess, to own. [pres. t.
 Ac knowl edge es, ák-nōl' lēdjē 'tēz, Ac knowl edg ing, ák-nōl' lēdjē 'ing, par.
 Ac knowl edged ed, ák-nōl' lēdjēd, pre.
 Ac knowl edg ment, ák-nōl' lēdjē 'mēnt, s. confession of a fault, or of a benefit received.
 (C) See Abridgment. [thing.
 Ac me, ák' mē, s. the height of any
 A col o thist, á-kōl' lō 'tēst, s. one of the lowest order in the Roman church. [wolf's bane.
 Ac o nite, ák' ō 'nīte, s. the herb
 A corn, á' kōrn, s. the seed or fruit of the oak.
 A cou sticks, á-kōd' stīks, s. plu. the theory of sounds; medicines to help the hearing.
 Ac quaint, ák-wānt', v. a. to make familiar with, to inform.
 Ac quaint ing, ák-wānt' ing, par.
 Ac quaint ed, ák-wānt' ēd, pre.
 Ac quaint ance, ák-wānt' ānēs, s. familiar knowledge; the person with whom we are acquainted.
 Ac quaint an ces, ák-wānt' ān 'tēz, s. plu.

ACR

nōt, nōt—tūbe, tūb, bōll—ōll—pōund—thin, rnis.

Ac quest, ák-kwēst', s. an acquisition.
 Ac qui esce, 'ák-kwē-ēs', v. n. to rest in, to remain satisfied. [t.
 Ac qui es ces, 'ák-kwē-ēs' ēsz, pres.
 Ac qui escing, 'ák-kwē-ēs' sīng, par.
 Ac qui es ced, 'ák-kwē-ēs', pre.
 Ac qui es cence, 'ák-kwē-ēs' sēnsē, s. a silent appearance of content; submission. [tainable.
 Ac qui ra ble, ák-kwl' rā 'bl, a. at
 Ac quire, ák-kwl're', v. a. to gain by labour or power.
 Ac qui ring, ák-kwl' rīng, par.
 Ac qui red, ák-kwlrd', pre.
 Ac qui rer, ák-kwl' rūr, s. one who acquires or gains.
 Ac quire ment, ák-kwl're' mēnt, s. attainment, gain.
 Ac qui si tion, 'ák-kwē-zīsh' ūn, s. the thing gained; acquirement.
 Ac qui si tive, ák-kwlz' é 'tīv, a. that which is acquired.
 Ac quit, ák-kwl't', v. a. to set free; to clear, absolve.
 Ac quit ting, ák-kwl't' tīng, par.
 Ac quit ted, ák-kwl't' tēd, pre.
 Ac quit ment, ák-kwl't' mēnt, s. the state of being acquitted.
 Ac quit tal, ák-kwl't' tál, s. deliverance, discharge.
 Ac quit tance, ák-kwl't' tānsē, s. the act of discharging from a debt.
 Ac quit tan ces, ák-kwl't' tān 'tēz, s. plu.
 A cre, á' kūr, s. a quantity of land, containing 160 square perches or rods. [taste.
 Ac rid, ák' rīd, a. of a hot biting
 Ac ri mo ni ous, 'ák-rē-mō' nē 'ūs, a. sharp, corrosive.
 Ac ri mon y, ák' rē 'mūn-nē, s. sharpness, corrosiveness, severity.
 (C) See Accessory; observations on the letter o in the termination ory.
 Ac ri mon ies, ák' rē 'mūn-nīz, s. plu. [taste.
 Ac ri tude, ák' rē 'tūde, s. an acrid

ACT

Ac ro a mat i cal, 'ák-rō-á-mát' é- 'kál, a. of or pertaining to deep learning.
 Ac ro spire, ák' rō 'spīre, s. a sprout from the end of seeds.
 A cross, á-krōs', ad. athwart, laid over something.
 A cros tick, á-krōs' tīk, s. a poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the the name of a person or thing on which the poem is written.
 Act, ákt, s. a deed, exploit; part of a play: v. n. to be in action, not to rest: v. a. to perform a borrowed character; to produce effects in some passive subject.
 Act ing, ákt' ing, par.
 Act ed, ákt' ēd, pre.
 Ac tion, ák' shūn, s. an act or thing done; a deed; operation; gesttication, the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken; a term in law.
 Ac tion a ble, ák' shūn 'á-bl, a. that which admits an action in law; punishable. [agile, quick.
 Ac tive, ák' tīv, a. busy, nimble,
 Ac tive ly, ák' tīv 'lē, ad. busily, nimbly. [ness, nimbleness.
 Ac tive ness, ák' tīv 'nēs, s. quick-
 Ac tiv i ty, ák-tīv' vē 'tē, s. the quality of being active.
 Ac tor, ák' tūr, s. he that performs any thing; a stage-player.
 Ac tress, ák' trēs, s. a woman that plays on the stage.
 Ac tress es, ák' trēs 'tēz, s. plu.
 Ac tu al, ák' tshū 'ál, a. really in act, positive.
 Ac tu al i ty, 'ák-tshū-ál' lē 'tē, s. the state of being actual.
 Ac tu al ly, ák' tshū 'ál-lē, ad. in act, in effect, really.
 Ac tu al ness, ák' tshū 'ál-nēs, s. the quality of being actual.
 Ac tu a ry, ák' tshū 'ál-rē, s. a regu- ter or object of a court.

ADD

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

ADD

ADD

Ac tu a ries, âk' tshû 'â rîz, s. plu.
Ac tu ate, âk' tshû 'â te, v. a. to put
into action.

Ac tu a ting, âk' tshû 'â tîng, par.

Ac tu a ted, âk' tshû 'â têt, pre.

Ac tu ose, âk' tshû 'â tse, a. having the
power of action.

Ac uate, âk' û 'â te, v. a. to sharpen.

Ac u a ting, âk' û 'â tîng, par.

Ac u a ted, âk' û 'â têt, pre.

A cu le ate, â-kû' lê 'â te, a. prickly.

A cu men, â-kû' mên, s. a sharp
point; figuratively, quickness of
intellects.

A cu mi na ted, â-kû' mé 'nâ-têt, a.
ending in a point. [keen.]

A cute, â-kû'te, a. sharp, ingenious.

A cute ly, â-kû'te' lê, ad. after an
acute manner, sharply.

A cute ness, â-kû'te' nês, s. sharp-
ness; force of intellects. [force.]

A dact ed, â-dâkt' êd, a. driven by

Ad age, âd' âje, s. a maxim, a prov-

Ad a ges, âd' â jîz, s. plu. [erb.]

A da gi o, â-dâ' jê 'ô, s. a term used
by musicians to mark a slow time.

A da gi os, â-dâ' jê 'ôze, s. plu.

Ad' â 'mânt, s. the diamond; the
load-stone. [mant.]

Ad-â-mân-tê' ân, a. hard as ada-

Ad a man tine, 'Ad-â-mân' tîn, a.
made of or like adamant.

Ad-âpt', v. a. to fit, to suit.

Ad-âpt' Ing, par.

Ad-âpt' êd, pre.

Ad ap ta tion, 'Ad-âp-tâ' shûn, s.
the act of fitting; fitness.

Add, v. a. to join something to
that which was before.

Ad' dîng, par.

Ad' dêt, pre.

Ad de ci mate, âd-dês' sê 'mâte, v.
a. to take or ascertain tithes.

Ad de ci ma ting, âd-dês' sê 'mâ-
tîng, par. [têt, pre.]

Ad de ci ma ted, âd-dês' sê 'mâ-
têt, pre.

Ad-dêem', v. a. to esteem, to ac-

count.

'Ad-dêem' Ing, par.

Ad deem ed, âd-dêem', pre.

Ad der, âd' dūr, s. a serpent, a
poisonous reptile.

Ad di bî i ty, 'Ad-dê-bî' lê 'tê, s.
the possibility of being added.

Ad di ble, âd' dê 'bl, a. possible to
be added. [(corruptly called *adz*.)]

Ad dice, âd' dîs, s. a kind of axe,

Ad di ces, âd' dîs 'îz, s. plu.

Ad dict, âd-dîkt', v. a. to devote,
dedicate.

Ad dict ing, âd-dîkt' Ing, par.

Ad dict ed, âd-dîkt' êd, pre.

Ad dict ed ness, âd-dîkt' êd 'nês, s.
the state of being addicted.

Ad dic tion, âd-dîk' shûn, s. the
state of being devoted.

'Ad-dî' â 'mênt, s. addition, the
thing added.

Ad di tion, âd-dîsh' ûn, s. the act
of adding; the thing added; an
arithmetical rule.

Ad di tion al, âd-dîsh' ûn 'âl, a.
that which is added.

Ad di tor y, âd' dê 'tûr-rê, a. that
which has the power of adding.

Ad dle, âd' dl, a. barren, that pro-
duces nothing.

'Ad-drêss', s. verbal application;
courtship; skill; dexterity; man-
ner of directing a letter: v. a. to
prepare to enter upon any ac-
tion, to apply to another by words.

Ad dres ses, âd-drêss' sîz, s. plu. and
'Ad-drêss' sîng, par. [pres. t.]

Ad dress ed, âd-drêst', pre.

Ad dres ser, âd-drêss' sîr, s. the per-
son that addresses.

Ad duce, âd-dûse', v. a. to bring
something forward in addition.

Ad du ces, âd-dû' sîz, pres. t.

Ad du cing, âd-dû' sîng, par.

Ad du ced, âd-dûst', pre.

Ad du cent, âd-dû' sênt, a. a word
applied to those muscles that draw
together the parts of the body.

Ad dulce, âd-dûlse', v. a. to sweeten.

Ad dul ces, âd-dûl' sîz, pres.

Ad dul cing, âd-dûl' sîng, par.

Ad dul ced, âd-dûst', pre.

A damp tion, â-dâm' shûn, s.
vation. [crests of h]

'Ad-dêpt', s. one skilled in all
to, proportionate.

Ad e quate, âd' ê 'kwâje, a.
to, proportionate.

Ad e quate ly, âd' ê 'kwâje-l
with exactness of proportion

Ad e quate ness, âd' ê 'nês, s. the state of being
quate. [main firmly]

'Ad-hêre', v. n. to stick to;

'Ad-hê' rîng, par.

Ad hê red, âd-hêrd', pre.

Ad hê rence, âd-hê' rênse, s. a
ment, steadiness.

Ad hê ren cea, âd-hê' rên 'sîz,
'Ad-hê' rên't, s. a follower, a
fan: a. sticking to; united

Ad hê rer, âd-hê' rîr, s. one
adheres.

Ad hê sion, âd-hê' zhûn, s. t
or state of sticking to some

Ad hê sive, âd-hê' sîv, a. sti-
tenacious.

'Ad-hîl' b' lî, v. a. to apply, to

'Ad-hîl' b' lî' Ing, par.

'Ad-hîl' b' lî' êd, pre.

Ad hî bi tion, 'Ad-hê-bîst'
application; use.

A diêu, â-dû', ad. farewell

Ad i pous, âd' ê 'pûs, a. a
'Ad' ît, a. a passage unde

Ad i tion, âd-lîh' ûn, s. a
going to another.

Ad ja cen cy, âd-jâ' sên
state of lying close

Ad ja cent, âd-jâ' sênt, a.
lies next another: a.
bordering upon.

Ad ject, âd-jêkt', v. a.

Ad ject ing, âd-jêkt' t

Ad ject ed, âd-jêkt' ê

Ad jec tion, âd-jêkt' t
of adding.

ADJ

ADM

ADM

nôr, nô-t—tûbê, tûb, bôl—ôl—pôdâd—shin, vris.

Ad jec ti tious, 'Ad-jêk-tî-ah' ôa, a. added, thrown in.

Ad jec tive, 'Ad-jêk-tîv', s. a word added to a noun, to signify some quality, circumstance, or manner of being.

Ad jec tive ly, 'Ad-jêk-tîv-lê, ad. after the manner of an adjective.

'Ad-jôln', v. a. to join to, to unite to: v. n. to be contiguous to.

'Ad-jôln' ing, par.

Ad join ed, 'Ad-jôln'ed, pre.

Ad jour n, 'Ad-jôrn', v. a. to put off to another day.

Ad jour n ing, 'Ad-jôrn' ing, par.

Ad jour n ed, 'Ad-jôrn'ed, pre.

Ad jour n ment, 'Ad-jôrn' mên't, s. a putting off till another day, or time. [to decree.

Ad judge, 'Ad-jûdjê', v. a. to give.

Ad judg es, 'Ad-jûdjê' lz, pres. t.

Ad judg ing, 'Ad-jûdjê' ing, par.

Ad judg ed, 'Ad-jûdjê', pre.

Ad ju di ca tion, 'Ad-jû-dê-kâ-shûn, s. the act of granting something to a litigant. [to adjudge.

Ad ju di ca ted, 'Ad-jû-dê-kâ-têd, v. a. to give to. [pre.

Ad ju di ca ting, 'Ad-jû-dê-kâ-tîng, par.

Ad ju di ca ted, 'Ad-jû-dê-kâ-têd, v. a. to yoke to.

'Ad-jû-gâ-têd, par.

'Ad-jû-gâ-têd, pre.

'Ad-jû-mên't, s. a help.

Ad junct, 'Ad-jûngkt', s. something adherent or united to another: s. immediately joined.

Ad junc tion, 'Ad-jûngkt' shûn, s. the act of adjoining.

Ad junct ive, 'Ad-jûngkt' lv, s. he that joins; that which is joined.

Ad ju ra tion, 'Ad-jû-râ-shûn, s. the act of proposing an oath to another.

'Ad-jû-rê', v. a. to impose an oath upon another, prescribing [form.

'Ad-jû-rîng, par.

Ad ju red, 'Ad-jûrd', pre.

'Ad-jûst', v. a. to regulate, to put [in order.

'Ad-jûst' ing, par.

'Ad-jûst' êd, pre.

'Ad-jûst' mên't, s. regulation, the act of putting in method.

Ad ju tan cy, 'Ad-jû-tân-sê, s. the military office of an adjutant.

Ad ju tan cies, 'Ad-jû-tân-sêz, s. plu.

'Ad-jû-tânt, s. a petty officer, whose duty is to assist the major, by distributing pay, and over-seeing punishment.

'Ad-jû-tê', v. a. to help, to concur.

'Ad-jû-tîng, par.

'Ad-jû-têd, pre.

Ad ju tor, 'Ad-jû-tûr, s. a helper.

Ad ju tor y, 'Ad-jû-tûr-rê, s. a that which helps.

'Ad-jû-tânt, s. helpful, useful.

'Ad-jû-tâte, v. a. to help.

'Ad-jû-tâ-tîng, par.

'Ad-jû-tâ-têd, pre.

Ad meas ure ment, 'Ad-mêzh' ôre-

mên't, s. the act of measuring according to rule.

Ad men su ra tion, 'Ad-mên-shû-râ-shûn, s. the act of measuring to each his part. [help, support.

Ad min i cle, 'Ad-mîn-ê' kl, s.

Ad mi nic u lar, 'Ad-mê-nîk' û-lâr, s. a that which gives help.

Ad min i ter, 'Ad-mîn' nîs-tûr, v. a. to give, to supply; to perform the office of an administrator.

Ad min i ter ing, 'Ad-mîn' nîs-tûr-ing, par.

Ad min i ter ed, 'Ad-mîn' nîs-tûrd, [pre.

'Ad-mîn' lê-trâte, v. a. the same as Administrator.

Ad min i tra tion, 'Ad-mîn-nîs-trâ-shûn, s. the act of administering; the active or executive part of government; those to whom the care of public affairs is com-

mitted.

Ad min i tra tive, 'Ad-mîn' nîs-trâ-tîv, s. a that which administers.

Ad min i tra tor, 'Ad-mîn-nîs-trâ-

tûr, s. he who manages the affairs of a man dying intestate; he who conducts the government.

Ad min i tra trix, 'Ad-mîn-nîs-trâ-trîks, s. she who administers.

Ad min i tra trix es, 'Ad-mîn-nîs-trâ-trîks' lz, s. plu.

Ad min i tra tor ship, 'Ad-mîn-nîs-trâ-tûr-shîp, s. the office of an administrator.

Ad mi ra ble, 'Ad-mê-râ-bl, a. to be admired; of power to excite wonder.

Ad mi ra ble ness, 'Ad-mê-râ-bl-nêss, s. the quality or state of being admirable.

Ad mi ra bly, 'Ad-mê-râ-blê, ad. in an admirable manner, wonder-

fully. [commander of a fleet.

Ad mi ral, 'Ad-mê-râl, s. the chief

Ad mi ral ship, 'Ad-mê-râl-shîp, s. the office of admiral.

Ad mi ral ty, 'Ad-mê-râl-tê, s. the power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval af-

fairs.

Ad mi ra tion, 'Ad-mê-râ-shûn, s. wonder, the act of admiring.

'Ad-mîrê', v. a. to regard with wonder, or love.

'Ad-mîrê' ring, par.

Ad mi red, 'Ad-mîrd', pre.

Ad mi rer, 'Ad-mîr' rûr, s. one who regards with admiration.

Ad mi ring ly, 'Ad-mîr' rîng-lê, ad. with admiration.

Ad mis si ble, 'Ad-mîs' sê-bl, a. that which may be admitted.

Ad mis sion, 'Ad-mîsh' ûn, s. the act of admitting; the power of entering; admittance.

'Ad-mîf', v. a. to suffer to enter; to allow an argument or position.

'Ad-mîf' tîng, par.

'Ad-mîf' têd, pre.

Ad mit ta ble, 'Ad-mîf' tâ-bl, a. that which may be admitted.

Ad mit tance, 'Ad-mîf' tânsê, s. the

ADO

act of admitting, permission to enter. [plu.]
 Ad mit tan ces, ád-mít' tán 'táz, s.
 Ad mix, ád-míks', v. a. to mingle with something else.
 Ad mix es, ád-míks' 'táz, pres. t.
 Ad mix ing, ád-míks' 'táz, par.
 Ad mix ed, ád-míks' 'táz, pre.
 Ad mix tion, ád-míks' 'táz, s.
 the union of one body with another. [the body mingled.]
 Ad mix ture, ád-míks' 'táz, s.
 'Ad-món' 'táz, v. a. to warn, to reprove gently. [pres. t.]
 Ad mon ish es, ád-món' 'táz 'táz, par.
 'Ad-món' 'táz 'táz, par. [pre.]
 Ad mon ish ed, ád-món' 'táz 'táz, par.
 Ad mon ish er, ád-món' 'táz 'táz, s.
 s. the person who admonishes.
 Ad mo ni tion, ád-món' 'táz 'táz, s.
 s. the hint of a fault or duty, counsel, gentle reproof.
 Ad moni tor y, ád-món' 'táz 'táz, s.
 a. that which admonishes.
 Ad move, ád-móv', v. a. to bring one thing to another.
 Ad mo ving, ád-móv' 'táz, par.
 Ad mo ved, ád-móv' 'táz, pre. [bustle.]
 A do, á-dò', s. a trouble, difficulty;
 Ad o les cence, ád-ò-lés' sence, s.
 the age succeeding childhood.
 Ad o les cen ces, ád-ò-lés' sence 'táz, s. plu.
 'A-dòpt', v. a. to take a son by choice who is not so by birth; to pursue any particular method;
 'A-dòpt' 'táz, par. [to copy.]
 'A-dòpt' 'táz, pre.
 A dopt ed ly, á-dòpt' 'táz 'táz, ad. after the manner of something adopted.
 A dopt er, á-dòpt' 'táz, s. one who adopts or makes choice.
 A doption, á-dòpt' 'táz, s. the act of adopting.
 A do ra ble, á-dò' rá 'táz, a. that which ought to be adored.
 A do ra ble ness, á-dò' rá 'táz-nés, s.
 worthiness of divine honours.

ADU

Fàte, fàr, fàh, fát;—mè, mè;—pìne, pìn;—mò, mòve,

A do ra bly, á-dò' rá 'táz, ad. in a manner worthy of adoration.
 Ad o ra tion, ád-ò-rà' shùn, s. the external homage paid to the Divinity, or to persons in high place or esteem. [ternal homage.]
 'A-dòrè', v. a. to worship with ex-
 'A-dò' 'táz, par.
 A do red, á-dòrd', pre.
 A do rer, á-dò' rùr, s. he that adores.
 'A-dòrn', v. a. to dress, to deck.
 'A-dòrn' 'táz, par.
 A do rn ed, á-dòrd', pre. [lishment.]
 'A-dòrn' 'táz, s. ornament, embellish-
 A do wn, á-dòun', ad. down, on the ground. [fear.]
 A dread, á-drèd', ad. in a state of
 'A-drift', ad. floating at random.
 'A-dròlt', a. active, skillful.
 A droit er, á-dròlt' 'táz, a. com.
 'A-dròlt' 'táz, a. su.
 (→) Adjectives of two syllables, accented on the last, may be compared either by adding *r* or *er* to form the comparative degree; as, *adroiter*, and *st* or *est* the superlative; as, *adroitest*: or by *more* and *most*; as, com. *more adroit*, su. *most adroit*, &c.
 'A-dròlt' 'táz, s. dexterity, activity.
 A dry, á-dri', a. athirst, thirsty.
 Ad sci ti tious, ád-sé-tish' 'táz, a. taken in to complete something else. [act of binding together.]
 Ad stric tion, ád-strík' shùn, s. the
 A du la tion, ád-jù-là' shùn, s. flattery, high compliment. [terer.]
 A du la tor, ád-jù-là' tùr, s. a flatterer.
 A du la to ry, ád-jù-là-tùr 'táz, a. flattering.
 'A-dùlt', s. a person above the age of infancy: a grown up, past the age of infancy. [adult.]
 'A-dùlt' 'táz, s. the state of being
 'A-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, s. the person or thing that adulterates.
 'A-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, v. a. to commit adultery; to corrupt by some

ADU

foreign admixture: a. corrupted with some foreign admixture.
 'A-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, par.
 'A-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, pre.
 'A-dùlt' 'táz 'táz-nés, s. the state of being adulterate.
 A dul ter a tion, ádùl-tèr-à' shùn, s. the act of corrupting; the state of being contaminated.
 A dul ter er, á-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, s. a man guilty of adultery.
 'A-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, s. a woman who commits adultery. [plu.]
 A dul ter ess es, á-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, s.
 'A-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, s. a child born of an adulteress. [ty of adultery.]
 A dul ter ous, á-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, a. guilty.
 A dul ter y, á-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, s. the act of violating the bed of a married person.
 A dul ter ies, á-dùlt' 'táz 'táz, s. plu.
 (→) The termination *ery* has four different pronunciations in all the *American* editions of Walker; as, *adul-ter-ry*, *artiller-ry*, *pruder-ry*, *monaster-ry*, &c.; but I have generally pronounced it *ur-ry*.
 'A-dùm' 'táz, a. that which gives a slight resemblance.
 'A-dùm' 'táz, v. a. to exhibit faint resemblance.
 'A-dùm' 'táz 'táz, par.
 'A-dùm' 'táz 'táz, pre.
 A dum bra tion, ád-ùm-brà' shùn, s. a faint sketch.
 A du na tion, ád-ù-nà' shùn, s. union.
 A dum ci ty, á-dùn' sé 'táz, s. crookedness, hookedness.
 A dun ci ties, á-dùn' sé 'táz, s.
 A dunque, á-dùnk', a. crook.
 'A-dùre', v. n. to burn up.
 'A-dù' 'táz, par.
 A du red, á-dùrd', pre.
 'A-dùst', a. burnt up, scorched.
 'A-dùst' 'táz, a. burnt, dried w.
 A dust i ble, á-dùst' 'táz 'táz, which may be adusted.

ADV

A dus tion, á-dûs' tshûn, s. the act of burning up, or drying.
 Ad vance, ád-vân'se', s. the act of coming forward; progression, improvement: v. a. to bring forward; to raise to preferment; to improve; to accelerate: v. n. to come forward. [pres. t.]
 Ad van ces, ád-vân' sîz, s. plu. and Ad van cing, ád-vân' sîng, par.
 Ad van ced, ád-vân's', pre.
 Ad vance ment, ád-vân'se' mên't, s. the act of coming forward; preferment; improvement.
 Ad van cer, ád-vân' sîr, s. a promoter, a forwarder.
 Ad van tage, ád-vân' táje, s. superiority; gain, profit: v. a. to benefit; to promote. [and pres. t.]
 Ad van ta ges, ád-vân' tá' jîz, s. plu.
 Ad van ta ging, ád-vân' tá' jîng, par.
 Ad van ta ged, ád-vân' tájd, pré.
 Ad van ta geous, ád-vân-tá' jûs, a. profitable, useful.
 Ad van ta geous ly, ád-vân-tá' jûs-ýé, ad. profitably, opportunely.
 Ad van ta geous ness, ád-vân-tá' jûs' nês, s. profitableness, usefulness.
 'Ad-vêné', v. n. to accede. [ness.]
 'Ad-vé' nîng, par.
 Ad ve ned, ád-vên'd', pre.
 Ad ve ni ent, ád-vé' né' ênt, a. superadded.
 'Ad' vên't, s. the four weeks before Christmas.
 Ad ven ti tious, ád-vên-tîsh' ús, a. that advenes, extrinsically added.
 Ad ven tu al, ád-vên' tshú' ál, a. relating to the season of Advent.
 Ad ven ture, ád-vên' tshûre, s. an accident, a chance; an enterprise: v. n. to try the chance, to dare. [par.]
 Ad ven tur ing, ád-vên' tshûr' íng, Ad ven tur ed, ád-vên' tshûrd, pre.
 Ad ven tur er, ád-vên' tshûr' úr, s. he that puts himself in the hands of chance.

ADV

nôr, nôt—tûb, tûb—ôll—pônd—âin, raia.

Ad ven tur ous, ád-vên' tshûr' ús, }
 [sûm, }
 Ad ven ture some, ád-vên' tshûr- }
 a. inclined to adventures, daring, }
 courageous; full of hazard, dan- }
 gerous.
 Ad ven tur ous ly, ád-vên' tshûr- }
 ús-lé, ad. boldly, daringly.
 Ad ven ture some ness, ád-vên'- }
 tshûr' sûm-nês, s. the quality of }
 being adventuresome.
 'Ad' vêrb, s. a word joined to a }
 verb or adjective, and applied to }
 the use of qualifying and restrain- }
 ing the latitude of its signification.
 Ad ver bi al, ád-vêr' bé' ál, a. that }
 which has the quality of an }
 verb.
 Ad ver bi al ly, ád-vêr' bé' ál-lé, }
 ad. in the manner of an adverb.
 Ad ver sa ble, ád-vêr' sá' bl, a. }
 contrary to.
 Ad ver sa ry, ád' vêr' sá-ré, s. an }
 opponent, antagonist, enemy.
 Ad ver sa ries, ád' vêr' sá-rîz, s. plu.
 'Ad' vêr'se, a. acting with contrary }
 directions; calamitous, afflictive.
 Ad verse ly, ád' vêr'se' ýé, ad. un- }
 fortunately.
 Ad ver si ty, ád-vêr' sé' ýé, s. af- }
 fliction, calamity, misfortune.
 Ad ver si ties, ád-vêr' sé' tîz, s. plu.
 'Ad' vêr't, v. n. to attend to, regard, }
 'Ad' vêr't' íng, par. [observe.]
 'Ad' vêr't' êd, pre.
 Ad ver tence, ád-vêr' tên'se, s. at- }
 tention, regard to. [plu.]
 Ad ver ten ces, ád-vêr' tèn' sîz, s. plu.
 Ad ver tise, ád-vêr-tîz'e', v. a. to }
 inform another, to give intelli- }
 gence.
 Ad ver ti ses, ád-vêr-tî' sîz, pres. t.
 Ad ver ti sing, ád-vêr-tî' sîng, par.
 Ad ver ti sed, ád-vêr-tîz'd', pre.
 Ad ver tise ment, ád-vêr-tîz' mên't, }
 s. intelligence, information; no- }
 tice published in a paper of in- }
 telligence.

AEG

Ad ver ti ser, ád-vêr-tî' sîr, s. he }
 that gives intelligence; the paper }
 in which advertisements are pub- }
 lished.
 'Ad-vêr' pâr' ète, v. n. to draw tow- }
 ards evening.
 'Ad-vêr' pâr' à-tîng, par.
 'Ad-vêr' pâr' à-têd, pre.
 Ad vice, ád-vî'se', s. counsel, in- }
 struction, notice; intelligence.
 Ad vi ces, ád-vî' sîz, s. plu.
 Ad vi sa ble, ád-vî' zá' bl, a. pru- }
 dent, fit to be advised.
 Ad vi sa ble ness, ád-vî' zá' bl-nês, }
 s. the quality of being advisable.
 Ad vise, ád-vîz'e', v. a. to counsel, }
 inform: v. n. to consult, consider, }
 deliberate.
 Ad vi ses, ád-vî' sîz, pres. t.
 Ad vi sing, ád-vî' sîng, par.
 Ad vi sed, ád-vîz'd', pre.
 Ad vi sed ly, ád-vî' zêd' ýé, ad. de- }
 liberately, prudently.
 Ad vi sed ness, ád-vî' zêd' nês, s. }
 deliberation, prudent procedure.
 Ad vise ment, ád-vîz'e' mên't, s. }
 counsel; prudence. [advises.]
 Ad vi ser, ád-vî' sîr, s. one who }
 Ad vo ca cy, ád' vô' ká-sé, s. vin- }
 dication, defence.
 Ad vo ca cies, ád' vô' ká-sîz, s. plu.
 Ad vo cate, ád' vô' káte, s. he that }
 pleads the cause of another.
 Ad vo ca tion, ád-vô-ká' shûn, s. }
 the office of pleading, plea, apol- }
 ogy. [act of flying.]
 Ad vo la tion, ád-vô-lá' shûn, s. the }
 Ad vo lu tion, ád-vô-lú' shûn, s. }
 the act of rolling.
 Ad vou try, ád-vôd' trê, s. adultery.
 Ad vou tries, ád-vôd' trîz, s. plu.
 Ad vow ee, ád-vôd' éé', s. he that }
 has the right of advowson.
 Ad vow son, ád-vôd' zûn, s. a right }
 to present to a benefice.
 Ae gyp ti a eum, è-jîp-tî' á' kûm, s. }
 an ointment consisting of honey, }
 vertigra, and vinegar.

AFF

AFF

AFF

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

A e ri al, â-ê' rê 'âl, a. belonging to the air; high.

Ae ries, ê' rê, s. a nest of birds of Aeries, ê' rîz, s. plu. [prey.]

A e ri o lo gy, 'â-ûr-ô' lô 'jô, s. the doctrine of the air.

A e ri o gies, 'â-ûr-ô' lô 'jiz, s. plu.

A e ro man cy, 'â-ûr-ô' mân-sê, s. the art of divining by the air.

A e ro man cies, 'â-ûr-ô' mân-siz, s. plu.

A e rom e try, 'â-ûr-ôm' ê' trê, s. the art of measuring the air.

A e rom e tries, 'â-ûr-ôm' ê' trîz, s. plu.

A e r o naut, 'â-ûr-ô' nâwt, s. one who sails through the air.

A e r o s co py, 'â-ûr-ô-s' kô 'pê, s. the observation of the air. [plu.]

A e r o s co pies, 'â-ûr-ô-s' kô 'pîz, s. Ae ti tes, ê-t' tês, s. eagle-stone.

'A-fâr', ad. at a great distance.

A fêr, â' fûr, s. the south-west wind.

Af fâ bil i ty, 'âf-fâ-blî' lê 'tê, s. easiness of manners; civility, condescension.

Af fâ ble, âf' fâ 'bl, a. easy of manners, courteous.

Af fâ ble ness, âf' fâ 'bl-nês, s. courtesy, affability.

Af fâ bly, âf' fâ 'blê, ad. courteously, civilly. [made, complete.]

Af fâ brous, âf' fâ 'brûs, a. skilfully

Af fair, âf-fâre', s. a business, something to be managed or transacted. [establish.]

Af fear, âf-fêr', v. a. to confirm, Af fear ing, âf-fêr' ing, par.

Af fear ed, âf-fêrêd', pre.

Aff ect, âf-fêkt', s. affection, passion, sensation: v. a. to act upon; to move the passions; to aim at.

Aff ect ing, âf-fêkt' ing, par.

Aff ect ed, âf-fêkt' êd, pre.

Aff ect a tion, 'âf-fêkt-â' shûn, s. the act of making an artificial appearance; awkward imitation.

Af fect ed ly, âf-fêkt' êd 'tê, ad. in an affected manner, hypocritically.

Af fect ed ness, âf-fêkt' êd 'nês, s. the quality of being affected.

Af fec tion, âf-fêk' shûn, s. the state of being affected; passion of any kind; love, kindness.

Af fec tion ate, âf-fêk' shûn 'âte, a. full of affection, fond, tender.

Af fec tion ate ly, âf-fêk' shûn 'âte-lê, ad. fondly, tenderly.

Af fec tion ate ness, âf-fêk' shûn 'âte-nês, s. fondness, tenderness.

Af fec tion ed, âf-fêk' shûnd, a. affected, conceited; inclined, mentally disposed.

Af fec tious ly, âf-fêk' shûn 'tê, ad. in an affecting manner.

Af fect ive, âf-fêkt' iv, a. that which effects.

Af fect u os i ty, âf' fêk-tshû-ô-s' ê- 'tê, s. passionateness.

Af fect u ous, âf-fêk' tshû 'ûs, a. full of passion.

Af fi ance, âf-fi' ânse, s. a marriage contract; trust, confidence: v. a. to betroth, give confidence.

Af fi an ces, âf-fi' ân 'tîz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Af fi an cing, âf-fi' ân 'ving, par.

Af fi an ced, âf-fi' ânst, pre.

Af fi an cer, âf-fi' ân 'sûr, s. he that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

Af fi da tion, 'âf-fê-dâ' shûn, s. mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity. [elation upon oath.]

Af fi da vit, 'âf-fê-dâ' vit, s. a declaration.

Af fi li a tion, âf' fîl-lê-â' shûn, s. adoption. [of refining metals]

Af fi nage, âf' fê 'nâje, s. the act

Af fi na ges, âf' fê 'nâ-jîz, s. plu.

'Af-fi' nêd, a. related to another.

Af fi ni ty, âf-fîn' ê 'tê, s. relation by marriage; connexion with.

Af fi ni ties, âf-fîn' ê 'tîz, s. plu.

Af firm, âf-fêrm', v. a. to ratify or

approve: v. n. to declare, ass confidently.

Af firm ing, âf-fêrm' ing, par.

Af firm ed, âf-fêrmêd', pre.

Af firm a ble, âf-fêrm' â 'bl, a. t which may be affirmed.

Af firm ance, âf-fêrm' ânse, s. confirmation. [p]

Af firm an ces, âf-fêrm' ân 'tîz, s. plu.

Af firm ant, âf-fêrm' ânt, s. the person that affirms.

Af firm a tion, 'âf-fêrm-â' shûn, the act of affirming; the positi affirmed; confirmation.

Af firm a tive, âf-fêrm' â 'tîv, a. t which affirms.

Af firm a tive ly, âf-fêrm' â 'tîv-ad. positively, not negatively.

Af firm er, âf-fêrm' êr, s. the person who affirms.

Af fix, âf' fîks, s. a particle unit to the end of a word.

Af fix es, âf' fîks 'tîz, s. plu.

Af fix, âf' fîks', v. a. to unite to t end, to subjoin.

Af fix es, âf' fîks 'tîz, pres. t.

Af fix ing, âf' fîks' ing, par.

Af fix ed, âf' fîkst', pre.

Af fix ion, âf' fîks' shûn, s. the of affixing.

Af fia tion, 'âf-fîâ' shûn, s. the of breathing upon.

'Af-fîâ' tîs, s. communication / power of prophecy.

Af fia tus es, âf-fîâ' tîs 'tîz, s. '

Af flict, âf' fîkt', v. a. to put t to grieve; to torment.

Af flict ing, âf' fîkt' ing, par.

Af flict ed, âf' fîkt' êd, pre.

Af flict ed ness, âf' fîkt' êd sorrowfulness, grief.

Af flict er, âf' fîkt' êr, s. afflicts.

Af flic tion, 'âf-fîkt' shû cause of pain or sorrow

Af flic tive, âf' fîkt' iv, s tormenting.

Af flu ence, âf' fîu 'ense

AFF

AGA

AGG

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pônd—âia, vna.

of flowing; exuberance of riches, plenty. [exuberant, wealthy.]
 *Af sô 'nt, a. flowing, abundant.
 *Af sô 'nt-nêss, s. the quality of being affluent [flowing, affluence].
 Af flux es, âf' sôks, s. the act of
 Af flux es, âf' sôks 'lz, s. plu.
 Af flux ion, âf-sôk' shûn, s. the act
 of flowing to a particular place,
 that which flows.
 *Af-sôrd', v. a. to yield or produce;
 to be able to bear expenses.
 *Af-sôrd' lng, par.
 *Af-sôrd' êd, pre. [forest.]
 *Af-sôrd' êst, v. a. to turn ground into
 *Af-sôrd' êst 'lng, par.
 *Af-sôrd' êst 'êd, pre.
 Af fran chise, âf-frân' tshlz, v. a. to
 make free. [pres. t.]
 Af fran chis es, âf-frân' tshlz 'lz,
 Af fran chis ing, âf-frân' tshlz 'lng,
 par. [pre.]
 Af fran chis ed, âf-frân' tshlêd,
 Af fray, âf-frâ', s. a tumultuous as-
 Af frays, âf-frâze', s. plu. [sault.]
 Af fric tion, âf-frîk shûn, s. the act
 of rubbing one thing upon an-
 other.
 Af fright, âf-frîte', s. a terror, fear:
 v. a. to affect with fear, terrify.
 Af fright ing, âf-frîte' lng, par.
 Af fright ed, âf-frîte' êd, pre.
 Af fright ment, âf-frîte' mên't, s. the
 impression of fear, terror.
 Af front, âf-frûnt', s. an insult, out-
 rage: v. a. to encounter, provoke,
 offend.
 Af front ing, âf-frûnt' lng, par.
 Af front ed, âf-frûnt' êd, pre.
 Af front er, âf-frûnt' ûr, s. the per-
 son who affronts.
 Af fuse, âf-fûze', v. a. to pour one
 thing upon another.
 Af fu ses, âf-fû' zlz, pres. t.
 Af fu sing, âf-fû' zlng, par.
 Af fu sed, âf-fûzêd', pre. [affusing.]
 Af fu sion, âf-fû' zhôn, s. the act of
 affusing, affil', v. a. to betroth in or-

der to marriage: v. n. to put con-
 Af fies, âf-flze', pres. t. [sédence in.]
 Af fy ing, âf-fl' lng, par.
 Af fied, âf-flêd', pre.
 *Af-fl' êd, a. joined by contract.
 A field, â-fêld', ad. to the field.
 *A-flât', ad. level with the ground.
 A float, â-flo'te', arl. floating. [tion.]
 A foot, â-fû't', ad. on foot: in ac-
 *A-fôre', ad. in time past; in front:
 prep. before; sooner in time.
 *A-fôre' gô 'lng, a. going before.
 *A-fôre' hând, ad. previously fitted.
 A fore men tion ed, â-fôre' mên-
 'tshôn, a. mentioned before.
 *A-fôre' nâ 'mêd, a. named before.
 A fore said, â-fôre' sâde, a. said
 before.
 *A-fôre' time, ad. in time past.
 A fraid, â-frâde', a. terrified, fearful.
 *A-fresh', ad. anew, again.
 Af ter, âf' tûr, prep. following in
 place; behind: ad. in succeed-
 ing time. [secondine.]
 Af ter birth, âf' tûr 'bêrth, s. the
 Af ter clap, âf' tûr 'klâp, s. an un-
 expected event happening after
 an affair is supposed to be at an
 end.
 Af ter cost, âf' tûr 'kôst, s. the
 expense incurred after the origi-
 nal plan is executed. [harvest.]
 Af ter crop, âf' tûr 'krôp, s. second
 Af ter game, âf' tûr 'gâme, s. method
 taken after the first turn of affairs.
 Af ter noon, âf-tûr-nôôn', s. the
 time from the meridian to even-
 ing. [after birth.]
 Af ter pains, âf' tûr 'pânz, s. pains
 Af ter taste, âf' tûr 'tâste, s. taste
 remaining upon the tongue.
 Af ter thought, âf' tûr 'thâwt, s. a
 reflections after the act.
 Af ter times, âf' tûr 'tînz, s. suc-
 ceeding times. [succeeding time.]
 Af ter ward, âf' tûr 'wârd, ad. in
 A gain, â-gên', ad. a second time,
 once more.

A gainst, â-gênst', prep. opposite
 to, contrary. [eagerness.]
 A gape, â-gâp', ad. staring with
 Ag a rick, âg' â'rik, s. a drug of
 use in physick, and the dying
 trade. [of the lowest class.]
 Ag ate, âg' ât, s. a precious stone.
 Ag a ty, âg' â' tye, a. partaking of
 the nature of agate.
 Age, âje, s. a period of time; a
 generation of men; a hundred
 years; the latter part of life.
 A ges, â' jiz, s. plu. [years.]
 A ged, â' jêd, a. old, stricken in
 A ged ly, â' jêd 'ly, ad. after the
 manner of an aged person.
 A gen cy, â' jên 'sê, s. the quality
 of acting; business performed by
 an agent.
 A gen cies, â' jên 'sêz, s. plu.
 A gent, â' jên't, s. a substitute, a
 deputy: a. acting upon, active.
 Ag gen er a tion, âd' jên-êr-â' shûn,
 s. the state of growing to another
 body. [up.]
 Ag ger ate, âj' êr 'âta, v. a. to heap
 Ag ger a ting, âj' êr 'â-tîng, par.
 Ag ger a ted, âj' êr 'â-têd, pre.
 Ag glu ti nants, âg-glû' té 'nânts, s.
 plu. those medicines which have
 the power of uniting parts together.
 Ag glu ti nate, âg-glû' té 'nâte, v. a.
 to unite one part to another.
 Ag glu ti na ting, âg-glû' té 'nâ-tîng,
 par. [pre.]
 Ag glu ti na ted, âg-glû' té 'nâ-têd,
 Ag glu ti na tion, âg-glû' té 'nâ-
 shûn, s. union, cohesion.
 Ag glu ti na tive, âg-glû' té 'nâ-tîv,
 a. that which has the power of
 procuring agglutination.
 *Ag grân 'dize, v. a. to make great,
 enlarge, exalt. [pres. t.]
 Ag gran di zes, âg' grân 'dl-zlz,
 *Ag grân 'dl-zîng, par.
 Ag gran di zed, âg' grân 'dlad, pre.
 *Ag grân 'dlize-mên't, s. the state
 of being aggrandized.

AGI

Fâte, fâz, fâl, fât—mâ, mêt—pinc, pin—nô, nôve,

AGR

AIM

'Ag' grâ 'vâte, v. a. to make any
 'Ag' grâ 'vâ-ting, par. [thing worse.
 'Ag' grâ 'vâ-têd, par.
 Ag gra va tion, 'ag-grâ-vâ' shûn, a.
 the act of aggravating; the cir-
 cumstances which heighten guilt
 or calamity.
 'Ag' grê 'vâte, v. a. to collect to-
 gether: s. the result of the con-
 junction of many particulars: a.
 framed by the collection of par-
 ticular parts into one mass.
 'Ag' grê 'vâ-ting, par.
 'Ag' grê 'vâ-têd, par.
 Ag gre ga tion, 'ag-grê-gâ' shûn, s.
 the act of collecting; the whole
 composed by the collection of
 many particulars.
 'Ag' grêss', v. a. to commit the first
 act of violence.
 Ag gre ses, 'ag-grêss' sîz, pres. t.
 'Ag' grêss' sîng, par.
 Ag gre sed, 'ag-grêss', pre.
 Ag gre sion, 'ag-grêsh' ûn, s. com-
 mencement of a quarrel by some
 act of iniquity. [assaulter.
 Ag gre sor, 'ag-grêss' sôr, a. an
 Ag griev ance, 'ag-grêev' ânse, a.
 injury, wrong. [s. plu.
 Ag griev an ces, 'ag-grêev' ân 'sîz,
 Ag grieve, 'ag-grêev', v. a. to give
 sorrow, vex, impose.
 Ag griev ing, 'ag-grêev' îng, par.
 Ag griev ed, 'ag-grêevd', pre.
 Ag group, 'ag-grôop', v. a. to bring
 together into one figure.
 Ag group ing, 'ag-grôop' îng, par.
 Ag group ed, 'ag-grôop', pre.
 A gha st, 'â-gâst', a. struck with
 horreur. [tive.
 A gile, 'âj' îl, a. nimble, ready, ac-
 A gili ty, 'âjîl' lê 'tê, s. nimble-
 ness, quickness, activity.
 A gil i ties, 'âjîl' lê 'tîz, s. plu.
 A gist ment, 'âjîst' mêt, s. com-
 position, or mean rate.
 A gi ta ble, 'âj' é 'tâ-bl, a. that
 which may be put in motion.

A gi tata, 'âj' é 'tâte, v. a. to put in
 motion, actuate.
 A gi ta ting, 'âj' é 'tâ-ting, par.
 A gi ta ted, 'âj' é 'tâ-têd, pre.
 A gi ta tion, 'âj-é-tâ' shûn, s. the
 act of moving any thing; discus-
 sion, perturbation.
 A gi ta tor, 'âj' é 'tâ-tôr, s. he who
 manages affairs.
 'Ag' lêt, s. a tag of a point carved
 into some representation of an
 animal. [to a troop.
 Ag mi nal, 'âg' mê 'nâl, a. belonging
 Ag nail, 'âg' nâl, s. a whitlow.
 Ag na tion, 'âg-nâ' shûn, s. descent
 from the same father. [edgment.
 Ag ni tion, 'âg-nîsh' ûn, s. acknowl-
 'Ag-nîze', v. a. to acknowledge.
 'Ag' ni zes, 'âg-nî' zîz, pres. t.
 'Ag-nî' zîng, par.
 Ag ni zed, 'âg-nîzd', pre.
 Ag nom i na tion, 'âg-nôm-é-nâ-
 shûn, s. allusion of one word to
 another.
 'A-gô', ad. past; as, long since.
 'A-gô' îng, ad. in action.
 A gone, 'â-gôn', a. ago, past.
 Ag o nism, 'âg-ô'nîzm, s. contention
 for a prize. [prize-fighter.
 Ag o nist tes, 'âg-ô'nîs' têz, s. a
 'Ag' ô'nîze, v. n. to be in excessive
 pain.
 Ag o ni zes, 'âg-ô'nî-zîz, pres. t.
 'Ag' ô'nî-zîng, par.
 Ag o ni zed, 'âg-ô'nîzd, pre.
 Ag o ny, 'âg-ô'nê, s. the pangs of
 death; violent pain.
 Ag o nies, 'âg-ô'nîz, s. plu.
 A gra ri an, 'â-grâ' rê 'ân, a. rela-
 ting to fields or grounds.
 'A-grêe', v. n. to be in concord; to
 yield to; to settle; to be of the
 Agrees, 'â-grêe', pres. t. [same mind.
 'A-grêe' îng, par.
 'A-grêed', pre.
 A gree a ble, 'â-grêe' â 'bl, a. suit-
 able to, consistent, pleasing.
 A gree a ble ness, 'â-grêe' â 'bl-nêss,

s. consistency with, suitableness;
 the quality of pleasing.
 A gree a bly, 'â-grêe' â 'blê, ad.
 consistently, pleasingly.
 'A-grêe' mêt, s. concord, com-
 pact, bargain. [polished.
 A gres tick, 'â-grêss' tîk, a. rude, un-
 Ag ri cul ture, 'âg-rê' kûl-tshûr, s.
 tillage, husbandry.
 Ag ri mon y, 'âg-rê'mûn-nê, s. the
 name of a plant. [plu.
 Ag ri mon ies, 'âg-rê'mûn-nîz, s.
 'A-grôund', ad. stranded, hindered
 by the ground from passing far-
 ther. [ver.
 A gue, 'â-gû, s. an intermitting fé-
 A gû 'vêd, a. struck with the ague.
 A gue fit, 'â-gû' fît, s. the paroxysm
 of the ague. [of an ague.
 'A-gû' îsh, a. having the qualities
 'A-gû' îsh-nêss, a. the quality of re-
 sembling an ague.
 Ah, â, in. a word denoting dislike
 or compassion. [umph.
 'A-hâ', in. a word intimating tri-
 A head, 'â-hêd', ad. farther onward
 than another.
 Aid, âde, s. help, support; subsi-
 dy: v. a. to help, to succour, to
 Aid ing, 'âde' îng, par. [support.
 Aid ed, 'âde' êd, pre.
 Aid ance, 'âde' ânse, s. support,
 help.
 Aid an ces, 'âde' ân 'sîz, s. plu. [ful.
 Aid ant, 'âde' ânt, a. helping, help-
 Aid de camp, 'âde-dê-kâwng', s.
 an officer who attends the chief
 commander to carry his orders to
 the inferior officers. [ally.
 Aid er, 'âde' êr, s. a helper, an
 Aid less, 'âde' lêss, a. helpless, un-
 supported.
 Ail, âle, v. a. to pain, to trouble.
 Ail ing, 'âle' îng, par.
 Ail ed, 'âld, pre.
 Ail ment, 'âle' mêt, s. pain, disease.
 Aim, âme, v. a. to endeavour to
 strike with a missile weapon; to

endeavour to reach or obtain; to design: s. a design, an intention, a conjecture.
 Aim ing, âme' ing, par.
 Aim ed, âmd, pre.
 Air, âre, s. the element encompassing the earth; a gentle gale; musick; mien; an affected or laboured manner or gesture; v. a. to expose to the air, to take the air; to warm.
 Air ing, âre' ing, par.: s. a short
 Air ed, ârd, pre. [jaunt.
 Air built, âre' blit, a. built in the air. [in air.
 Air drawn, âre' drâwn, a. painted
 Air er, âre' ûr, s. he that exposes to the air. [mit air.
 Air hole, âre' hôle, s. a hole to admit
 Air i ness, âre' é' nês, s. exposure to the air; lightness, gayety.
 Air less, âre' lês, a. without the free air.
 Air pump, âre' pûmp, s. a machine by means of which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.
 Air shaft, âre' shâft, s. a passage for the air into mines.
 Air y, âre' é, a. composed of air; gay, sprightly.
 Aisle, île, s. the walk in a church.
 Ait, âte, s. a small island in a river.
 'A-kin', a. allied by blood.
 Al a bas ter, âl' lâ' bâs-tûr, s. a kind of soft marble: a. made of alabaster.
 A lack a day, â-lâk' â' dâ, in. a word noting sorrow and melancholy. [cheerfully.
 A lac ri ous ly, â-lâk' ré' ôs-lé, ad.
 A lac ri ty, â-lâk' ré' té, s. cheerfulness, gayety. [fashion.
 'Al-â-môde', ad. according to the
 'Al-lârm', s. notice of danger; a species of clock: v. a. to surprise; to call to arms.
 'Al-lârm' ing, par.
 A larm ed, â-lârm'd, pre.

'A-lâs', in. a word expressing lamentation or pity.
 'Alb', s. a surplice. [standing.
 'Al-bé' it, ad. although, notwithstanding.
 'Al-bû' gô, s. a disease in the eye.
 Al bu goe, âl-bû' gôze, a. plu.
 Al ca best, âl' kâ' hest, s. a universal dissolvent.
 Al chym i cal, âl-klm' é' kâl, a. relating to alchymy.
 Al chym i cal ly, âl-klm' é' kâl-lé, ad. in the manner of an alchymist.
 Al chy mist, âl' ké' mîst, s. one who professes the science of alchymy.
 Al chy my, âl' ké' mē, s. a sublime chymistry.
 Al chy mics, âl' ké' mîz, s. plu.
 Al co hol, âl' kô' hól, s. a highly rectified spirit of wine.
 Al co hol i za tion, âl-kô' hól-é-zâ-shûn, s. the act of rectifying spirits. [to rectify spirits.
 Al co ho lize, âl' kô' hól-lize, v. a.
 Al co ho li zes, âl' kô' hól-lîz, pres. t. [par.
 Al co ho li zing, âl' kô' hól-lîzing.
 Al co ho li zed, âl' kô' hól-lîz'd, pre.
 Al co ran, âl' kô' rân, s. the book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda. [cess to lie or sit in.
 Al cove, âl-kôve', s. a private retreat.
 Al der, âl' dûr, s. a tree.
 Al der man, âl' dûr' mân, s. a governor or magistrate.
 Al der men, âl' dûr' mân, s. plu.
 Al der man ly, âl' dûr' mân-lé, ad. like an alderman.
 Al dern, âl' dûrn, s. made of alder.
 'Ale, s. a kind of beer made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting it.
 Ale brew er, âle' brôô' ûr, s. one who professes to brew ale.
 'Ale' hôôf, s. ground-ivy.
 'Ale' hôôse, s. a tipping-house.
 Ale hous es, âle' hôôz' éz, s. plu.
 Ale m bick, â-lém' bîk, s. a vessel used in distilling.

'A-lârt', a. watchful, vigilant, brisk.
 'A-lârt' nês, s. vigilance, briskness.
 'Ale' wife, s. a woman who keeps an alehouse.
 Ale wives, âle' wîvz, s. plu.
 Al ex an drine, âl-êgz-ân' drîn, s. a verse consisting of twelve syllables.
 A lex i phar mick, â' lèk-sé-fâr-mîk, s. that which drives away poison, antidotal.
 Al ge bra, âl' jé' brâ, s. a peculiar kind of arithmetick.
 Al ge bra ick, âl-jé-brâ' îk, a. relating to algebra.
 Al ge bra ist, âl-jé-brâ' îst, s. a person who understands or practises the science of algebra.
 Al gid, âl' jîd, a. cold, chill.
 Al gid i ty, âl-jîd' é' tē, s. chillness, cold. [produces cold.
 Al gif ick, âl-jîf' îk, a. that which
 'Al' gôr, s. extreme cold, chillness.
 Al go rithm, âl' gô' rîthm, s. the science of numbers.
 A li as, âl' lé' âs, ad. otherwise.
 Al i ble, âl' lé' bl, a. nutritive, nourishing.
 Al i en, âle' yèn, s. a foreigner, a stranger: a. foreign, estranged from, not allied to.
 Al i en a ble, âle' yèn' â-bl, a. that which may be transferred.
 Al i en ate, âle' yèn' âte, v. a. to transfer the property of any thing to another; to withdraw the affections: a. withdrawn from, stranger to.
 Al i en a ting, âle' yèn' â-tîng, par.
 Al i en a ted, âle' yèn' â-têd, pre.
 Al i en a tion, âle-yèn-â' shûn, s. the act of transferring property.
 A light, â-lîte, v. n. to come down; to fall upon.
 A light ing, â-lîte' ing, par.
 A light ed, â-lîte' ed, pre.
 'A-lîke', ad. with resemblance, the same manner.

ALL

Fâte, fâi, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

ALL

ALL

- Aliment, âl' lê m'ênt, a. nourishment, food. [which nourishes.]
 Aliment al, 'âl-lê-m'ênt' âl, a. that
 Aliment a riness, 'âl-lê-m'ênt' â-
 'rê-nêa, s. the quality of being
 alimentary.
 Aliment a ry, 'âl-lê-m'ênt' â' rê, a.
 that which has the power of
 nourishing.
 Al i mo ri ous, 'âl-lê-mô' nê 'ûs, a.
 that which nourishes.
 Al i mon y, âl' lê m'ôn-nê, s. legal
 proportion of the husband's
 estate allowed to the wife, upon
 the account of separation.
 Al i mon ias, âl' lê 'môn-nîz, s. plu.
 Al i quant, âl' lê 'kwânt, a. part
 of a number, which will never
 make up the number exactly.
 Al i quot, âl' lê 'kwôt, a. parts of
 any number or quantity, such as
 will exactly measure it without
 any remainder.
 'A' lîsh, a. resembling ale. [ful.
 'A-live', a. not dead; active; cheer-
 Al ka les cent, 'âl-kâ-lê's s'ênt, a.
 that which has a tendency to the
 properties of an alkali.
 Al ka li, âl' kâ' lê, s. any substance
 which, when mingled with acid,
 produces fermentation.
 Al ka lis, âl' kâ' 'lîz, s. plu.
 Al ka line, âl' kâ' 'lîn, a. that which
 has the qualities of alkali.
 Al kal i zate, 'âl-kâl' lê 'zâte, v. a.
 to make alkaline : a. that which
 has the qualities of alkali. [par.
 Al kal i za ting, 'âl-kâl' lê 'zâ-tîng,
 Al kal i za ted, 'âl-kâl' lê 'zâ-têd,
 pre. [the act of alkalinizing.]
 Al ka li za tion, 'âl-kâ-lê-zâ' shûn, s.
 Al ker mes, 'âl-kêr' m'êa, s. a con-
 fectio made of the kermes berries.
 All, s. the whole; every thing : a.
 the whole, every one : ad. quite,
 completely, wholly.
 Al lay, 'âl-lâ', v. a. to mix one metal
 with another; to pacify, quiet,
 repress : s. the metal of a baser
 kind mixed in coins, to harden
 them; any thing which, being
 added, abates the predominant
 qualities of that with which it is
 mingled.
 Al lays, 'âl-lâze', s. plu. and pres. t.
 Al lay ing, 'âl-lâ' 'îng, par.
 Al lay ed, 'âl-lâde', pre.
 Al lay er, 'âl-lâ' 'ûr, s. the person or
 thing that has the power or qual-
 ity of allaying.
 Al lay ment, 'âl-lâ' m'ênt, s. that
 which has the power of allaying.
 Al le ga tion, 'âl-lê-gâ' shûn, s. af-
 firmation, a plea, an excuse.
 Al lege, 'âl-lêje', v. a. to affirm, de-
 clare, maintain.
 Al le ges, 'âl-lêj' 'îz, pres. t.
 Al le ging, 'âl-lêj' 'îng, par.
 Al le ged, 'âl-lêjd', pre.
 Al lege a ble, 'âl-lêje' â' 'bl, a. that
 which may be alleged.
 Al lege ment, 'âl-lêje' m'ênt, s. affir-
 mation, a plea, an excuse.
 Al le giance, 'âl-lê' jânse, s. the
 duty of subjects to the government.
 Al le gian ces, 'âl-lê' jân 'îz, s. plu.
 Al le gian t, 'âl-lê' jânt, a. loyal, du-
 tiful. [real, not literal.]
 Al le gor ick, 'âl-lê-gôr' 'îk, a. not
 Al le gor i cal, 'âl-lê-gôr' é 'kâl, a.
 in the form of an allegory.
 Al le gor i cal ly, 'âl-lê-gôr' é 'kâl-
 lê, ad. after the form of an alle-
 gory.
 'Al' lê 'gô-rîze, v. a. to turn into
 allegory, to form an allegory. [t.
 Al le go ri zes, 'âl' lê 'gô-rî' 'îz, pres.
 'Al' lê 'gô-rî' 'îng, par.
 Al le go ri zed, 'âl' lê 'gô-rîzd, pre.
 Al le gor y, 'âl' lê 'gôr-rê, s. a figura-
 tive discourse. [See Acces-
 sory.]
 Al le gor ies, 'âl' lê 'gôr-rîz, s. plu.
 'Al-lê' grô, s. a sprightly motion in
 musick.
 Al le groes, 'âl-lê' grôze, s. plu.
 Al le lu jah, 'âl-lê-lôô' 'yâ, s. a word
 of spiritual exultation; Praise
 God.
 Al le lu jahs, 'âl-lê-lôô' 'yâz, s. plu.
 Al le vi ate, 'âl-lê' vé 'âte, v. a. to
 make light, to ease, soften.
 Al le vi a ting, 'âl-lê' vé 'â-tîng, par.
 Al le vi a ted, 'âl-lê' vé 'â-têd, pre.
 Al le vi a tion, 'âl' lê-vé-â' shûn, s.
 that by which any pain is eased,
 or fault extenuated.
 Al ley, 'âl' lê, s. a walk; a narrow
 passage or street.
 Al leys, 'âl' 'lîz, s. plu.
 Al li ance, 'âl-lî'ânse, s. the state
 of connexion by confederacy, a
 league; relation by marriage, or
 any form of kindred.
 Al li an ces, 'âl-lî'ân 'îz, s. plu.
 Al li cien cy, 'âl-lîsh' ên 'sê, s. the
 power of attracting.
 Al li cien cies, 'âl-lîsh' ên 'îz, s. plu.
 Al li gate, 'âl' lê 'gâte, v. a. to tie
 one thing to another.
 Al li ga ting, 'âl' lê 'gâ-tîng, par.
 Al li ga ted, 'âl' lê 'gâ-têd, pre.
 Al li ga tion, 'âl-lê-gâ' shûn, s. ar-
 arithmetical rule; the act of tying
 together. [crocodile of America
 Al li ga tor, 'âl-lê-gâ' tûr, s. the
 Al li ion, 'âl-lîzh' 'ûn, s. the act of
 striking one thing against another.
 Al lit er a tion, 'âl' 'lî-êr-â' shûn, s.
 the beginning two or more words
 with the same letter to give them
 a sort of rhyming consonance.
 Al lo cu tion, 'âl-lô-kû' shûn, s. the
 act of speaking to another.
 Al lo di al, 'âl-lô-dê' 'âl, a. not feu-
 dal, independent.
 Al lo di um, 'âl-lô-dê' 'ûm, s. pos-
 session held in absolute independ-
 ence. [with a rapier.]
 All long, 'âl-lônje', s. a pass or thrust
 Al lon ges, 'âl-lôn' 'îz, s. plu.
 'Al-lôô', v. a. to set on, incite.
 'Al-lôô' 'îng, par.
 'Al loo ed, 'âl-lôôd', pre.

ALL

ALO

ALT

nôr, nô-t—tûb, tûb, bôll—ôll—pôund—ôlta, raiu.

Al lo quy, ál' lô 'kwê, s. the act of speaking to another.
Al lo quies, ál' lô 'kwis, s. plu.
Al-lôt', v. a. to distribute by lot;
Al-lôt' tûng, par. [to grant.
Al-lôt' téd, pre.
Al-lôt' mên't, s. the part, the share.
Al lot ter g, ál-lôt' tûr 'rê, s. that which is granted to any in a distribution.
Al lot ter ies, ál-lôt' tûr 'rîz, s. plu.
Al low, ál-lôu', v. a. to admit, grant; to make abatement.
Al lows, ál-lôu', pres. t.
Al low ing, ál-lôu' ing, par.
Al low ed, ál-lôu'd, pre.
Al low a ble, ál-lôu' á 'bl, a. that which may be admitted, lawful.
Al low a ble ness, ál-lôu' á 'bl-nêz, s. lawfulness, exemption from prohibition.
Al low ance, ál-lôu' ánse, s. sanction, license; permission; abatement.
Al low an ces, ál-lôu' án 'vîz, s. plu.
Al loy, ál-lôé', s. baser metal mixed in coinage.
Al loys, ál-lôiz', s. plu.
Al-lôde', v. n. to have some reference to a thing, without the direct mention.
Al-lô' dîng, par. [rect mention.
Al-lô' dèd, pre.
Al lu mi nôr, ál-lô' mē 'nûr, s. one who paints upon paper or parchment.
Al-lôre', v. a. to entice to any thing.
Al-lô' rîng, par.
Al lu red, ál-lôrd', pre. [ation.
Al-lôre' mên't, s. enticement, temptation.
Al lu rer, ál-lô' rûr, s. an enticer.
Al lu rîng ly, ál-lô' rîng 'lê, ad. enticingly.
Al-lô' rîng 'nêz, s. enticement.
Al lu sion, ál-lô' zhûn, s. a hint, an implication. [something.
Al lu sive, ál-lô' slv, a. hinting at
Al lu sive ly, ál-lô' slv 'lê, ad. in an allusive manner.

Al lu sive ness, ál-lô' slv 'nêz, s. the quality of being allusive.
Al lu vi on, ál-lô' vé 'ûn, s. the carrying of any thing to something else by the motion of the water.
Al ly, ál-lî', v. a. to unite by kindred, friendship, or confederacy: s. one united to some other by marriage, friendship, or confederacy.
Al lies, ál-lîze', s. plu. and pres. t.
Al ly ing, ál-lî' ing, par.
Al li ed, ál-lîde', pre.
Al ma can ter, ál-má-kán' tûr, s. a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. [endar.
Al ma nack, ál' má 'uák, s. a calendar.
Al might i ness, ál-mî' té 'nêz, s. omnipotence.
Al might y, ál-mî' té, a. of unlimited power, omnipotent.
Al mond, á' mûnd, s. the nut of the almond tree.
Al monds, á' mûndz, s. plu. the two glands of the throat.
Al mo ner, ál' mô 'nûr, s. the officer of a prince, employed in the distribution of charity.
Al mon ry, ál' mûn 'rê, s. the place where alms are distributed.
Al mo nries, ál' mûn 'rîz, s. plu.
Al'môst, ad. nearly, well nigh.
Alms, á'mz, s. plu. that which is given in relief of the poor.
Alms deed, á'mz' déed, s. a charitable gift.
Alms house, á'mz' hôuse, s. an hospital for the poor.
Alms hous es, á'mz' hôuz 'îz, s. plu.
Alms man, á'mz' mán, s. a man who lives upon alms.
Al' ná' gâr, s. a measurer by the ell.
Al nage, ál' náje, s. ell-measure.
Al na ges, ál' ná 'îz, s. plu.
Al night, ál' nîte, s. a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midst.
Al oes, ál' ôze, s. a precious wood, a tree, a medicinal juice.

Al o et i cal, ál-ô-ét-é 'kál, s. consisting chiefly of aloes.
Al-lôff', prep. above: ad. on high, in the air.
Al o gy, ál-lô 'jê, s. absurdity.
Al o gies, ál-lô 'jîz, s. plu.
Al-lône, a. single; without company, solitary. [company with.
Al-lóng, ad. at length; forward; in
Al-lôôf', ad. at a distance. [noise.
Al-lôôd', ad. loudly, with a great
Al pha, ál' fâ, s. the first letter in the Greek alphabet.
Al pha bet, ál' fâ 'bêt, s. the letters, or elements of speech.
Al pha bet i cal, ál-fâ-bêt-é 'kál, s. according to the series of letters.
Al pha bet i cal ly, ál-fâ-bêt-é 'kál-lê, ad. according to the order of the letters. [Alpa.
Al pine, ál' pln, a. belonging to the
Al read y, ál-rêd' dé, ad. at this present time; before the present.
Al' sô, ad. in the same manner, likewise.
Al tar, ál' tûr, s. a place on which offerings to Heaven are laid; the communion table.
Al ter, ál' tûr, v. a. to change: v. n. to be changed, to suffer change.
Al ter ing, ál' tûr' ing, par.
Al ter ed, ál' tûrd, pre.
Al ter a ble, ál' tûr 'á-bl, a. that which may be changed.
Al ter a ble ness, ál' tûr 'á-bl 'nêz, s. the quality of being alterable.
Al ter a bly, ál' tûr 'á-blê, ad. in such a manner as may be altered.
Al ter ant, ál' tûr 'ánt, a. that which has the power of producing changes.
Al ter a tion, ál-tûr-á' shûn, s. the act of altering or changing; the change made.
Al ter a tive, ál' tûr 'á-tîv, s. a medicine which has no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gains upon the constitution.

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môve,

Al ter ca tion, 'âl-tûr-kâ shûn, s. debate, controversy.

*Al-têrn', a. acting by turns.

*Al-têr' nâte, v. a. to perform alternately: a. being by turns, reciprocal.

*Al-têr' nâ 'tîng, par.

*Al-têr' nâ 'têd, pre.

Al ter nate ly, 'âl-têr' nâte 'lê, ad. in reciprocal succession.

*Al-têr' nâte 'nêss, s. the quality of being alternate.

Al ter na tion, 'âl-têr-nâ' shûn, s. reciprocal succession.

Al ter na tive, 'âl-têr' nâ 'tîv, s. the choice given of two things, so that if one be rejected, the other must be taken.

Al ter na tive ly, 'âl-têr' nâ 'tîv-lê, ad. by turns, reciprocally.

Al ter na tive ness, 'âl-têr' nâ 'tîv-nêss, s. the quality or state of being alternative.

Al ter ni ty, 'âl-têr' nê 'tê, s. reciprocal succession, vicissitude.

Al ter ni ties, 'âl-têr' nê 'tîz, s. plu.

Al though, 'âl-rhô', con. notwithstanding, however.

Al til o quence, 'âl-tîl' lô 'kwênse, s. pompous language.

Al tim e try, 'âl-tîm' é 'trê, s. the art of measuring altitudes or heights.

Al tim e tries, 'âl-tîm' é 'tîz, s. plu.

*Al-tîs' ô 'nânt, a. high sounding, pompous in sound.

Al ti tude, 'âl' tê 'tûde, s. height of place; the elevation of any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon.

Al to geth er, 'âl-tô-gêr' ûr, ad. completely, without exception.

*Al' ûm, s. a kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste.

Al u mi nous, 'âl-lû' mê 'nûs, a. relating to, or consisting of, alum.

Al ways, 'âl wâze, ad. perpetually, constantly.

*Am, the first person singular of the present tense of the verb *Be*.

Am a bil i ty, 'âm-â-bîl' lê 'tê, s. loveliness. [plu.]

Am a bil i ties, 'âm-â-bîl' lê 'tîz, s.

*Am-â-dêr' tò, s. a kind of pear.

Am a det toes, 'âm-â-dêr' tôte, s. plu. [mence.]

A main, â-mâne', ad. with vehemence.

*A-mâl' gâm, s. the mixture of metals, procured by amalgamation. [metals with quicksilver.]

*A-mâl' gâ 'mâte, v. a. to unite

*A-mâl' gâ 'mâ-tîng, par.

*A-mâl' gâ 'mâ-têd, pre.

A mal ga ma tion, â 'mâl-gâ-mâ-shûn, s. the practice of amalgamating metals.

Am an da tion, 'âm-ân-dâ' shûn, s. the act of sending on a message.

*A 'mân-û-ên' sîs, s. a person who writes what another dictates.

A man u en ses, â 'mân-û-ên' sêz, s. plu.

Am a ranth, 'âm' â 'rân'th, s. the name of a plant; an imaginary flower.

Am a ran thine, 'âm-â-rân' thîn, a. consisting of amaranths.

A mar i tude, â-mâr' é 'tûde, s. bitterness.

*A-mâss', v. a. to collect together into one heap or mass.

A mas ses, â-mâs' sîz, pres. t.

*A-mâs' sîng, par.

A mass ed, â-mâst', pre.

*A-mâss' mêt, s. a heap, an accumulation.

*A-mâte', v. n. to terrify. [mulation.]

*A-mâ' tîng, par.

*A-mâ' têd, pre.

Am a teur, 'âm-â-têr', s. a lover of any particular art or science.

Am a to ri al, 'âm-â-tô' rê 'âl, a. concerning love.

Am a tor y, 'âm' â 'tûr-rê, a. relating to love.

Am au ro sis, 'âm-âw-rô' sîs, s. a dimness of sight, occasioning the

representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes.

*A-mâze', v. a. to confuse with terror; to put into perplexity: s. astonishment, confusion of fear or wonder. [pres. t.]

A ma zes, â-mâ' zîz, s. plu. and

*A-mâ' zîng, par.

*A ma zed, â-mâz'd', pre.

A ma zed ly, â-mâ' zêd 'lê, ad. confusedly, with amazement. [sion.]

*A-mâ' zêd 'nêss, s. wonder, confusion, horror; wonder at an unexpected event.

A ma zing ly, â-mâ' zîng 'lê, ad. to a degree that may excite astonishment. [woman; a virago.]

Am a zon, 'âm' â 'zûn, s. a warlike

Am ba ges, 'âm-bâ' jêz, s. a multiplicity of words.

Am bas sa dor, 'âm-bâs' sâ 'dûr, s. a person sent in a publick manner from one sovereign power to another.

*Am-bâs' sâ 'drêss, s. the lady of an ambassador; a woman sent on a publick message. [lz, s. plu.]

Am bas sa dress es, 'âm-bâs' sâ 'drêss

Am bas sage, 'âm bâs' sâje, s. an embassy. [plu.]

Am bas sa ges, 'âm bâs' sâ-jîz, s.

Am ber, 'âm' bûr, s. a yellow transparent substance of a bituminous consistence: a. consisting of amber. [grant drug.]

Am ber gris, 'âm' bûr grêss, s. a fra-

Am bi dex ter, 'âm-bê-dêks' tûr, s. a man who has equally the use

of both his hands; a man who is equally ready to act on either

side in party disputes.

Am bi dex ter i ty, 'âm-bê-dêks-têr' é 'tê, s. the quality of being able

equally to use both hands; double dealing.

Am bi dent, 'âm' bê 'ênt, a. surrounding, encompassing.

AMB

AME

AMM

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôund—thin, tris.

Am bi gu, âm' bê' gû, s. a medley of dishes.

Am bi gu i ty, 'âm-bê-gû' é 'tê, s. uncertainty of signification. [plu.]

Am bi gu i ties, 'âm-bê-gû' é 'tîz, s. Am bi gu u ous, âm-bîg' ù 'ûs, a. doubtful, having two meanings.

Am big u ous ly, âm-bîg' ù 'ûs-lê, ad. in an ambiguous manner, doubtfully.

Am big u ous ness, âm-bîg' ù 'ûs-nêss, s. uncertainty of meaning.

Am bil o gy, âm-bîl' lô 'jê, s. talk of ambiguous signification.

Am bil o gies, âm-bîl' lô 'jîz, s. plu.

Am bil o quous, âm-bîl' lô 'kwûs, a. using ambiguous expressions.

Am bil o quy, âm-bîl' lô 'kwê, s. ambiguity of expression.

Am bil o quies, âm-bîl' lô 'kwîz, s. plu. [of any thing.]

Am bîl t, s. the compass or circuit.

Am bi tion, âm-bîsh' ãn, s. the desire of preferment or honour.

Am bi tious, âm-bîsh' ùs, a. touched with ambition, aspiring.

Am bi tious ly, âm-bîsh' ùs 'lê, ad. with eagerness of advancement or preference.

Am bi tious ness, âm-bîsh' ùs 'nêss, s. the quality of being ambitious.

Am bi tude, âm' bê' tûde, s. compass, circuit.

Am ble, âm' bl, v. n. to pace; to move easily: s. an easy pace.

Am' blîng, par.

Am bled, âm' bîd, pre.

Am blier, âm' bîôr, s. a pacer.

Am bling ly, âm' blîng 'lê, ad. with an ambling movement.

Am bro si a, âm-brô' zhê 'â, s. the imaginary food of the gods; the name of a plant.

Am bro si al, âm-brô' zhê 'âl, a. delicious; partaking of the nature or quality of ambrosia.

Am bry, âm' brê, s. the place where alms are distributed; the place

where plate and utensils are kept.

Am bries, âm' brîz, s. plu.

Ambs-ace, âmz-âse', s. a double ace, aces. [the act of walking.]

Am bu la tion, 'âm-bû-lâ' shûn, s.

Am bu la tor y, âm' bû-lâ 'tûr-rê, a. that which has the power or faculty of walking.

Am bus cade, 'âm-bûs-kâde', s. a private station in which men lie to surprise others.

Am bus ca do, 'âm-bûs-kâ' dô, s. a private post, in order to surprise.

Am bus ca does, 'âm-bûs-kâ' dôze, s. plu.

Am' bûsh, s. the post where soldiers or assassins are placed in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy; the state of lying in wait.

Am bush es, âm' bûsh 'îz, s. plu.

Am' bûsh mêt, s. ambush, surprise.

Am bus tion, âm-bûs' tshûn, s. a.

Am' êl, s. the matter used for enamelling.

Am' mên, ad. so be it, so it is.

Am' mên, ad. so be it, so it is. This is the only word in the language that has necessarily two consecutive accents.

Am e na ble, âm-mê' nâ 'bl, a. responsible, subject so as to be liable to account.

Am e nance, âm-mê' nânse, s. conduct, behaviour.

Am e nan ces, âm-mê' nân 'îz, s. plu.

Am-mênd', v. a. to correct, change any thing that is wrong: v. n. to amend.

Am-mênd' lîng, par. [grow better.]

Am-mênd' êd, pre.

Am-mênd' mêt, s. a change from bad for the better; reformation of life; recovery of health; the correction of an error.

Am mend er, âm-mênd' êr, s. the person that amends.

Am mends, âm-mêndz', s. plu. recompense, compensation.

Am en i ty, âm-mên' é 'tê, s. agreeableness of situation.

Am en i ties, âm-mên' é 'tîz, s. plu.

Am merce, âm-mêrse', v. a. to punish with a fine or penalty.

Am mer ces, âm-mêr' sîz, pres. t.

Am mer cing, âm-mêr' sîng, par.

Am mer ced, âm-mêrst', pre. [sets a fine.]

Am mer cer, âm-mêr' sîr, s. he that

Am merce ment, âm-mêrse' mêt, s. the pecuniary punishment of an offender.

Am me thod i cal, âm-mê-thôd' é 'kâl, a. out of method, irregular.

Am e thyst, âm' é 'thîst, s. a precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple.

Am e thys time, âm' é-thîs' tîn, a. resembling an amethyst.

Am i a ble, âm' mé 'â-bl, a. lovely, pleasing, worthy to be loved.

Am i a ble ness, âm' iné 'â-bl 'nêss, s. loveliness, power of raising love.

Am i a bly, âm' mé 'â-blê, ad. in such a manner as to excite love.

Am i ca ble, âm' é 'kâ-bl, a. friendly, kind.

Am i ca ble ness, âm' é 'kâ-bl 'nêss, s. friendliness, good will.

Am i a bly, âm' é 'kâ-blê, ad. in a friendly way.

Am ice, âm' mîs, s. the undermost part of a priest's habit.

Am i ces, âm' mîs 'îz, s. plu.

Am-mlt', } prep. in the midst, or

Am-mlst', } middle; among.

Am-mlst', ad. faultily; wrong.

Am mis sion, âm-mîsh' ùn, s. loss.

Am-mlt', v. a. to lose.

Am-mlt' tîng, par.

Am-mlt' têd, pre.

Am i ty, âm' é 'tê, s. friendship.

Am i ties, âm' é 'tîz, s. plu.

Am mo ni ack, âm-mô' nô 'âk, a. a gum; a salt.

Am mo ni a cal, âm-mô' nô 'âk 'lê, a. having the nature of ammoniac salt.

AMP

AMY

ANA

Fête, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, plu—nô, môve,

Am mu ni tion, 'âm-mû-nish' ôn, s. military stores.

Am nes ty, 'âm' nês 'tê, s. an act of oblivion.

Am nes ties, 'âm' nês 'tîz, s. plu.

A mong, â-mông, } prep. min-
A mongst, â-môngst, } gled with ;
conjoined with others.

'Am' ô 'rîst, s. a gallant.

Am o rous, 'âm' ô 'rûs, a. enamoured ; naturally inclined to love.

Am o rous ly, 'âm' ô 'rûs-lê, ad. fondly, lovingly.

Am o rous ness, 'âm' ô 'rûs-nês, s. fondness, lovingness.

'A-môr't, ad. depressed, spiritless.

A mor ti za tion, 'âm-môr-tê-zâ' shûn, s. the right or act of transferring lands to mortmain.

A mor tise, â-môr'tîz, v. a. to alienate lands or tenements to any corporation.

A mor tis es, â-môr'tîz 'îz, pres. t.

A mor tis ing, â-môr'tîz 'îng, par.

A mor tis ed, â-môr'tîz ed, pre.

'A-môdn't, v. n. to rise to in the accumulative quality. s. the sum

'A-môdn't 'îng, par. [total.]

'A-môdn't 'êd, pre.

A mour, â-môor', 's. an affair of gallantry, an intrigue.

Am phib i ous, 'âm-flîb' é 'ûs, a. that which can live in two elements.

Am phib i ous ness, 'âm-flîb' é 'ûs-nês, s. the quality of being able to live in different elements.

Am phi bo lo gi cal, 'âm-fê-bô-lôj'-é 'kâl, a. doubtful.

Am phi bol o gy, 'âm-fê-bô'l lô 'jê, s. discourse of uncertain meaning.

Am phi bol o gies, 'âm-fê-bô'l lô 'jîz, s. plu.

Am phib o lous, 'âm-flîb' ô 'lûs, a. tossed from one to another.

Am phi the a tre, 'âm-fê-thê' â 'tûr, s. a building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompass-

ed with rows of seats one above another.

Am ple, 'âm' pl, a. large, wide, extended, liberal. [ness, liberality.]

Am ple ness, 'âm' pl 'nês, s. large-

Am pli ate, 'âm' plê 'âte, v. a. to enlarge, to extend.

Am pli a ting, 'âm' plê 'â-tîng, par.

Am pli a ted, 'âm' plê 'â-têd, pre.

Am pli a tion, 'âm-plê-â' shûn, s. enlargement, exaggeration.

Am pli fi ca tion, 'âm-plê-fê-kâ'-shûn, s. enlargement, extension.

Am pli fi er, 'âm' plê 'î-ûr, s. one that exaggerates.

Am pli fy, 'âm' plê 'fî, v. a. to enlarge ; to improve : v. n. to lay one's self out in diffusion.

Am pli fies, 'âm' plê 'fîze, pres. t.

Am pli fy ing, 'âm' plê 'fî-îng, par.

Am pli fi ed, 'âm' plê 'fîde, pre.

Am pli tude, 'âm' plê 'tûde, s. largeness, copiousness, abundance.

Am ply, 'âm' plê, ad. largely, liberally.

'Am' pû 'tâte, v. a. to cut off a

'Am' pû 'tâ-tîng, par. [limb.]

'Am' pû 'tâ-têd, pre.

Am pu ta tion, 'âm-pû-tâ' shûn, s. the operation of cutting off a limb.

'Am' ô 'lêt, s. a charm ; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing a disease.

A muse, â-mûze', v. a. to entertain with harmless trifling ; to engage the attention.

A mu ses, â-mû' zîz, pres. t.

A mu sing, â-mû' zîng, par.

A mu sed, â-mûzd', pre.

A muse ment, â-mûze' mêt, s. that which amuses, entertainment.

A mu ser, â-mû' zûr, s. he that amuses.

A mu sive, â-mû' sîv, a. that which has the power of amusing.

A myg da late, â-mîg' dâ 'lâte, a. made of almonds.

'An. article. one, but with less emphasis ; any, or some.

[C] As this article is often improperly used, it may be of use subjoin the following rule :

A must be used before all wo beginning with a consonant ; bef u or eu when pronounced like 3 as, a useful book, a eunuch ; before a word beginning with if the h be silent and the u sounded long ; as, a humour : must be used before all words

ginning with a vowel, except h u ; before words beginning with mute ; as, an hour, an hum man, &c. or before words wh the h is not mute, if the accent on the second syllable ; as, an l tus, an heroic action, an hist cal account, &c. but an should be used before a monosyllable word accented on the first sylla beginning with h sounded ; a hundred, not an hundred.

An a camp tick, 'ân-â-kâm' tîk, reflecting, or reflected.

An a ca thar tick, 'ân-â-kâ-th tîk, s. any medicine that wo upwards.

An ach o rite, 'ân-âk' ô 'rîte, s monk who leaves the convent a more solitary life.

An ach ro nism, 'ân-âk' rô 'nîzm an error in computing time.

An a clat icks, 'ân-â-klât' îks plu. the doctrine of refrac light ; dioptricks.

'An' â 'grâm, s. a conceit arising from the letters of a name proposed so as to form some ot word or sentence.

An a gram ma tism, 'ân-â-grâ mâ 'tîzm, s. the act or practice making anagrams. [anagra

'An-â-grâm' mâ 'tîst, s. a make

'An-â-grâm' mâ 'tîze, v. n. make anagrams.

ANA

nô, nô-tô, tû, bôl-bôl-bôl-bôl-bôl, tau.

ANA

AND

An a gram ma ti zee, 'ân-â-grâm-mâ 'tî-zîz, pres. t.

'An-â-grâm' mâ 'tî-zîng, par.

An a gram ma ti zed, 'ân-â-grâm-mâ 'tîz, pre.

An a lep tick, 'ân-â-lêp 'tîk, a. confirming, corroborating.

An a lo gi cal, 'ân-â-lôj' é 'kál, a. used by way of analogy.

An a lo gi cal ly, 'ân-â-lôj' é 'kál-lé, ad. in an analogical manner.

An a lo gi cal ness, 'ân-â-lôj' é 'kál-nês, s. the quality of being analogical.

A nal o gize, â-nâl lô 'jîze, v. a. to explain by way of analogy.

A nal o gi zes, â-nâl lô 'jî-zîz, pres. t.

A nal o gi zing, â-nâl lô 'jî-zîng, par.

A nal o gi zed, â-nâl lô 'jîz, pre.

A nal o gous, â-nâl lô 'gûs, a. having analogy.

A nal o gy, â-nâl lô 'jê, s. resemblance between things.

A nal o gies, â-nâl lô 'jîz, s. plu.

A nal y sis, â-nâl lé 'sis, s. a separation of any compound into its several parts.

An a lyt i cal, 'ân-â-lîr' é 'kál, a. that which resolves any thing into first principles.

An a lyt i cal ly, 'ân-â-lîr' é 'kál-lé, ad. the manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent parts.

An a lyze, ân' â 'lîze, v. a. to first resolve a compound into its first principles.

An a ly zes, ân' â 'lî-zîz, pres. t.

An a ly zing, ân' â 'lî-zîng, par.

An a ly zed, ân' â 'lîz, pre.

An a ly zer, ân' â 'lî-zîr, s. that which has the power of analyzing.

An a mor pho sis, 'ân-â-môr-fô 'sis, s. deformation; perspective projection.

'A-nâ' nâs, s. the pine-apple.

A na nâs es, a-nâ' nâs 'tîz, s. plu.

An a paest, ân' â 'pêst, s. a foot consisting of three syllables, two short and one long.

A naph o ra, â-nâf' ô 'râ, s. a figure when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word.

An arch, ân' ârk, s. an author of confusion. [fused, without rule.

A nar chi al, â-nâr' kâ 'âl, a. com.

An ar chy, ân' âr' kâ, s. want of government, a state without magistracy.

An ar chies, ân' âr' kîz, s. plu.

An a sar ca, 'ân-â-sâr' kâ, s. a sort of dropsy.

A nas tro phe, â-nâs' trô 'fê, s. a figure whereby words, which should have been precedent, are postponed.

A nath e ma, â-nâth' é 'mâ, s. an ecclesiastical curse.

An ath e ma tize, ân-âth' é 'mâ-tîze, v. a. to pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority.

An ath e ma ti zes, ân-âth' é 'mâ-tî-zîz, pres. t.

An ath e ma ti zing, ân-âth' é 'mâ-tî-zîng, par.

An ath e ma ti zed, ân-âth' é 'mâ-tîz, pre.

An a tîf e rous, 'ân-â-tîf' é 'rûs, a. producing ducks.

An a tom i cal, 'ân-â-tôm' é 'kál, a. relating or belonging to anatomy.

An a tom i cal ly, 'ân-â-tôm' é 'kál-lé, ad. in an anatomical manner.

'A-nât' ô 'mîst, s. he that studies the structure of animal bodies by means of dissection.

'A-nât' ô 'mîze, v. a. to dissect an animal; to lay any thing open distinctly.

A nat o mi zes, â-nât' ô 'mî-zîz, s. plu.

'A-nât' ô 'mî-zîng, par.

A nat o mi zed, â-nât' ô 'mîz, pre.

A nat o my, â-nât' ô 'mê, s. the art of dissecting the body; a skeleton

A nat o mies, â-nât' ô 'mîz, s. plu.

An ces tor, ân' sês 'tûr, s. one from whom a person descends.

An ces trel, ân' sês 'trêl, a. claimed from ancestors.

An ces try, ân' sês 'trê, s. lineage, a series of ancestors; the honour of descent, birth.

An ces tries, ân' sês 'trîz, s. plu.

An chor, ângk' ûr, s. a heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground; any thing which confers stability: v. n. to cast anchor, to lie at anchor; to stop at, rest on.

An chor ing, ângk' ûr 'îng, par.

An chor ed, ângk' ûrd, pre.

An chor age, ângk' ûr 'âje, s. ground to cast anchor upon; a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

An chor a ges, ângk' ûr 'â-jîz, s.

An cho ret, ângk' ô 'rêt, s. a reclude, a hermit.

An cho vy, ân-tshô' vê, s. a little sea-fish, used by way of sauce.

An cho vies, ân-tshô' vîz, s. plu.

An cient, âne' tshênt, a. old, not modern; former: s. the flag of a ship.

An cient ly, âne' tshênt 'lê, ad. in ancient times.

An cient ness, âne' tshênt 'nês, s. antiquity.

An cient ry, âne' tshênt 'rê, s. the honour of ancient lineage.

An cient ries, âne' tshênt 'rîz, s. plu.

An cil la ry, ân' sîl 'lâ-rê, a. subservient as a handmaid.

'And, con. the particle by which sentences or terms are joined.

And i ron, ân' d' îrn, s. iron at the end of a fire-grate; iron to support the fire-wood.

An dro gy nal, ân-drôj' é 'nâl, a. partaking of both sexes.

An dro ph a gus, ân-drôf' ô 'gûs, a. a cannibal.

ANG

ANI

ANN

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

An droph a gi, 'ân-drôf' à 'jì, s. plu.
An ec dote, 'ân' êk 'dôte, s. some-
thing yet unpublished; secret history.
[a. relative to anecdotes.
An ec dot i cal, 'ân-êk-dôt' è 'kâl,
An e mog ra phy, 'ân-ê-môg' grâ 'fê,
s. the description of the winds.
An e mog ra phies, 'ân-ê-môg' grâ
'fîz, s. plu.
An e mom e ter, 'ân-ê-môm' è 'tûr,
s. an instrument to measure the
wind.
'A-nêm' ô 'nê, s. the wind-flower.
A nem o scope, 'â-nêm' ô 'skôpe, s.
a machine to foretel the changes
of the wind.
An eu rism, 'ân' ô 'rîzm, s. a disease
of the arteries.
A new, 'â-nû', ad. over again, an-
other time; newly.
An frac tu ous ness, 'ân-frâk' tshû-
'ûs-nês, s. fulness of windings
and turnings.
An gel, 'ân' jêl, s. a messenger; a
spirit employed by God in human
affairs; a beautiful person; a
piece of ancient money.
An gel i ca, 'ân-jêl' è 'kâ, s. the
name of a plant.
An gel i cal, 'ân-jêl' è 'kâl, a. re-
sembling or belonging to angels.
An gel i cal ness, 'ân-jêl' è 'kâl-nês,
s. excellence more than human.
An gel ick, 'ân-jêl' îk, a. above
human.
An ger, 'âng' gûr, s. uneasiness upon
the receipt of any injury: v. a.
to provoke, enrage.
An ger ing, 'âng' gûr 'îng, par.
An ger ed, 'âng' gûrd, pre.
An gi -og ra phy, 'ân-jê-ôg' grâ 'fê,
s. a description of vessels in the
human body.
An gi og ra phies, 'ân-jê-ôg' grâ-
'fîz, s. plu.
An gle, 'âng' gl, s. the space inter-
cepted between two lines inter-
secting each other; an instrument

to take fish: v. a. to fish with a
rod and hook; to try to gain by
insinuating artifice.
An gling, 'âng' gîng, par.
An gled, 'âng' gîd, pre.
An gler, 'âng' gûr, s. he that fishes
with an angle. [English idiom.
An gi cism, 'âng' glê 'sîzm, s. an
An gri ly, 'âng' grê 'lê, ad. in an
angry manner. [anger, inflamed.
An gry, 'âng' grê, a. touched with
An guish, 'âng' gwîsh, s. excessive
pain either of mind or body.
An guish ed, 'âng' gwîsh 'êd, a. ex-
cessively pained.
An gu lar, 'âng' gû 'lâr, a. having
angles or corners.
An gu lar i ty, 'âng-gû-lâr' è 'tê, s.
the quality of being angular.
An gu lar ly, 'âng' gû 'lâr-lê, ad.
with angles. [angular.
An gu la ted, 'âng' gû 'lâ-têd, a.
formed with angles. [angular.
An gu lous, 'âng' gû 'lôs, a. hooked.
'An-gûst', a. narrow, straight.
An he la tion, 'ân-hê-lâ' shûn, s.
the act of panting.
'An-hê-lôse', a. out of breath.
'An' îl, s. the shrub from whose
leaves and stalks indigo is pre-
pared. [woman.
'A-nîlê' nês, s. the old age of
An i ma ble, 'ân' è 'mâ-bl, a. that
may be put into life.
An i mad ver sion, 'ân-ê-mâd-vêr'-
shûn, s. reproof; severe censure.
An i mad ver sive, 'ân-ê-mâd-vêr'-
shû, s. a. that has the power of
judging.
An i mad vert, 'ân-ê-mâd-vêrt', v.
n. to consider; to observe; to
pass censure upon.
An i mad vert ing, 'ân-ê-mâd-vêrt'-
îng, par. [êd, pre.
An i mad vert ed, 'ân-ê-mâd-vêrt'-
êd, pre.
An i mad vert er, 'ân-ê-mâd-vêrt'-
êr, s. he that passes censure, or
observes upon.

An i mal, 'ân' è 'mâl, s. a Hiv-
creature: a. that which belong
or relates to animals.
An i mal cule, 'ân-ê-mâl' kûle,
a small animal.
An i mal i ty, 'ân-ê-mâl' lê 'tê,
the state of animal existence.
An i mal i ties, 'ân-ê-mâl' lê 'tîz,
plu.
An i mate, 'ân' è 'mâte, v. a.
quicken, make alive; to encou-
age, incite: a. alive, possessu
animal life.
An i ma ting, 'ân' è 'mâ-tîng, par.
An i ma ted, 'ân' è 'mâ-têd, pre.:
lively, vigorous.
An i ma tion, 'ân-ê-mâ' shûn, s. the
act of animating; the state
being enlivened.
An i ma tive, 'ân' è 'mâ-tîv, a. that
has the power of giving life.
An i mose, 'ân-ê-môse', a. full
spirit, hot.
An i mos i ty, 'ân-ê-môs' è 'tê,
vehemence of hatred; passiona
malignity. [ph
An i mos i ties, 'ân-ê-môs' è 'tîz,
An ise, 'ân' nîs, s. a species
parsley, with sweet-scented seed
Ank er, 'ângk' êr, s. a liquid mea-
sure.
Ank le, 'ângk' kl, s. the joint which
joins the foot to the leg.
'An' nâl 'îst, s. a writer of annals.
An nals, 'ân' nâlz, s. plu. historic
digested in the exact order.
'An' nâts, s. plu. first-fruits. [tim
An Neal, 'ân-nêl', v. a. to heat
glass; to heat any thing in suc-
a manner as to give it the true
temper.
An Neal ing, 'ân-nêl' îng, par.
An Neal ed, 'ân-nêld', pre.
An nex, 'ân-nêks', v. a. to unite to
An nex es, 'ân-nêks' îz, pres. t.
An nex ing, 'ân-nêks' îng, par.
An nex ed, 'ân-nêkst', pre.
An nex a tion, 'ân-nêk-sâ' shûn, s.

ANN

ANO

ANT

nôr, nôl—tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôdnd—thin, rais.

conjunction, addition; union.
 An nex ion, ân-nêk' shûn, s. the act of annexing.
 An nex ment, ân-nêks' mên't, s. the act of annexing; the thing annexed.
 An ni hi la ble, ân-nl' hê 'lâ-bl, a. that which may be put out of existence.
 An ni hi late, ân-nl' hê 'lâ-te, v. a. to reduce to nothing; to destroy; to annul. [par.
 An ni hi la ting, ân-nl' hê 'lâ-ting, An ni hi la ted, ân-nl' hê 'lâ-têd, pre.
 An ni hi la tion, ân 'ni-hê-'lâ' shûn, s. the act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.
 An ni ver sa ry, ân-nê-vêr' sâ 'rê, s. a day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year: a. returning with the revolution of the year; annual. ['rlz, s. plu.
 An ni ver sa ries, ân-nê-vêr' sâ, An no Dom i ni, ân-nô-dôm' é 'né, s. in the year of our Lord.
 An no ta tion, 'ân-nô-tâ' shûn, s. explication, note. [writer of notes.
 An no ta tor, 'ân-nô-tâ' tûr, s. a nounce, ân-nôduse', v. a. to publish, proclaim.
 An noun ces, ân-nôôn' slz, pres. t. An noun cing, ân-nôôn' sling, par. An noun ced, ân-nôônst', pre.
 An noun, ân-nôê', v. a. to incommode, to vex: s. injury, molestation.
 An noys, ân-nôlz', s. plu. and pres. t. An noy ing, ân-nôê' ing, par.
 An noy ed, ân-nôld', pre.
 An noy ance, ân-nôê' ânse, s. that which annoys; the act of annoying. [plu.
 An noy an ces, ân-nôê' ân 'slz, s. An noy er, ân-nôê' ôr, s. one who annoys.
 'An' nô 'âl, a. that comes yearly.

An nu al ly, ân' nô 'âl-lê, ad. yearly, every year.
 An nu i tant, ân-nû' é 'tânt, s. one who has an annuity. [allowance.
 An nu i ty, ân-nû' é 'tê, s. a yearly An nu i ties, ân-nû' é 'tîz, s. plu.
 'An-nûl', v. a. to make void; to 'An-nûl' ling, par. [nullify.
 An null ed, ân-nûld', pre. [ring.
 'An' nô 'lâr, a. having the form of a An nu la ry, ân' nô 'lâ-rê, a. having the form of rings.
 'An' nô 'lêt, s. a little ring.
 'An-nû' mêr 'â-te, v. a. to add to a former number.
 'An-nû' mêr 'â-ting, par.
 'An-nû' mêr 'â-têd, pre.
 An nu mer a tion, ân 'nû-mêr-â' shûn, s. addition to a former number. [a. to bring tidings.
 An nun ci ate, ân-nûn' shê 'â-te, v. An nun ci a ting, ân-nûn' shê 'â-ting, par. [pre.
 An nun ci a ted, ân-nûn' shê 'â-têd, An nun ci a tion-day, ân 'nûn-shê-â' shûn 'dâ, s. the day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the Blessed Virgin, solemnized on the twenty-fifth day of March.
 An o dyne, ân' ô 'dîne, a. that has the power of mitigating pain.
 'A-nôlnt', v. a. to rub over with unctuous matter.
 'A-nôlnt' ing, par.
 'A-nôlnt' êd, pre.
 A noint er, â-nôlnt' ôr, s. the person that anoints.
 A nom a lism, â-nôm' â 'lîzm, s. irregularity, anomaly.
 A nom a lous, â-nôm' â 'lûs, a. irregular, out of rule.
 A nom a ly, â-nôm' â 'lê, s. irregularity, deviation from rule:
 A nom a lies, â-nôm' â 'lîz, s. plu.
 An o my, ân' ô 'mê, s. breach of.
 An o mies, ân' ô 'mîz, s. plu. [law.
 'A-nôn', ad. quickly, soon.

A non y mous, â-nôn' é 'mûs, a. wanting a name.
 A non y mous ly, â-nôn' é 'mûs-lê, ad. without a name.
 An oth er, ân-ôtr' ôr, a. not the same; one more; different.
 An ower, ân' ôur, v. n. to speak in return to a question; to speak in opposition; to be accountable for; to appear to any call; to suit with: s. that which is said in return to a question or position; a confutation.
 An swer ing, ân' ôur 'ing, par. An swer ed, ân' ôurd, pre.
 An swer a ble, ân' ôur 'â-bl, a. that to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account; equal to.
 An swer a bly, ân' ôur 'â-blê, ad. in due proportion; suitably.
 An swer a ble ness, ân' ôur 'â-bl-nês, s. the quality of being answerable. [answers.
 An swer er, ân' ôur 'ôr, s. one who answers in due proportion; suitably.
 'Ant, s. an emmet, a pismire.
 'An-tâg' ô 'nîst, s. one who contends with another, an opponent.
 Ant ap o plec tick, ân't 'âp-ô-plêk'-tîk, a. good against an apoplexy.
 An tar tic tick, ân-târ'k' tîk, a. relating to the southern pole.
 Ant ar thrit ick, 'ân-târ-'thrit' îk, a. good against the gout.
 Ant asth mat ick, 'ân-tâst-mât' îk, a. good against the asthma.
 An te cedê, 'ân-tê-sêdê', v. a. to precede; to go before.
 An te ce ding, 'ân-tê-sê' dîng, par.
 An te ce ded, 'ân-tê-sê' dêd, pre.
 An te ce dence, 'ân-tê-sê' dênse, s. the act or state of going before.
 An te ce dent, 'ân-tê-sê' dênt, s. that which goes before: a. going before, preceding.
 An te ce dent ly, 'ân-tê-sê' dên't lî, ad. previously. [the goes before.
 An te ce ses, 'ân-tê-sê' sêz, s. a

ANT

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

ANT

ANT

An te cham ber, ân' t' 'hâ-mo-bûr, a. the chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

(☞ See CHAMBER.

*An' t' 'dâ-te, v. a. to date before the proper time.

*An' t' 'dâ-ting, par.

*An' t' 'dâ-têd, pre.

An te di lu vi an, 'ân-tê-dê-lô' vè-ân, a. existing before the deluge.

*An' t' 'lô-pe, s. a goat with wreathed horns.

An te me rid i an, 'ân-tê-mê-rid' é-ân, a. being before noon.

(☞ See MERIDIAN.

Ant e met ick, 'ânt-ê-mêt' lk, a. that has the power of preventing or stopping vomiting.

*An-tê-mûn dâ-ne, a. that was before the world.

*An' t' 'pâst, s. a foretaste.

*An-tê-pê-nâlt', s. the last syllable but two.

Ant ep i lep tick, 'ânt 'êp-ê-lêp' tîk, a. good against convulsions.

An te pre dic a ment, 'ân-tê-prê-dîk' á 'mênt, s. something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments. [before.]

An te ri or, 'ân-tê-rê' ūr, a. going

An te ri or i ty, 'ân 'tê-rê-ôr' é 'tê, s. priority; the state of being before.

An them, ân' 'thêm, s. a holy song.

An thol o gy, 'ân-thôl' lô 'jê, s. a collection of flowers, devotions, or poems.

An thol o gies, 'ân-thôl' lô 'jîz, s. plu.

An thro poph a gi, 'ân-thrô-pôf' á 'jî, s. plu. man-eaters, cannibals.

An thro pos o phy, 'ân-thrô-pôs' ô 'vê, s. the knowledge of the nature of man. ['îz, s. plu.]

An thro pos o phies, 'ân-thrô-pôs' ô

Ant hyp not ick, 'ânt-hîp-nôt' lk, a. that has the power of preventing sleep.

An ti a cid, 'ân-tê-âs' sîd, s. alkali.

An ti chris tian, 'ân-tê-kris't' yûn, a. opposite to Christianity.

(☞ The last syllable of the words, *Christian*, *antichristian*, and *unchristian*, is pronounced differently in each of these words in all of the *American* editions of Walker; as, *krist-yân*, *an-te-kris-tshun*, and *un-kris-tshan*.

An ti chris ti an i ty, 'ân-tê 'kris-tshê-ân' é 'tê, s. contrariety to Christianity.

An ti ci pate, 'ân-tîs' sê 'pâte, v. a. to foretaste, or take an impression of something which is not yet. [par.]

An ti ci pa ting, 'ân-tîs' sê 'pâ-ting, [par.]

An ti ci pa ted, 'ân-tîs' sê 'pâ-têd, pre.

An ti ci pa tion, 'ân 'tîs-sê-pâ' shûn, s. the act of taking up something before its time; foretaste.

An tick, 'ân' tîk, s. a buffoon: a. odd;

ridiculously wild.

An ti cli max, 'ân-tê-klî' mâks, s. a sentence in which the last part is lower than the first. ['îz, s. plu.]

An ti cli max es, 'ân-tê-klî' mâks-

slv, a. good against convulsions.

An ti court ier, 'ân-tê-kôrt' yûr, s. one that opposes the court.

(☞ See COURTIER.

An ti do tal, 'ân-tê-dô' tál, a. hav-

ing the power or quality of counteracting poison.

An ti dote, 'ân' tê 'dôte, s. a medicine given to expel poison.

An ti feb rile, 'ân-tê-fêb' 'rîl, a. good against fevers.

An ti mo nar chi cal, 'ân-tê-mô-nâr' kê 'kál, a. against government by a single person.

An ti mo ni al, 'ân-tê-mô' né 'âl, a. made of antimony.

An ti mon y, 'ân' tê 'mûn-nê, s. a mineral substance, of a metalline nature.

An ti mon ies, 'ân' tê 'mûn-nîz, s. plu.

An tin o my, 'ân-tîn' ô 'mê, s. a contradiction between two laws.

An tin o mies, 'ân-tîn' ô 'mîz, s. plu.

An ti par a lyd ick, 'ân-tê 'pâr-á-lî' lk, a. efficacious against the palsy.

An ti pa thê t i cal, 'ân-tê-pâ-thêt' é 'kál, a. having a natural contrariety to any thing.

An tip a thy, 'ân-tîp' á 'thê, s. natural contrariety to any thing.

An tip a thies, 'ân-tîp' á 'thîz, s. plu.

An ti pes ti len tial, 'ân-tê 'pêstê-lên'shál, a. efficacious against the plague.

An tiph on y, 'ân-tîf' ūn 'nê, s. an echo; the method of singing by way of response. [plu.]

An tiph on ies, 'ân-tîf' ūn 'nîz, s.

An tiph ra sis, 'ân-tîf' rá 'sîs, s. the use of words in a sense opposite to their meaning. [tipodes.]

*An-tîp' ô 'dál, a. relating to the an

An tip o des, 'ân-tîp' ô 'dêez, s. plu. those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

An ti pope, 'ân' tê 'pôpe, s. he that usurps the popedom.

An ti qua ry, 'ân' tê 'kwá-rê, s. a man studious of antiquity. [plu.]

An ti qua ries, 'ân' tê 'kwá-rîz, s.

An ti quate, 'ân' tê 'kwá-te, v. a. to make obsolete. [par.]

An ti qua ting, 'ân' tê 'kwá-ting.

An ti qua ted, 'ân' tê 'kwá-têd, pre.

An ti qua ted ness, 'ân' tê 'kwá-têd-nêz, s. the state of being obsolete.

An tique, 'ân-têék', s. an antiquity; a remain of ancient times: a. ancient; of genuine antiquity; of old fashion.

An tique ness, 'ân-têék' nêz, s. the quality of being antique.

An ti qui ty, 'ân-tîk' kwê 'tê, s. old times; the ancients; old age.

ANX

An ti qui ties, ân-tik kwé 'tix, s. plu.
 An ti scor bu ti cal, 'ân-té-skôr-bû-té 'kál, s. good against the scurvy.
 'An-tis' pá 'tix, s. the revulsion of any humour.
 An ti spas mod ick, ân-té-spás-mód'ík, s. that has the power of relieving the cramp.
 An ti spleen e tick, 'ân-té-splén' é-'tík, s. efficacious in diseases of the spleen.
 An tis tro phe, ân-tis' trô 'tê, s. in an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.
 An tith e sis, ân-tit' é 'tix, s. opposition; contrast.
 An tith e ses, ân-tit' é 'sêz, s. plu.
 An ti type, ân' té 'tipe, s. that which is resembled or shadowed out by the type.
 An ti typ i cal, 'ân-té-tip' é 'kál, s. that explains the type. [horn.]
 Ant ler, ân' lûr, s. branch of a stag's
 An toe ci, ân-téé' si, s. plu. those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other to the south.
 An to no ma si a, ân 'tô-nô-má'-zhé 'á, s. a form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity. We say the Orator, for Cicero.
 An tre, ân' tûr, s. a cavern, a den.
 'An' vil, s. the iron block for smith's work.
 Anx i e ty, âng-zí' é 'tê, s. trouble of mind about some future event, solicitude; depression, lowness of spirits.
 Anx i e ties, âng-zí' é 'tix, s. plu.
 Anx i ous, âng' shûs, a. disturbed about some uncertain event; careful, full of inquietude.
 (C) N has a compounded or mixed sound when under the ac-

APE

nôr, nôé—tûbe, tûb, báll—ôll—pôund—thin, rais.
 cent and followed by k, or its representatives c hard, q, or x, and the letter g seems interposed between them in the pronunciation. (See Prim. 408.) But this rule has been disregarded by the publishers of Walker in the United States, to a great extent, as will be seen on examination, particularly in the first part of the dictionary.
 Anx i ous ly, âng' shûs 'lê, ad. solicitously, unquietly.
 Anx i ous ness, âng' shûs 'nêss, s. the quality of being anxious.
 A ny, én' nê, a. every, whoever, whatever.
 A o ni an, á-ô' né 'ân, a. belonging to the hill Parnassus, the supposed residence of the muses.
 'A-ôr' tá, s. the great artery which rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart. [hastily]
 A pace, á-pâsé, ad. quick, speedily.
 'A-pârt', ad. separately; in a state of distinction. [rooms.]
 'A-pârt' mên't, s. a room, a set of
 Ap a thy, áp' á 'thê, s. exemption from passion.
 Ap a thies, áp' á 'thix, s. plu.
 'Ape, s. a kind of monkey; an imitator: v. a. to imitate as an ape.
 'A' pling, par.
 A ped, apt, pre.
 A peak, á-péék, ad. in a posture to pierce the ground.
 Ap er sy, áp' ép 'sê, s. a loss of natural concoction.
 Ap er sies, áp' ép 'sêz, s. plu.
 A pe ri ent, á-pé' ré 'ént, a. gently purgative.
 A per i tive, á-pér' é 'tív, a. that has the quality of opening.
 'A-pért, s. a. open.
 A pert er, á-pért' úr, a. com.
 'A-pért' ést, a. su.
 A per tion, á-pér' shûn, s. an opening, a passage, a gap.
 A pert ly, á-pért' lê, ad. openly.

APO

Ap er ture, áp' úr 'tûre, s. an open place; the act of opening.
 A pet a lous, á-pét' á 'lûs, s. without flower-leaves.
 A pex, á' pêks, s. the tip or point.
 A pi cea, á' plé 'tê, s. plu.
 A phe li on, á-fé' lá 'ûn, s. that part of the orbit of a planet in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.
 Aph il an thro py, 'áf-il-ân' thró 'pé, s. want of love to mankind.
 (C) See Philanthropy.
 Aph o rism, áf' ô 'ríz, s. a maxim, an unconnected position.
 Aph o ris ti cal, 'áf-ô-ris' té 'kál, a. written in separate unconnected sentences.
 Aph o ris ti cal ly, 'áf-ô-ris' té 'kál-lê, ad. in the form of an aphorism. [where bees are kept.]
 A pi a ry, á' pé 'á-rê, s. a place
 A pi a ries, á' pé 'á-ris, s. plu.
 A piece, á-péssé, ad. to the part or share of each.
 'A' plah, s. having the qualities of an ape, imitative; foppish, affected, silly; wanton.
 A pish ly, á' plah 'lê, ad. in an apish manner.
 'A' plah 'nêss, s. mimicry, foppery.
 'A-plí' pát, ad. with quick palpitation.
 A poc a lypse, á-pók' á 'típs, s. revelation; a word used only of the sacred writings. [plu.]
 A poc a lyp ses, á-pók' á 'típ-sêz, s.
 A poc a lyp ti cal, á' pók-á-típ' té 'kál, s. containing revelation.
 A poc ry pha, á-pók' ré 'fá, s. books added to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors.
 A poc ry phal, á-pók' ré 'fál, a. not canonical, of uncertain authority.
 Ap o dic ti cal, áp-ô-dik' té 'kál, s. a demonstrative proposition.
 Ap o dix is, áp-ô-dix' is, s. a demonstration.

APO

APP

APP

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nò, môve,

Ap o gee, âp' ô jêé, s. a point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution.

Ap o gees, âp' ô jêéz, s. plu.

Ap o get ical, â-pôl-lô-jêt' é 'kâl, a. that is said in defence of any thing.

A pol o gist, â-pôl' lô jîst, s. one who makes an apology.

A pol o gize, â-pôl' lô jîze, v. n. to plead in favour.

A pol o gi zes, â-pôl' lô jî-zl, pres. t.

A pol o gi zing, â-pôl' lô jî-zing, par.

A pol o gi zed, â-pôl' lô jîzd, pre.

Ap o logue, âp' ô 'lôg, s. a fable, moral tale. [excuse.]

A pol o gy, â-pôl' lô 'yê, s. defence.

A pol o gies, â-pôl' lô jîz, s. plu.

Ap o piec tick, âp-ô-plêk' 'îk, a. relating to an apoplexy.

Ap o plex y, âp' ô 'plêk-sé, s. a sudden deprivation of all sensation.

Ap o plex ies, âp' ô 'plêk-sîz, s. plu.

A pos ta cy, â-pôs' tâ 'sê, s. departure from what a man has professed.

A pos ta cies, â-pôs' tâ 'sîz, s. plu.

1A-pôs' tâte, s. one that has forsaken his religion. [one's religion.]

4A-pôs' tâ 'îze, v. n. to forsake

A pos ta ti zes, â-pôs' tâ 'îl-zl,

4A-pôs' tâ 'îl-zing, par. [pres. t.]

A pos ta ti zed, â-pôs' tâ 'îzd, pre.

4Ap' ô 'stème, s. a hollow swelling.

A pos tle, â-pôs' al, s. a person sent with mandates, particularly applied to them whom our Saviour deputed to preach the Gospel.

A pos tes ship, â-pôs' al ship, s. the office or dignity of an apostle.

Ap os tol i cal, âp-ôs-tôl' é 'kâl, a. delivered by the apostles.

Ap os tol ick, âp-ôs-tôl' 'îk, a. taught by the apostles.

A pos tro phe, â-pôs' trô 'phê, s. in rhetoric, a diversion of speech; in grammar, the contraction of a word by the use of an (''); as, *tho'* for *though*.

A pos tro phize, â-pôs' trô 'fîze, v. a. to address by an apostrophe.

A pos tro phi zes, â-pôs' trô 'fî-zl, pres. t. [zîng, par.]

A pos tro phi zing, â-pôs' trô 'fî-

A pos tro phi zed, â-pôs' trô 'fîzd, pre.

A poth e ca ry, â-pôth' é 'kâ-rê, s. a man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale. [s. plu.]

A poth e ca ries, â-pôth' é 'kâ-rîz,

Ap o thegm, âp' ô 'thêm, s. a remarkable saying. [edification.]

Ap o the o sis, âp-ô-thê' ô 'sîs, s. 1Ap' ô 'zêm, s. a decoction.

4Ap-pâl', v. a. to fright, depress.

4Ap-pâl' ling, par.

Ap pall ed, âp-pâld', pre.

4Ap-pâl' mêt, s. a depression, impression of fear.

Ap pa nage, âp' pâ 'nâje, s. lands set apart for the maintenance of younger children.

Ap pa na ges, âp' pâ 'nâ-jîz, s. plu.

4Ap-pâ-râ' tûs, s. plu. things which are provided for the accomplishment of any purpose; tools, furniture, equipage.

4Ap-pâr' êl, s. dress, vesture; external habiliments: v. a. to dress, to clothe.

4Ap-pâr' êl 'îng, par.

Ap par ell ed, âp-pâr' êld, pre.

4Ap-pâ' rêt, a. plain, visible, open, certain. [evidently, openly.]

Ap pa rent ly, âp-pâ' rêt' 'lê, ad.

Ap pa ri tion, âp-pâ-rîsh' 'ûn, s. appearance, a visible object; a spectre.

Ap par i tor, âp-pâr' é 'tûr, s. the lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court. [cuse; to censure.]

Ap peach, Ap-péetsh', v. a. to ac-

Ap peach es, âp-péetsh' 'îz, pres. t.

Ap peach ing, âp-péetsh' 'îng, par.

Ap peach ed, âp-péetsh', pre.

Ap peach ment, âp-péetsh' 'mêt, s. charge exhibited against any man.

Ap peal, âp-péél', s. a removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court; a call upon any as witness: v. n. to transfer a cause from one to another; to call another as witness.

Ap peal ing, âp-péél' 'îng, par.

Ap peal ed, âp-pééld', pre.

Ap pear, âp-péér', v. n. to be in sight, to become visible; to seem; to be plain.

Ap pear ing, âp-péér' 'îng, par.

Ap pear ed, âp-péérd', pre.

Ap pear ance, âp-péér' 'ânse, s. the act of coming into sight; the thing seen; semblance, show; entry into a place; mien, likelihood. [plu.]

Ap pear an ces, âp-péér' 'ân 'îz, s.

Ap peas a ble, âp-péés' á 'bl, a. reconcileable.

Ap peas a ble ness, âp-péés' á 'bl nês, s. reconcileableness.

Ap pease, âp-péés', v. a. to quiet, pacify.

Ap peas es, âp-péés' 'îz, pres. t.

Ap peas ing, âp-péés' 'îng, par.

Ap peas ed, âp-péézd', pre.

Ap pease ment, âp-péés' 'mêt, s. a state of peace. [pacifies.]

Ap peas er, âp-péés' 'ûr, s. one who

4Ap-pél' lânt, s. a challenger; one that appeals from a lower to a higher power. [against.]

4Ap-pél' lâte, s. the person appealed

Ap pel la tion, âp-pél-lâ' shûn, s. name.

Ap pel la tive, âp-pél' lâ 'îv, s. a name common to all of the same kind or species.

Ap pel la tor y, âp-pél' lâ 'tûr-rê, a. that which contains an appeal.

APP

APP

APP

nô, mô-tûbe, tûb, bôli—ôli—pônd—âin, raie.

*Ap-pêl-lêé', s. one who is accused.
 Ap-pel-lees, 'âp-pêl-lêéz', s. plu.
 *Ap-pênd', v. a. to hang upon, add
 *Ap-pênd' Ing, par. [to.
 *Ap-pênd' éd, pre. [thing added.
 Ap-pen-dage, 'âp-pên-dâje, s. some-
 Ap-pen-da-ges, 'âp-pên-dâ 'jiz, s. plu.
 *Ap-pên-dânt, s. an accidental or adventitious part: a. hanging to something else; annexed.
 Ap-pen-dix, 'âp-pên-diks, s. something appended or added; an adjunct or concomitant.
 Ap-pen-dix-es, 'âp-pên-diks 'iz, or }
 Ap-pen-di-ces, 'âp-pên-dis 'iz, } s. plu.
 Ap-per-tain, 'âp-pêr-tâné, v. n. to belong to as of right, or by nature.
 Ap-per-tain-ing, 'âp-pêr-tâné Ing, par.
 Ap-per-tain-ed, 'âp-pêr-tând', pre.
 Ap-per-te-nance, 'âp-pêr-té 'nânse, s. that which belongs to another thing. [siz, s. plu.
 Ap-per-te-nan-ces, 'âp-pêr-té 'nân-ses, s. plu.
 Ap-per-ti-nent, 'âp-pêr-té 'nênt, a. belonging, relating to. [desire.
 Ap-pe-tence, 'âp-pé 'tênce, s. carnal.
 Ap-pe-ten-ces, 'âp-pé 'tên-siz, s. plu.
 Ap-pet-i-bil-i-ty, 'âp-pét-é-bil-é 'yé, s. the quality of being desirable.
 Ap-pet-i-bil-i-ties, 'âp-pét-é-bil-é 'lé 'iz, s. plu. [ble.
 Ap-pe-ti-ble, 'âp-pé 'tê-bl, a. desirable.
 *Ap-pé 'tê, s. desire, keenness of stomach, hunger. [sire.
 Ap-pe-ti-tion, 'âp-pé-tish' ûn, s. desire.
 Ap-plaud, 'âp-plâwd', v. a. to praise by clapping the hands; to commend.
 Ap-plaud-ugy, 'âp-plâwd' Ing, par.
 Ap-plaud-ed, 'âp-plâwd' éd, pre.
 Ap-plaud-er, 'âp-plâwd' ûr, s. he that praises.
 Ap-plause, 'âp-plâwz, s. approbation loudly expressed.
 Ap-plaus-es, 'âp-plâwz 'iz, s. plu.

Ap-plau-sive, 'âp-plâw' siv, a. applauding [of the eye.
 Ap-ple, 'âp-pl, s. a fruit; the pupil.
 Ap-pli-a-ble, 'âp-pli' á 'bl, a. that may be applied.
 Ap-pli-ance, 'âp-pli' ânse, s. the act of applying. [plu.
 Ap-pli-an-ces, 'âp-pli' ân 'sêz, s. plu.
 Ap-pli-ca-bil-i-ty, 'âp-plé-kâ-bil-é 'té, s. the quality of being fit to be applied. [may be applied.
 Ap-pli-ca-ble, 'âp-plé 'kâ-bl, a. that may be applied.
 Ap-pli-ca-ble-ness, 'âp-plé 'kâ-bl- 'nêz, s. fitness to be applied.
 Ap-pli-cate, 'âp-plé 'kâte, s. a right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter.
 Ap-pli-ca-tion, 'âp-plé-kâ 'shûn, s. attention to some particular affair; close study; the act of applying.
 Ap-pli-ca-tive, 'âp-plé 'kâ-tiv, a. belonging to application.
 Ap-ply, 'âp-pli', v. a. to put to a certain use; to study.
 Ap-plies, 'âp-plize', pres. t.
 Ap-ply-ing, 'âp-pli' Ing, par.
 Ap-pli-ed, 'âp-plide', pre.
 *Ap-pôint', v. a. to fix, establish;
 *Ap-pôint' Ing, par. [to equip.
 *Ap-pôint' éd, pre. [settles or fixes.
 Ap-point-er, 'âp-pôint' ûr, s. one that
 *Ap-pôint' mêt, s. stipulation, decree, establishment; order; equipment, furniture; an allowance.
 Ap-por-tion, 'âp-pôre' shûn, v. a. to set out in just proportions. [par.
 Ap-por-tion-ing, 'âp-pôre' shûn Ing, par.
 Ap-por-tion-ed, 'âp-pôre' shûnd, pre.
 Ap-por-tion-ment, 'âp-pôre' shûn-mêt, s. a dividing into portions.
 Ap-pose, 'âp-pôze', v. a. to put questions to.
 Ap-po-ses, 'âp-pô' ziz, pres. t.
 Ap-po-sing, 'âp-pô' zing, par.
 Ap-po-sed, 'âp-pôzd', pre.
 Ap-po-site, 'âp-pô 'zit, a. proper, fit, well adapted.

Ap-po-site-ly, 'âp-pô 'zit-lé, ad. properly, fitly, suitably.
 Ap-po-site-ness, 'âp-pô 'zit-nêz, s. fitness, propriety, suitableness.
 Ap-po-si-tion, 'âp-pô-zish' ûn, s. the addition of new matter.
 Ap-praise, 'âp-prâze', v. a. to set a price upon any thing.
 Ap-prais-es, 'âp-prâze 'iz, pres. t.
 Ap-prais-ing, 'âp-prâze' Ing, par.
 Ap-prais-ed, 'âp-prâzd', pre.
 Ap-praise-ment, 'âp-prâze' mêt, s. a valuation.
 Ap-prais-er, 'âp-prâze' ûr, s. a person appointed to set a price upon things.
 Ap-pre-ci-ate, 'âp-pré 'shé 'âte, v. a. to rate, to value, estimate. [par.
 Ap-pre-ci-a-ting, 'âp-pré 'shé 'â-tîng, par.
 Ap-pre-ci-a-ted, 'âp-pré 'shé 'â-têd, pre.
 Ap-pre-ci-a-ble, 'âp-pré 'shé 'â-bl, a. capable of being estimated.
 *Ap-pré-hênd', v. a. to lay hold on; to seize; to conceive; to fear.
 *Ap-pré-hênd' Ing, par.
 *Ap-pré-hênd' éd, pre.
 Ap-pre-hend-er, 'âp-pré-hênd' ûr, s. one who apprehends.
 Ap-pre-hen-si-ble, 'âp-pré-hên 'sé-bl, a. that may be apprehended, or conceived.
 Ap-pre-hen-sion, 'âp-pré-hên 'shûn, s. conception, fear, suspicion.
 Ap-pre-hen-sive, 'âp-pré-hên 'siv, a. quick to understand, fearful.
 Ap-pre-hen-sive-ness, 'âp-pré-hên 'siv 'nêz, s. the quality of being apprehensive.
 Ap-pren-tice, 'âp-prên 'tis, s. one that is bound by covenant to learn a trade: v. a. to put out to a master as an apprentice.
 Ap-pren-ti-ces, 'âp-prên 'tis 'iz, s. plu. and pres. t. [par.
 Ap-pren-ti-cing, 'âp-prên 'tis 'îng, par.
 Ap-pren-ti-ced, 'âp-prên 'tis 'îd, pre.
 Ap-pren-tice-ship, 'âp-prên 'tis 'shîp, s.

ARC

ARD

ARI

nór, nóí—tábe, táb, báll—óll—pónd—áin, mis.

ment; an arch. [or long arch.
 Ar cade, ár-káde, s. a continued
 Ar ca num, ár-ká' nóm, s. a secret.
 Aí ca na, ár-ká' ná, s. plu.
 Arch, ártsh, s. part of a circle, not
 more than the half; a building
 in form of a segment of a circle,
 used for bridges; vault of heaven;
 a chief: v. a. to build arches; to
 cover with arches: a. chief, of
 the first class; wasgish, mithful.
 Arch es, ártsh' lz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Arch ing, ártsh' lng, par.
 Arch ed, ártsh' ed, pre.
 Arch ed, ártsh' éd, a. bent in the
 form of an arch.
 Ar chai ol ogy, 'ár-ká-ól' ló yé, s.
 a discourse on antiquity. [s. plu.
 Ar chai ol o gies, 'ár-ká-ól' ló yz,
 Ar cha ism, ár' ká' ísm, s. an an-
 cient phrase.
 Arch an gel, árk-áne' jél, s. one of
 the highest order of angels; a
 plant.
 Arch an gel ick, 'árk-án-jél' tk, a.
 belonging to archangels.
 Arch bish op, ártsh-blsh' óp, s. a
 bishop of the first class.
 Arch bish op rick, ártsh-blsh' óp-
 rík, s. the state, province, or ju-
 risdiction of an archbishop.
 Arch dea con, ártsh-dé' kn, s. one
 that supplies the bishop's place
 and office.
 Arch dea con ry, ártsh-dé' kn' ré,
 s. the office of an archdeacon.
 Arch dea con ries, ártsh-dé' kn' ríz,
 s. plu.
 Arch duch ess, ártsh-dútsch' és, s.
 the sister or daughter of the arch-
 duke of Austria. [lz, s. plu.
 Arch duch ess es, ártsh-dútsch' és-
 es. See DUTCHESS.
 Arch duke, ártsh-dúke, s. a title
 given to princes of Austria and
 Tuscany. [with a bow.
 Arch er y, ártsh' úr, s. one who shoots
 Arch er y, ártsh' úr' ré, s. the use

of the bow; the art of an archer.
 Arch er ies, ártsh' úr' ríz, s. plu.
 Ar che ty pal, 'ár-ké-tí' pál, a.
 original.
 Archetype, ár' ké' típe, s. the ori-
 ginal of which any resemblance
 is made.
 Ar chi s pis co pal, 'ár-ké-é-pis' kó-
 'pál, a. belonging to an archbishop.
 Ar chi tect, ár' ké' tēkt, s. a profes-
 sor of the art of building; a
 builder.
 Ar chi tec tive, 'ár-ké-tēk' tlv, a.
 that performs the work of archi-
 tecture.
 Ar chi tec tu ral, 'ár-ké-tēk' tabú-
 'rál, a. belonging to architecture.
 Ar chi tec ture, ár' ké' tēk-tshúre,
 s. the art or science of building.
 Ar chi trave, ár' ké' trave, s. that
 part of a column which lies im-
 mediately upon the capital.
 Archives, ár' klvz, s. plu. the places
 where records or ancient writings
 are kept.
 Arch pre late, ártsh-prél' lát, s. chief
 prelate.
 See PRELATE.
 Arch pres by ter, ártsh-prēz' bé' túr,
 s. chief presbyter.
 Arch wise, ártsh' wíze, a. in the
 form of an arch.
 Arc tick, árk' tik, a. northern.
 Ar cu ate, ár' kú' áte, a. bent in the
 form of an arch.
 Ar cu a tion, 'ár-kú-á' shún, s. the
 act of bending any thing; incur-
 vation. [eagerness.
 Ar den cy, ár' dēn' sé, s. ardour,
 Ar den cies, ár' dēn' 'síz, s. plu.
 2Ar dēnt, a. hot, burning; fierce,
 vehement; passionate, affection-
 ate. [affectionately.
 Ar dent ly, ár' dēnt' lé, ad. eagerly.
 Ar dour, ár' dūr, s. heat of affec-
 tion, as love, desire, courage.
 Ar du ous, ár' jú' ús, a. lofty, hard
 to climb; difficult.

Ar du ous ness, ár' jú' ús-nēs, s.
 difficulty, height.
 Arc, ár, the first person plural of
 the present tense of the verb Be.
 A' ré' á, s. the surface contained
 between any lines or boundaries;
 any open surface.
 Ar e fac tion, 'ár-é-fák' shún, s. the
 act of drying.
 Ar e fy, ár' é' fl, v. a. to dry.
 Ar e fies, ár' é' flze, pres. t.
 Ar e fy ing, ár' é' fl-íng, par.
 Ar e fied, ár' é' flde, pre.
 4Ar-é-nōse, a. sandy.
 Ar gent, ár' jēnt, a. having the
 white colour used in the coats of
 gentlemen, knights, and baron-
 ets; bright like silver.
 Ar gil, ár' jíl, s. potters' clay.
 Ar gil la ceous, 'ár-jíl-lá' shús, a.
 clayey, consisting of argil.
 Ar go sy, ár' gó' sé, s. a large ves-
 sel for merchandise.
 Ar go sies, ár' gó' 'síz, s. plu.
 Ar gue, ár' gú, v. n. to reason; to
 persuade; to dispute.
 Ar gues, ár' gúze, pres. t.
 2Ar' gú' lūg, par.
 Ar gu ed, ár' gúde, pre.
 Ar gu er, ár' gú' úr, s. a reasoner,
 a disputant.
 2Ar' gú' mēnt, s. a reason alleged
 for or against any thing; the
 subject of any discourse or writ-
 ing; controversy.
 2Ar-gú-mēnt' ál, a. belonging to
 argument.
 Ar gu ment a tion, 'ár-gú-mēnt-á'-
 shún, s. reasoning, the act of
 reasoning.
 Ar gu ment a tive, 'ár-gú-mēnt' á-
 'tlv, a. containing argument.
 4Ar' ld, a. dry, parched up.
 A rid i ty, á-ríd' é' té, s. dryness,
 siccity.
 A rid i ties, á-ríd' é' tēs, s. plu.
 A rí en, á' rí-én, s. one of the 12
 signs of the zodiac; the ram.

ARM

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—wé, mêt—plne, pln—nô, môte,

A ri et ta, 'à-ré-ét' tá, s. a short air, song, or tune.

A right, 'à-rite', ad. rightly, without error.

A rise, 'à-rize', v. n. to mount upward; to get up as from sleep.

A ri ses, 'à-rí' zlz, pres. t.

A ri sing, 'à-rí' zling, par.

A ris en, 'à-ríz' zn, per. par. of Arise.

Ar is toc ra cy, 'ár-is-tók' rá 'sé, s. that form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles. [s. plu.]

Ar is toc ra cies, 'ár-is-tók' rá 'szl,

Ar is to crat, 'ár-is-tó-krát' s. one who favours aristocracy.

Ar is to crat i cal, 'ár-is-tó-krát' é 'kál, s. relating to aristocracy.

Ar ith met i cal, 'ár-ith-mét' é 'kál, a. according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.

Ar ith met i cal ly, 'ár-ith-mét' é 'kál-lé, ad. in an arithmetical manner.

A rith me ti cian, 'á-rith-mé-tsh'-ân, s. a master of the art of numbers.

A rith me tick, 'á-rith-mé 'tlk, s. the science of numbers; the art of computation.

2Ark, s. a vessel to swim upon the water; the repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

2Arm, s. the limb which reaches from the hand to the shoulder; the large bough of a tree; an inlet of water; power: v. a. to furnish with armour of defence: v. n. to take arms, provide against.

Arms, ármz, s. plu. weapons; the ensigns armorial of a family.

2Arm' lng, par.

Arm ed, árm'd, pre.

2Arm' dá, s. an armament for sea.

2Ar-má-díl' ló, s. a four-footed animal of Brazil. [plu.]

Ar-má-díl' lóez, 'ár-má-díl' lóez, s. 2Ar-má 'mént, s. a naval force.

ARO

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—wé, mêt—plne, pln—nô, môte,

2Arm' hôle, s. the cavity under the shoulder.

Ar mi ger ous, 'ár-míj' úr 'ús, a. bearing arms.

Ar mil la ry, 'ár-míl'lá-ré, a. resembling a bracelet. [power in war.]

Ar mip o tence, 'ár-míp' ó 'ténse, s.

Ar mip o ten ces, 'ár-míp' ó 'tén-siz, s. plu.

2Ar-míp' ó 'tént, a. mighty in war.

Ar mi stice, 'ár-mé 'stis, s. a short truce.

Ar mi sti ces, 'ár-mé 'stis-lz s. plu.

2Arm' lét, s. a little arm; a piece of armour; a bracelet.

Ar mo ni ack, 'ár-mó' né 'ák, s. the name of a salt.

Ar mor er, 'ár-múr' úr, s. he that makes armour, or weapons.

Ar mo ri al, 'ár-mó' ré 'ál, a. belonging to the arms or escutcheon of a family.

Ar mor y, 'ár-múr' ré, s. the place in which arms are repositied for use; armour, arms of defence; ensigns armorial.

Ar mor ies, 'ár-múr' rízl, s. plu.

Ar mour, 'ár-múr, s. defensive arms.

2Arm' pli, s. the hollow place under the shoulder.

Ar my, 'ár-mé, s. a collection of armed men; a great number.

Ar mies, 'ár-míz, s. plu.

Ar o mat ick, 'ár-ó-mát' lk, a. spicy; fragrant. [plu. spices.]

Ar o mat icks, 'ár-ó-mát' lks, a.

Ar' ó-má 'tize, v. a. to scent with spices; to perfume. [pres. t.]

Ar o ma ti zes, 'ár-ó-má 'tízlz,

Ar' ó-má 'tí-zling, par.

Ar o ma ti zed, 'ár-ó-má 'tízd, pre.

A rose, 'á-roze', pre. of Arise.

4Ar-róund', prep. about: ad. in a circle, on every side.

A rouse, 'á-róuze', v. a. to wake from sleep; to raise up, excite.

A rous es, 'á-róuz' lz, pres. t.

A rous ing, 'á-róuz' lng, par.

ARR

A rous' ed, 'á-róuz'd', pre.

A row, 'á-ró', ad. in a row. [gun.]

Ar que buse, 'ár-kwé' bús, s. a hand

Ar que buses, 'ár-kwé' bús-lz, s. plu.

Ar rack, 'ár-rák', s. a spirituous liquor: [trial; to accuse.]

Ar raign, 'ár-ráne', v. a. to bring to

Ar raign ing, 'ár-ráne' lng, par.

Ar raign ed, 'ár-ránd', pre.

Ar raign ment, 'ár-ráne' mént, s. the act of arraigning; a charge.

Ar range, 'ár-ránje', v. a. to put in the proper order for any purpose.

Ar ran ges, 'ár-ráne' jíz, pres. t.

Ar ran ging, 'ár-ráne' jing, par.

Ar ran ged, 'ár-ránjd', pre.

Ar range ment, 'ár-ránje' mént, s. the act of putting in proper order, the state of being put in order.

4Ar' ránt, a. bad in a high degree.

Ar rant ly, 'ár-ránt' yé, ad. corruptly, shamefully.

4Ar' ráz, a. tapestry.

Ar ray, 'ár-rá', s. dress; order of battle: v. a. to put in order; to deck, to dress.

Ar rays, 'ár-ráze', s. plu. and pres. t.

Ar ray ing, 'ár-rá' lng, par.

Ar ray ed, 'ár-ráde', pre.

Ar rear, 'ár-réér', s. that which remains behind unpaid, though due. [remainder of an account.]

Ar rear age, 'ár-réér' áje, s. the

Ar rear a ges, 'ár-réér' á jíz, s. plu.

Ar rep ti tious, 'ár-rép-tsh' ús, a. snatched away; crept in privily.

4Ar-rést', s. a stop or stay, a restraint of a man's person; any

caption: v. a. to seize by a mandate from a court; to lay hands on; to withhold; to stop.

4Ar-rést' lng, par.

4Ar-rést' éd, pre. [of an army.]

Ar riere, 'ár-réér', s. the last body

Ar ris ion, 'ár-rízh' ún, s. a snubbing

upon.

4Ar-rí' vél, s. the act of coming to any place.

ART

Ar-ri-ve', v. n. to come to any place.
 *Ar-rí' vng, par.
 Ar ri ved, ár-rívd', pre.
 Ar ro gance, ár rò' gánse, s. the act or quality of taking much upon one's self; haughtiness.
 *Ar rò' gánt, a. haughty, proud.
 *Ar ro gant ly, ár rò' gánt-lé, ad. in an arrogant manner.
 *Ar rò' gáte, v. a. to claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims.
 *Ar rò' gá-ting, par.
 *Ar rò' gá-téd, pre.
 Ar ro ga tion, 'ár-rò-gá' shún, s. a claiming in a proud manner.
 Ar ro sion, ár-rò' zhún, s. a gnawing.
 Ar row, ár rò, s. the weapon which is shot from a bow.
 Ar rows, ár ròze, s. plu.
 *Ar sé' nál, s. a repository of things requisite to war; a magazine.
 Ar sen i cal, ár-sén' é' kál, a. containing arsenick.
 Arse nick, árse' ntk, s. a mineral substance; a violent corrosive poison.
 *Art, s. a science; a trade; skill; dexterity; cunning: the second person singular of the present tense of the verb *Be*.
 Ar te ri al, ár-té' ré' 'ál, a. relating to the artery.
 Ar ter y, ár túr' rò, s. a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.
 Ar ter ies, ár túr' 'íz, s. plu.
 *Art fúl, a. artificial; cunning, skilful, dexterous. [skilfully].
 Art ful ly, ár' fúl' 'lé, ad. with art.
 *Art fúl' nés, s. skill, cunning.
 Ar thrit ick, ár-thrít' lk, a. gouty, relating to the gout. [plant].
 Ar ti choke, ár' té' 'shòke, s. a
 Ar ti cle, ár' té' 'kl, s. a part of speech; as, *the, a, an*; a single clause of an account, a particular part of any complex

ARU

nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôil—pôund—flin, rais.

thing; term, stipulation; point of time; v. n. to stipulate, make terms.
 Ar ti cling, ár' té' 'kling, par.
 Ar ti cled, ár' té' 'kld, pre.
 Ar tic u lar, ár-tlk' ú' 'lar, a. belonging to the joints.
 Ar tic u late, ár-tlk' ú' 'lâte, v. a. to form words, to speak as a man; to make terms: a. distinct; branched out into articles.
 Ar tic u la ting, ár-tlk' ú' 'lâ-ting, par.
 Ar tic u la ted, ár-tlk' ú' 'lâ-téd, pre.
 Ar tic u late ly, ár-tlk' ú' 'lâte-lé, ad. in an articulate voice.
 Ar tic u late ness, ár-tlk' ú' 'lâte-nés, s. the quality of being articulate.
 Ar tic u la tion, ár' tîk-ú-lâ' shún, s. the juncture, or joint of bones; the act of forming words.
 Ar ti fice, ár' té' 'fîs, s. trick, fraud, stratagem; art, trade.
 Ar ti fi ces, ár' té' 'fîs-lz, s. plu.
 Ar tif i cer, ár-tîf' é' 'sûr, s. an artist, a manufacturer; a contriver.
 Ar ti fi cial, ár-té' 'fîsh' 'ál, a. made by art; fictitious; artful, contrived with skill.
 Ar ti fi cial ly, ár-té' 'fîsh' 'ál' 'lé, ad. artfully, with skill, with good contrivance. ['nès, s. artfulness].
 Ar ti fi cial ness, ár-té' 'fîsh' 'ál-
 Ar til lery, ár-tîl' 'lûr' 'ré, s. weapons of war; cannon, great ordnance.
 Ar ti san, ár-té' 'xân, s. artist, professor of an art; manufacturer.
 *Art ist, s. the professor of an art.
 *Art lés, a. unskilful, without fraud.
 Art less ly, ár' lés' 'lé, ad. in an artless manner, naturally, sincerely. [tear limb from limb].
 Ar tu ate, ár' tshú' 'âte, v. a. to
 Ar tu a ting, ár' tshú' 'â-ting, par.
 Ar tu a ted, ár' tshú' 'â-téd, pre.
 Ar un dim e ous, ár-ûn-dîn' é' 'ûs, a. abounding with reeds.

ASC

As, áx, con. in the same manner like; while; equally; in what manner.

As is frequently used as a relative pronoun, and often as an adverb.

As a foot i de, 'ás-sá-fét' é' 'dâ, s. a gum of a sharp taste, and offensive smell.

As bes time, áz-bès' 'tîn, a. combustible.

As bes tos, áz-bès' 'tûs, s. a sort of native fossil stone, which fire cannot consume.

Ascend, 'ás-sénd', v. a. to climb up any thing; v. n. to mount upwards; to proceed from one degree to another.

As cend ing, 'ás-sénd' 'ing, par.

As cend ed, 'ás-sénd' 'éd, pre.

As cend ant, 'ás-sénd' 'ánt, s. height; elevation; superiority, influence: a. superiour, predominant, overpowering. [influence; power].

As cend en cy, 'ás-sénd' 'ên' 'sè, s.

As cend en cies, 'ás-sénd' 'ên' 'sîz, s. plu.

As cen sion, 'ás-sên' 'shún, s. the act of ascending or rising.

As cen sion-Day, 'ás-sên' 'shún' 'dâ, s. the day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated.

As cen sive, 'ás-sên' 'sîp, a. in a state of ascent.

As cent, 'ás-sént', s. rise, the act of rising; the way by which one ascends; an eminence.

As cer tain, 'ás-sér-tâne', v. a. to make certain, fix, establish.

As cer tain ing, 'ás-sér-tâne' 'ing, par.

As cer tain ed, 'ás-sér-tând', pre.

As cer tain ment, 'ás-sér-tâne' 'mênt, s. a settled rule; a standard.

As cet ick, 'ás-sét' 'lk, s. he that retires to devotion, a hermit; employed in devotion.

As cit i cal, 'ás-sít' é' 'kál, a. disposed

ASP

As ci ti tious, 'ás-sé-tiáh' ðá, a. sup-
plemental, additional.
As cri ba ble, 'ás-krí' bá 'bl, a. that
may be ascribed.
As cri be, 'ás-kríbe', v. a. to attribute.
As cri bing, 'ás-krí' blng, par.
As cri bed, 'ás-kríbe', pre.
As crip tion, 'ás-kríp' shún, s. the act
'Ash, s. a tree. [of ascribing.
Ash es, 'ásh' lz, a. plu. of Ash; the
remains of any thing burnt; the
remains of the body.
'A-shá' mēd, a. touched with shame.
Ash-col our ed, 'ásh' kúl 'lórd, a.
coloured between brown and
gray.
'Ash' én, a. made of ash wood.
'Ash' lár, a. free stone as it comes
out of the quarry.
'A-shóre', ad. on shore, on the land.
Ash-Wed nes day, 'ásh-wénz' dá,
s. the first day of Lent.
Ash y, 'ásh' é, a. ash-coloured, pale.
'A-side', ad. to one side; from the
company. [ing to an ass.
As i nine, 'ás' sé 'nlne, a. belong.
'Ask, v. a. to petition, beg; to de-
mand, to claim; to inquire, to
'Ask' lng, par. [question.
Ask ed, 'áskt, pre. [obliquely.
A skaunt, 'á-skánt', ad. sideways.
Ask er, 'ásk' úr, s. petitioner; in-
quirer. [temptuously.
A skew, 'á-skt', ad. aside, con-
'A-slánt', ad. on one side, obliquely.
'A-sléep', ad. sleeping; into sleep.
'A-slopé', ad. with declivity, ob-
liquely. [tree.
'Asp, s. a venomous serpent; a
'As-pár' á' gús, s. the name of a
plant.
As pect, 'ás' pékt, s. look, air, ap-
pearance; countenance; view.
As pect, 'ás-pékt', v. a. to behold.
As pect ing, 'ás-pékt' lng, par.
*As pect ed, 'ás-pékt' éd, pre.
'As pék, s. a tree, the leaves of
which always tremble: a. be-*

ASS

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mé, mét—pine, pln—nó, móve,

longing to the asp-tree; made of
aspens wood.
As per, 'ás' púr, a. rough, rugged.
'As' pé 'ráte, v. a. to make rough.
'As' pé 'rá-ting, par.
'As' pé 'rá-téd, pre.
As pe ra tion, 'ás-pé-rá' shún, s. a
making rough.
As per i ty, 'ás-pér' é 'té, s. rough-
ness; ruggedness of temper.
As pe ri ties, 'ás-pér' é 'tíz, s. plu.
'As-pérse', v. a. to bespatter with
censure or calumny.
As per ses, 'ás-pér' síz, pres. t.
'As-pér' síng, par.
As per sed, 'ás-pérs', pre.
As per sion, 'ás-pér' shún, s. a
sprinkling; censure, calumny.
As phal tick, 'ás-fál' tík, a. gummy,
bituminous.
As phal toe, 'ás-fál' túa, s. a bitumi-
nous, inflammable substance.
As phal tum, 'ás-fál' túm, s. a bitu-
minous stone. [lily.
As pho del, 'ás' fò 'dél, s. the day.
As pi rate, 'ás' pé 'ráte, v. a. to pro-
nounce with full breath: a. pro-
nounced with full breath.
As pi ra ting, 'ás' pé 'rá-ting, par.
As pi ra ted, 'ás' pé 'rá-téd, pre.
As pi ra tion, 'ás-pé-rá' shún, s. an
ardent wish, a breathing after; a
full pronunciation.
'As-píre', v. n. to desire with eager-
ness; to rise higher.
'As-pí' ring, par.
As pi red, 'ás-pírd', pre.
A squint, 'á-skwint', ad. obliquely.
'Ass, s. an animal of burden; a stu-
pid, dull fellow.
Ass es, 'ás' lz, s. plu. [assault.
As sail, 'ás-sále', v. a. to attack, to
As sail ing, 'ás-sále' lng, par.
As sail ed, 'ás-sáld', pre.
As sail a ble, 'ás-sále' á 'bl, a. that
may be attacked.
As sail ant, 'ás-sále' ánt, s. he that
attacks: a. attacking, invading.

ASS

As sail er, 'ás-sále' úr, s. one who
attacks another.
'As-sás' sín, s. a murderer; one
that kills by sudden violence.
As sas si nate, 'ás-sás' sé 'náte, v.
a. to murder by violence; to
take by treachery.
As sas si na ting, 'ás-sás' sé 'ná-
ting, par. [pre.
As sas si na ted, 'ás-sás' sé 'ná-tél,
As sas si na tion, 'ás-sás-sé-ná-
shún, s. the act of assassinating.
As sault, 'ás-sált', s. storm; inva-
sion, hostility, attack: v. a. to
attack, invade.
As sault ing, 'ás-sált' lng, par.
As sault ed, 'ás-sált' éd, pre.
As sault er, 'ás-sált' úr, s. one who
violently assaults another.
As say, 'ás-sá', s. examination; first
entrance; attack: v. a. to make
trial of; to apply to.
As says, 'ás-sáze', s. plu. and pres. t.
As say ing, 'ás-sá' lng, par.
As say ed, 'ás-sáde', pre.
As say er, 'ás-sá' úr, s. an officer of
the mint. [collection.
As sem blage, 'ás-sém' bláze, s. a
As sem ble gas, 'ás-sém' blá 'jíz, s.
plu.
As sem ble, 'ás-sém' bl, v. a. to
bring together into one place: v. n.
to meet together.
'As-sém' bling, par.
As sem bled, 'ás-sém' blid, pre.
As sem bly, 'ás-sém' blé, s. a cor-
pany met together.
As sem bles, 'ás-sém' blíz, s. plu.
'As-sém', s. the act of agreeing;
consent; an agreement: v. n. to
concede, yield to.
'As-sém' lng, par.
'As-sém' éd, pre.
'As-sém' mēnt, s. consent.
'As-sért', v. a. to maintain, affirm,
'As-sért' lng, par. [vindicate.
'As-sért' éd, pre. [of asserting.
As ser tion, 'ás-sér' shún, s. the act

ASS

nôr, nô-tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôund—tam, rms.

As sert ive, 'âs-sêrt' lv, a. positive, dogmatical. [tainer, affirmer.

As sert or, 'âs-sêrt' ôr, a. a main-
'As-sêrs', v. a. to charge with any certain sum.

As ses ses, 'âs-sês' sîz, pres. t.

'As-sês' sîng, par.

As sess ed, 'âs-sêst', pre.

'As-sêst' mêt, s. the sum levied on certain property; the act of assessing. [lays taxes.

As ses sor, 'âs-sês' sôr, s. one who

'As' sêts, s. plu. goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir.

'As-sêv' êr 'â-tê, v. a. to affirm with great solemnity.

'As-sêv' êr 'â-tîng, par.

'As-sêv' êr 'â-têd, pre.

(*) See ACCELERATE.

As sev er a tion, 'âs-sêv-êr-â' shûn, s. solemn affirmation. [gence.

As si dui ty, 'âs-sê-dû' é 'tê, s. dil-

As si dui ties, 'âs-sê-dû' é 'tîz, s. plu.

[stant in application.

As sid u ous, 'âs-sîd' jû 'ûs, a. con-

As sid u ous ly, 'âs-sîd' jû 'ûs-lê, ad. diligently, continually.

As sign, 'âs-sîné', v. a. to mark out, appoint, fix.

As signs, 'âs-sînz', s. plu. those persons to whom any trust is assigned: pres. t.

As sign ing, 'âs-sîné' îng, par.

As sign ed, 'âs-sînd', pre.

As sign a ble, 'âs-sîné' â 'bl, a. that may be assigned.

As sig na tion, 'âs-sîg-nâ' shûn, s. an appointment to meet.

As sign ee, 'âs-sê-nêé', s. he that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business.

As sign ees, 'âs-sê-nêéz', s. plu.

As sign er, 'âs-sîné' ôr, s. one who assigns.

As sign ment, 'âs-sîné' mêt, s. ap-
pointment of one thing with re-

gard to another thing or person; the deed by which any thing is transferred.

As sim i late, 'âs-sîm' é 'lâ-tê, v. a. to convert to the same nature with another thing; to bring to a likeness. [par.

As sim i la tîng, 'âs-sîm' é 'lâ-tîng,

As sim i la ted, 'âs-sîm' é 'lâ-têd, pre.

As sim i la tion, 'âs-sîm-é-lâ' shûn, s. the act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another; the act of growing like.

'As-sîst', v. a. to help.

'As-sîst' îng, par.

'As-sîst' êd, pre. [fartherance.

As sist ance, 'âs-sîst' ânse, s. help.

As sist an ces, 'âs-sîst' ân 'sîz, s. plu.

'As-sîst' ânt, s. one who assists: a. helping, lending aid.

'As-sîze', s. a court of judicature; a statute to determine the weight of bread: v. a. to fix the rate of any thing. [t.

As si zes, 'âs-sî' zîz, s. plu. and pres.

'As-sî' zîng, par.

As si zed, 'âs-sîzd', pre.

As si zer, 'âs-sî' zôr, s. an officer that has the care of weights and measures.

As so ci ate, 'âs-sô' shê 'â-tê, v. a. to unite with another as a confederate; to accompany: s. a partner, confederate, companion: a. confederate. [par.

As so ci a tîng, 'âs-sô' shê 'â-tîng,

As so ci a ted, 'âs-sô' shê 'â-têd, pre.

As so ci a tion, 'âs-sô-shê-â' shûn, s. union, conjunction, society; confederacy; connexion.

'As-sôrt', v. a. to range in classes.

'As-sôrt' îng, par.

'As-sôrt' êd, pre.

As su age, 'âs-swâjê', v. a. to mitigate; to soften; to pacify.

As sua ges, 'âs-swâ' jîz, pres. t.

As sua ging, 'âs-swâ' jîng, par.

As sua ged, 'âs-swâjêd', pre.

AST

As suage ment, 'âs-swâjê' mêt, s. mitigation; the act of softening.

As sua ger, 'âs-swâ' jôr, s. one who pacifies. [îng, mitigating.

As sua sive, 'âs-swâ' sîv, a. softening.
As sue tude, 'âs' swê 'tude, s. custom.

'As-sûme', v. a. to take upon one's self; to arrogate, to claim unjustly. [haughty.

'As-sû' mîng, par.: a. arrogant,

As su med, 'âs-sûmd', pre. [person.

As su mer, 'âs-sû' mûr, s. an arrogant

As sump sit, 'âs-sûm' sîs, s. a voluntary promise made by word.

As sump tion, 'âs-sûm' shûn, s. the act of taking any thing to one's self; the supposition of any thing without farther proof.

As sump tive, 'âs-sûm' tîv, a. that which is assumed.

As su rance, 'âsh-shû' rânse, s. certain expectation; want of modesty; certain knowledge. [plu.

As su ran ces, 'âsh-shû' rân 'sîz, s.

As sure, 'âsh-shûrê', v. a. to give confidence by a firm promise; to secure another; to make secure.

As su ring, 'âsh-shû' rîng, par.

As su red, 'âsh-shûrd', pre.

As su red, 'âsh-shû' rêd, a. certain, indubitable; immodest.

As su red ly, 'âsh-shû' rêd 'lâ, ad. certainly, indubitably.

As su red ness, 'âsh-shû' rêd 'nêa, s. the state of being assured, certainty.

As su rer, 'âsh-shû' rûr, s. one who gives assurance. [as [*.]

'As' tê 'rîsk, s. a mark in printing,

As te rism, 'âs' tê 'rîzm, s. a constellation. [the ship.

'A-stêrn', ad. in the hinder part of

Asth ma, 'âst' mâ, s. a difficult respiration, joined with a hoarse sound and a cough.

Asth ma tic, 'âst-mâ' tîk, s. a tro-

led with an asthma.

AST

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—plne, pln—nô, môve,

ATH

ATT

*As-tôn' ish, v. a. to confound with fear or wonder, to amaze.

As ton ish es, âs-tôn' ish 'lz, pres. t.

*As-tôn' ish 'ing, par.

As ton ish ed, âs-tôn' ish't, pre.

*As-tôn' ish m'ent, s. amazement, confusion of mind. [amaze.]

*As-tônd', v. a. to astonish, to

*As-tônd' 'ing, par.

*As-tônd' 'éd, pre.

A strad dle, â-strád' dl, ad. with one's legs across any thing.

*As' trâl, a. starry, relating to the stars. [way.]

A stray, â-strâ', ad. out of the right

As trict, âs-trikt', v. a. to contract by application.

As trict 'ing, âs-trikt' 'ing, par.

As trict ed, âs-trikt' 'éd, pre.

As tric tion, âs-trik' shùn, s. the act of contracting parts.

As trict ive, âs-trikt' lv, a. styptick, binding. [as on a horse.]

*A-stride, ad. with the legs open,

As trife rous, âs-trif' è 'rûs, a. having stars. [parts draw together.]

As tringe, âs-trinjé', v. a. to make

As trin ges, âs-trin' jlz, pres. t.

As trin ging, âs-trin' jing, par.

As trin ged, âs-trinjé', pre.

As trin gen cy, âs-trin' jên 'sé, s. the power of contracting. [plu.]

As trin gen cies, âs-trin' jên 'sîz, s.

As trin gent, âs-trin' jên't, a. binding, contracting.

As trog ra phy, âs-trôg' grâ 'fê, s. the science of describing the stars.

As trog ra phies, âs-trôg' grâ 'fîz, s. plu.

*As' trô 'lâbe, s. an instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

As tro l o ger, âs-trôl' lô 'jûr, s. one who professes to foretell by the stars. [an astrologer.]

As tro l o gi an, âs-trô-lô' jê 'ân, s.

As tro l o gi cal, âs-trô-lô' jê 'kâl, a.

relating to astrology

As tro l o gy, âs-trôl' lô 'jê, s. the practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars.

As tro l o gies, âs-trôl' lô 'jîz, s. plu.

As tron o mer, âs-trôn' ô 'mûr, s. he that studies the celestial motions.

As tro nom i cal, âs-trô-nôm' è 'kâl, a. belonging to astronomy.

As tro nom i cal ly, âs-trô-nôm' è 'kâl-lê, ad. in an astronomical manner.

As tron o my, âs-trôn' ô 'mê, s. a science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies. [plu.]

As tron o mies, âs-trôn' ô 'mîz, s.

As tro the ol o gy, âs' trô-thê-ôl' lô 'jê, s. divinity founded on the observation of the heavenly bodies.

As tro the ol o gies, âs' trô-thê-ôl' lô 'jîz, s. plu. [separately.]

A sun der, â-sûn' dûr, ad. apart.

A syl um, â-sî' lûm, s. a sanctuary, a refuge.

*At, prep. A t, before a place, notes the nearness of a place; as, a man is at the house before he is in it. At signifies the particular condition of the person; as, at peace, &c.

At a rax y, ât' â 'râk-sé, s. exemption from vexation.

At a rax ies, ât' â 'râk-sîz, s. plu.

*Ate, pre. of Eat.

A the ism, â' thê 'îzm, s. the disbelief of a God.

A the ist, â' thê 'îst, s. one that denies the existence of God.

A the ist i cal, â-thê-îst' è 'kâl, a. given to atheism, impious.

A the ist i cal ly, â-thê-îst' è 'kâl-lê, ad. in an atheistical manner.

A thirst, â-thûrst', ad. thirsty, in want of drink.

Ath let ick, âth-lê't' lk, a. belonging to wrestling; strong of body.

A thwart, â-thwârt', prep. across, transverse to any thing; through.

*A-till', ad. like one making a thrust; in the posture of a barrel raised behind.

*At' lûs, s. a collection of maps.

At las es, ât' lûs 'îz, s. plu.

At mo sphere, ât' mô 'sfêr, s. the air that encompasses the earth on all sides.

At mo spher i cal, ât-mô-sfêr' è 'kâl, a. belonging to the atmosphere.

At om, ât' ô'm, s. an extremely small particle.

A tom i cal, â-tôm' è 'kâl, a. consisting of, or relating to, atoms.

At o mîst, ât' ô 'mîst, s. one that holds the atomical philosophy.

At o my, ât' ô 'mê, s. an atom.

At o mies, ât' ô 'mîz, s. plu.

*A-tône', v. a. to expiate: v. n. to agree, to accord; to stand as an equivalent; to answer for.

*A-tô' nîng, par.

A to ned, â-tônd', pre.

*A-tône' m'ent, s. expiation; agreement.

*A-tôp', ad. on the top, at the top.

A tra bí la ri an, ât-râ-bê-lâ' ré 'ân, a. melancholy.

*A-trâ-m'ent' âl, a. inky, black.

A tro cious, â-trô' shûs, a. wicked in a high degree; enormous.

A tro cious ly, â-trô' shûs 'lê, ad. in an atrocious manner.

A tro cious ness, â-trô' shûs 'nêz, s. the quality of being enormously criminal. [ble wickedness.]

A tro ci ty, â-trô's sé 'tê, s. horri-

A tro ci ties, â-trô's sé 'tîz, s. plu.

At ro phy, ât' rô 'fê, s. want of nourishment, a disease.

At ro phies, ât' rô 'fîz, s. plu.

At tach, ât-tâtsh', v. a. to take, seize, lay hold on; to win, gain over; to enamour.

At tach es, ât-tâtsh' 'îz, pres. t.

At tach ing, ât-tâtsh' 'ing, par.

At tach ed, ât-tâtsh' 'éd, pre.

ATT

ATT

AUD

nỗ, nét—tábe, tũ, bũ—đĩ—pũnd—đĩn, rĩn.

At tach ment, át-tátsh' mẽnt, a. adherence, regard.

At tack, át-ták', v. a. to assault; to begin a contest: s. an assault.

At tack ing, át-ták' lng, par.

At tack ed, át-ták', pre.
At tain, át-táne', v. a. to gain, procure; to reach; to equal: v. n. to arrive at; to come to a certain state.

At tain ing, át-táne' lng, par.

At tain ed, át-tánd', pre.

At tain a ble, át-táne' á' bl, a. that may be obtained.

At tain der, át-táne' dãr, s. the act of attaining in law.

At tain ment, át-táne' mẽnt, s. that which is attained, acquisition.

At taint, át-tánt', v. a. to taint, to corrupt: s. any thing injurious; stain, spot.

At taint ing, át-tánt' lng, par.

At taint ed, át-tánt' ẽd, pre.

At tain ture, át-táne' tshũre, s. reproach, imputation.

At tem per, át-tẽm' pũr, v. a. to regulate, soften; to mix in just proportions. [par.]

At tem per ing, át-tẽm' pũr lng, par.

At tem per ed, át-tẽm' pũrd, pre.

At tempt, át-tẽm't', v. a. to attack, venture upon, try; to endeavour: s. an attack, an essay, an endeavour.

At tempt ing, át-tẽm't' lng, par.

At tempt ed, át-tẽm't' ẽd, pre.

At tempt a ble, át-tẽm't' á' bl, a. liable to attempts.

At-tẽnd', v. a. to regard, fix the mind upon; to wait on; to accompany: v. n. to yield attention, to stay, to delay.

At-tẽnd' lng, par.

At-tẽnd' ẽd, pre.

At tend ance, át-tẽnd' ẵnse, s. the act of waiting on another; a train; attention. [plu.]

At tend an coe, át-tẽnd' ẵn cĩz, s.

At-tẽnd' ẵn, s. one that attends.

At tend er, át-tẽnd' ưr, s. companion, associate.

At-tẽnt', a. intent, attentive.

At ten tion, át-tẽn' shũn, s. the act of attending. [regardful]

At ten tive, át-tẽn' tĩv, a. heedful, heedfully, carefully.

At ten tive ly, át-tẽn' tĩv' lẽ, ad. heedfully, carefully.

At ten tive ness, át-tẽn' tĩv' nẽs, a. heedfulness, attention.

At-tẽn' ú' ẵn, a. endowed with the power of making thin or slender.

At-tẽn' ú' ẵte, a. made thin or slender.

At ten u a tion, át-tẽn-ủ-ẵ' shũn, s. the act of making any thing thin or slender.

At-tẽst', v. a. to bear witness of; to call to witness.

At-tẽst' lng, par.

At-tẽst' ẽd, pre.

At test a tion, át-tẽst-ẵ' shũn, s. testimony, evidence.

At tick, ẵ' tĩk, a. belonging to Athens; delicate; poignant, just; belonging to an upper story.

At ti cism, ẵ' tẽ' sĩm, s. an imitation of the Attick style; a concise and elegant mode of expression. [slightly]

At tinge, át-tĩnje', v. a. to touch

At tin ges, át-tĩn' jĩz, pres. t.

At tin ging, át-tĩn' jĩng, par.

At tin ged, át-tĩnjĩ', pre.

At-tĩrẽ', v. a. to dress, to nabik, to array: s. clothes, dress.

At-tĩ' rĩng, par.

At ti rẽd, át-tĩrd', pre.

At ti tude, ẵ' tẽ' tũde, s. a posture; the posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed.

At-tũy' lẽnt, a. that which lifts up.

At tor ney, át-tũr' nẽ, s. one who is appointed or retained to prosecute or defend an action at law.

At tor ney a, át-tũr' nĩz, s. plu.

At tor neys, át-tũr' nĩz, s. plu.

At tor ney ship, át-tũr' nẽ' ship, s. the office of an attorney.

At tract, át-trắk', v. a. to draw to something; to allure, invite.

At tract ing, át-trắk' lng, par.

At tract ed, át-trắk' ẽd, pre.

At trac tion, át-trắk' shũn, s. the power of drawing.

At tract ive, át-trắk' tĩv, a. inviting, alluring, enticing: s. that which draws or incites.

At tract ive ly, át-trắk' tĩv' lẽ, ad. with the power of attracting.

At tract or, át-trắk' ưr, s. the agent that attracts.

At trib u a ble, át-trĩb' ú' ẵ-bl, a. that may be ascribed. [pute.]

At-trĩb' úte, v. a. to ascribe, im-

At-trĩb' ú' tĩng, par.

At-trĩb' ú' tẽd, pre.

At tri bute, ẵ' trẽ' bũte, s. the thing attributed to another; quality adherent; an appendant; reputation.

At tri tion, át-trĩsh' ẵn, s. the act of wearing things by rubbing; the lowest degree of repentance.

At-tũnẽ', v. a. to make musical; to tune.

At-tũ' nĩng, par.

At tu ned, át-tũnd', pre.

Au burne, ẵ' bũrn, a. brown, of a tan colour.

Auc tion, ẵ'k' shũn, s. a manner of sale in which one person bids after another.

Auc tion a ry, ẵ'k' shũn' ẵ-rẽ, a. belonging to an auction.

Auc tion eer, ẵ'k' shũn-ẻẻr', s. the person that manages an auction.

Au da cious, ẵ'w-dắ' shũs, a. bold, impudent.

Au da cious ly, ẵ'w-dắ' shũs' lẽ, ad. boldly, impudently.

Au da cious ness, ẵ'w-dắ' shũs' nẽs, s. impudence.

Au da ci ty, ẵ'w-dắ' shũs' tĩy, s. spirit.

Au da ci ties, ẵ'w-dắ' shũs' tĩz, s. plu.

AUG

AUT

AUT

Fâse, fâr, fâl, fât—mâ, mêt—pîne, pîn—nô, môve,

- Au di ble, âw' dé 'blé, a. that may be perceived by hearing.
- Au di ble ness, âw' dé 'bl-nés, a. capableness of being heard.
- Au di bly, âw' dé 'blé, ad. in such a manner as to be heard.
- Au di en ce, âw' dé 'ên-se, s. the act of hearing; the liberty of speaking granted; a hearing; persons collected to hear.
- Au di en ces, âw' dé 'ên-séz, s. plu.
- Au dit, âw' dît, s. a final account; v. a. to take an account finally.
- Au dit ing, âw' dît 'îng, par.
- Au dit ed, âw' dît 'êd, pre.
- Au di tor, âw' dé 'tôr, s. a hearer; a person employed to take an account ultimately.
- Au di tor y, âw' dé 'tôr-ré, s. an audience, a collection of persons assembled to hear; a place where lectures are to be heard; a. that has the power of hearing.
- Au di tor lea, âw' dé 'tôr-réz, s. plu.
- Au di tress, âw' dé 'trés, a. the woman that hears.
- Au di tress es, âw' dé 'trés-lz, s. plu.
- Au ger, âw' gûr, s. a carpenter's tool to bore holes with.
- Aught, âwt, s. any thing.
- Aug ment, âwg' mên't, s. increase; state of increase.
- Aug ment, âwg-mên't, v. a. to increase, make bigger: v. n. to increase, grow bigger.
- Aug ment ing, âwg-mên't 'îng, par.
- Aug ment ed, âwg-mên't 'êd, pre.
- Aug ment a tion, âwg-mên't-â' shûn, s. the act or state of increasing, increase.
- Au gur, âw' gûr, s. one who predicts by the flight of birds: v. n. to conjecture by signs.
- Au gur ing, âw' gûr 'îng, par.
- Au gur ed, âw' gûrd, pre.
- Au gu ra tion, âw-gû-râ' shûn, s. the practice of augury.
- Au gu ry, âw' gû' ré, s. the act of*
- prognosticating by omens.
- Au gu ries, âw' gû' rîz, s. plu.
- Au gust, âw' gûst, s. the eighth month of the year.
- Au gust, âw-gûst', a. grand, royal, magnificent.
- Au gust ness, âw-gûst' nés, s. dignity.
- Au lick, âw' lîk, a. belonging to the court.
- Auln, âwn, s. a French measure of length, an ell.
- Aunt, ânt, s. a father's or mother's sister.
- Au re li a, âw-ré' lé 'â, s. the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects, the chrysalis.
- Au ri cle, âw' ré 'kl, s. the external ear; two appendages of the heart.
- Au ric u lar, âw-rlk' ú 'lâr, a. within hearing, secret.
- Au rif e rous, âw-rlf' é 'rûs, a. that produces gold.
- Au ro ra, âw-rô' rá, s. an herb; poetically, the morning.
- Au spice, âw' spls, s. an omen; influence, protection.
- Au spi ces, âw' spls 'îz, s. plu.
- Au spi cious, âw-splsh' ús, a. with omens of success; favourable, kind, propitious.
- Au spi cious ly, âw-splsh' ús 'lê, ad. prosperously.
- Au spi cious ness, âw-splsh' ús- 'nés, a. prosperity, happiness.
- Au stere, âw-stéré, a. severe, harsh, rigid, sour.
- Au ste rer, âw-sté' rûr, a. com.
- Au ste rest, âw-sté' rést, a. su.
- Au stere ly, âw-stéré' lê, ad. severely, rigidly.
- Au ster i ty, âw-stér' é 'tê, s. severity, strictness; cruelty.
- Au ster i ties, âw-stér' é 'tîz, s. plu.
- Aus tral, âws' trâl, a. southern.
- Au then ti cal ly, âw-thên' té 'kâl- 'lê, ad. with circumstances requi-
- site to procure authority.
- Au then ti cate, âw-thên' té 'kâte v. a. to establish any thing by authority.
- Au then ti ca ting, âw-thên' té 'kâ- 'têd, pre.
- Au then ti ca ted, âw-thên' té 'kâ- 'têd, pre.
- Au then ti ci ty, âw-thên-thí' sé 'tê, s. authority, genuineness.
- Au then ti ci ties, âw-thên-thí' sé- 'tîz, s. plu.
- Au then tick, âw-thên' tîk, a. that has every thing requisite to give it authority.
- Au thor, âw' thôr, s. the first beginner or mover of any thing; a writer.
- Au thor ess, âw' thôr 'ês, s. a female.
- Au thor ess es, âw' thôr 'ês-lz, s. plu.
- Au thor i ta tive, âw-thôr' é 'tâ-tîv, a. having due authority, having an air of authority.
- Au thor i ta tive ly, âw-thôr' é 'tâ- 'tîv 'lê, ad. in an authoritative manner.
- Au thor i ty, âw-thôr' é 'tê, s. legal power; influence, rule, power.
- Au thor i ties, âw-thôr' é 'tîz, s. plu.
- Au tho ri za tion, âw-thô-ré-zâ' shûn, s. establishment by authority.
- Au tho ri ze, âw' thô' 'rîze, v. a. to give authority; to make legal; to establish.
- Au tho ri zes, âw' thô' 'rî-séz, pres. t.
- Au tho ri zing, âw' thô' 'rî-zîng, par.
- Au tho ri zed, âw' thô' 'rîzd, pre.
- Au toc ra sy, âw-tôk' râ 'sê, s. independent power.
- Au toc ra sies, âw-tôk' râ 'sîz, s. plu.
- Au to graph, âw' tó' gráf, s. a particular person's own writing, the original.
- Au tom a ton, âw-tóm' á 'tôn, s. a machine that has the power of motion within itself.
- Au tom a ta, âw-tóm' á 'tâ, s. plu.
- Au tom a tous, âw-tôd' á 'tê, a.

AVE

AVO

AW

nôr, nô-t—tûb, tûb, bûll—ôli—pônd—thin, rnis.

having in itself the power of motion. [demonstration.]

Au top sy, âw' tûp 'sê, s. ocular

Au top sies, âw' tûp 'sîz, s. plu.

Au top ti cal, âw-tûp' t'ê 'kâl, a. perceived by one's own eyes.

Au tumn, âw' tûm, s. the season of the year between summer and winter. [longing to autumn.]

Au tum nal, âw-tûm' nâl, a. be-

Aux il ia ry, âwg-zîl' yâ 'rê, a. help-

ing, assisting: s. helper, assistant.

Aux il ia ries, âwg-zîl' yâ 'rîz, s. plu.

A vail, â-vâlê', v. a. to profit, pro-

mote, prosper, assist: s. profit, advantage, benefit.

A vail ing, â-vâlê' îng, par.

A vail ed, â-vâld', pre.

A vail a ble, â-vâlê' â 'bl, a. prof-

itable, advantageous: powerful.

A vail a ble ness, â-vâlê' â 'bl-nês,

s. the power of promoting.

A vail ment, â-vâlê' m'ênt, s. use-

fulness, advantage.

A-vâlê', v. a. to let fall, depress.

A-vâ' îng, par.

A va led, â-vâld', pre. [van

A vant guard, â-vânt' gârd, s. the

A va rice, âv' â 'rîs, s. covetousness,

insatiable desire.

Av a ri ci ous, âv-â-rîsh' ôs, a. cov-

etous. [ad. covetously.]

Av a ri ci ous ly, âv-â-rîsh' ôs 'lê,

Av a ri ci ous ness, âv-â-rîsh' ôs-

'nês, s. the quality of being ava-

ri ci ous.

A vaunt, â-vâwn', in. a word of

abhorrence, by which any one is

driven away.

A-vêl', v. a. to pull away.

A-vêl' îng, par.

A vœl ed, â-vêld', pre. [to punish.

A venge, â-vênjê', v. a. to revenge;

A ven ges, â-vên' jîz, pres. t.

A ven ging, â-vên' jîng, par.

A ven ged, â-vênjê', pre.

A venge ment, â-vênjê' m'ênt, s.

vengeance, revenge.

D

A ven ger, â-vên' jûr, s. a revenger.

A ven ue, âv' é 'nû, s. a way by

which any place may be enter-

ed; an alley, or walk of trees

before a house.

A ven ues, âv' é 'nûze, s. plu.

A-vêr', v. a. to declare positively.

A-vêr' îng, par.

A ver red, â-vêrd', pre.

A ver age, âv' ûr 'âje, s. a medium,

a mean proportion.

A ver a ges, âv' ûr 'â-jîz, s. plu.

A-vêr' m'ênt, s. establishment of

any thing by evidence.

A-vêrse', a. malign, not favourable.

A ver se ly, â-vêrse' lê, ad. unwill-

ingly; backwardly.

A-vêrse' nês, s. unwillingness;

backwardness.

A ver sion, â-vêr' shûn, s. hatred,

dislike, detestation.

A-vêrt', v. a. to turn aside, put by.

A-vêrt' îng, par.

A-vêrt' êd, pre.

A vi a ry, â' vé 'â-rê, s. a place en-

closed to keep birds in.

A vi a ries, â' vé 'â-rîz, s. plu.

A vid i ty, â-vîd' é 'tê, s. greed-

iness, eagerness.

A vid i ties, â-vîd' é 'tîz, s. plu.

A-vîze', v. a. to counsel; to consid-

er. [ad. vîzê, â-vî' zîz, pres. t.]

A-vî' zîng, par.

A vi zed, â-vîzê', pre. [away.

Av o cate, âv' ô 'kâte, v. a. to call

Av o ca ting, âv' ô 'kâ-tîng, par.

Av o ca ted, âv' ô 'kâ-têd, pre.

Av o ca tion, âv-ô-kâ' shûn, s. the

act of calling aside; the business

that calls.

A-vôld', v. a. to shun, to escape,

quit: v. n. to retire; to become

A-vôld' îng, par. [void or vacant.

A-vôld' êd, pre.

A void a ble, â-vôld' â 'bl, a. that

may be avoided. [act of avoiding.]

A void ace, â-vôld' ânse, s. the

A void an ces, â-vôld' ân 'sîz, s. plu.

A-vôld' lês, a. inevitable.

Av oir du pois, âv-âr-dû-pôis', s.

a weight, of which a pound con-

tains 16 ounces.

Av o la tion, âv-ô-lâ' shûn, s. the

act of flying away.

A vouch, â-vôûtsh', v. a. to affirm,

maintain, vindicate.

A vouch es, â-vôûtsh' îz, pres. t.

A vouch ing, â-vôûtsh' îng, par.

A vouch ed, â-vôûtsh', pre.

A vouch er, â-vôûtsh' ûr, s. one

who avouches. [declare openly.]

A vov, â-vôd', v. a. to justify, to

A vovs, â-vôd', pres. t.

A vov ing, â-vôd' îng, par.

A vov ed, â-vôdd', pre.

A vov a ble, â-vôd' â 'bl, a. that

may be openly declared.

A vov al, â-vôd' âl, s. a justifying

declaration. [an avowed manner.]

A vov ed ly, â-vôd' êd 'lê, ad. in

A vov er, â-vôd' ûr, s. he that

avows or justifies.

A vul sion, â-vûl' shûn, s. the act of

pulling one thing from another.

A wait, â-wâte', v. a. to expect,

wait for, attend.

A wait ing, â-wâte' îng, par.

A wait ed, â-wâte' êd, pre.

A-wâke', v. a. to rouse out of sleep;

to put into new action: v. n. to

break from sleep, cease to sleep.

a. without sleep, not sleeping.

A-wâ' kîng, par. [par.

A wa ked, â-wâkt', pre. and per.

A-wârd', v. a. to adjudge, deter-

mine: s. judgement, sentence,

A-wârd' îng, par. [determination.

A-wârd' êd, pre.

A-wâre', a. vigilant; attentive.

A way, â-wâ', ad. absent from any

place; begone.

Awe, âw, s. reverential fear, rever-

ence: v. a. to strike with rever-

ence or fear.

Awe, âw, s. plu. and pres. t.

A-w' îng, par.

BAB

Awed, áwd, pre.
 1Awful, a. that which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence.
 Awful ly, áw' fúl' lè, ad. in a reverent manner.
 2Aw' fúl' nès, s. the quality of striking with awe; solemnity.
 A while, á-hwíle', ad. some time.
 Awkward, áwk' wúrd, a. impolite, clumsy. [elegantly, clumsily.
 Awkward ly, áwk' wúrd' lè, ad. in-
 Awkwardness, áwk' wúrd' nès, s. inelegance, clumsiness.
 3Awl, a. a pointed instrument to bore holes with. [weather.
 2Aw' ning, s. a cover to keep off the A-wóke', pre. of Awake.
 4Wry, á-rí, ad. obliquely; asquint; unevenly.
 Axe, áks, s. an instrument consisting of a metal head, with a sharp edge, used to cut or hew wood.
 Axes, áks' lè, s. plu.
 Ax iom, ák' shúm, s. a proposition evident at first sight.
 Ax is, áks' lè, s. the line, real or imaginary, that passes through any thing, on which it may re-
 Axes, áks' èz, s. plu. [voive.
 Axle, ák' sl, }
 Axle tree, ák' sl' trée, } s. the pin which passes through the midst
 Ay, áé, ad. yes. [of the wheel.
 Aye, áé, ad. always, to eternity, forever.
 Azure, á zhúre, a. blue, faint blue.

B

Baa, bá, s. the cry of a sheep: v. n. to cry like a sheep.
 Baa ing, bá' lng, par.
 Baa ed, bá'd, pre.
 Babble, bá'b' lè, v. n. to prattle like a child; to talk idly: s. idle talk.
 Babbling, par.
 Bab bled, bá'b' bíd, pre.

BAC

Fáte, fár, fáll, fát—mé, mét—pine, pín—nò, móve,

Babbler, bá'b' bílér, s. an idle talker; a teller of secrets.
 Babe, s. an infant.
 Baber y, bá' bír' yè, s. finery to please a babe or child.
 Baber ies, bá' bír' rí, s. plu.
 Bá' blish, a. childish. [kind.
 Bá-bóón', s. a monkey of the largest
 Ba by, bá' bé, s. a child, an infant.
 Ba bies, bá' bíz, s. plu.
 Bac cha na li an, 'bák-ká-ná' lè-
 'án, s. a drunkard.
 Bac cha nals, bák' ká' nálz, s. plu. the drunken feasts of Bacchus.
 Bach e lor, bátsh' è' lúr, s. a man unmarried; a man who takes his first degree; a knight of the lowest order.
 Bach e lor ship, bátsh' è' lúr-shíp, s. the condition of a bachelor.
 Back, bák, s. the hinder part of any thing; the rear: ad. to the place whence one came; backward from the present station: v. a. to mount; to maintain, justify, to
 Back ing, bák' klng, par. [support.
 Back ed, bákt, pre.
 Back bite, bák' bíte, v. a. to censure or reproach the absent.
 Back bi ting, bák' bí' tlng, par.
 Back bit, bák' bí, pre.
 Back bit ten, bák' bí't' n, per. par.
 Back bi ter, bák' bí' túr, s. one who censures the absent.
 Back door, bák' dóre, s. the door behind the house.
 Back gam mon, bák-gám' mún, s. a game with dice and tables.
 Back room, bák' rôóm, s. a room behind. [part of any thing.
 Back side, bák' síde, s. the hinder
 Back slide, bák-slíde', v. n. to fall
 Back slí ding, bák-slí' dlng, par. [off.
 Back slíd, bák-slíd', pre. [par.
 Back slíd den, bák-slíd' dn, per.
 Back slí der, bák-slí' dúr, s. an apostate. [with one sharp edge.
 Back sword, bák' sórd, s. a sword

BAI

Back ward, bák' wúrd, a. unwilling, hesitating; sluggish, dull.
 Back ward ly, bák' wúrd' lè, ad. unwillingly, aversely.
 Back ward ness, bák' wúrd' nès, s. dulness, sluggishness.
 Back wards, bák' wúrdz, ad. with the back forwards; towards something past.
 Ba con, bá' kn, s. the flesh of a hog salted and dried.
 Bá'd, a. ill; vicious, unhappy, hurtful, corrupt, sick.
 Bade, bá'd, the pre. of Bid.
 Badge, bá'dje, s. a particular mark or token: v. a. to mark.
 Badges, bá'dj' lè, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Badging, bá'dj' lng, par.
 Badged, bá'djd, pre.
 Badger, bá'dj' úr, s. an animal; one that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries them into another.
 Bad ly, bá'd' lè, ad. not well.
 Bá'd' nès, s. want of good qualities. [found, crush.
 Baf fle, bá' fl, v. a. to elude, con-
 Báf' flng, par.
 Baf fled, bá' fíd, pre.
 Baf fler, bá' fúr, s. one who baffles
 Bág, s. a sack, or pouch: v. a. to put into a bag: v. n. to swell like
 Bág' gng, par. [a full bag.
 Bagged, bágd, pre.
 Bag a telle, 'bág-á-tél', s. a trifle.
 Bag gage, bá' gje, s. the furniture of an army; a worthless woman.
 Bagn io, bán' yó, s. a house for bathing and sweating.
 Bagn ios, bán' yóze, s. plu.
 Bág' pípe, s. a musical instrument.
 Bail, bále, s. the setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance: v. a. to give security or bail for another; to admit to
 Bail ing, bále' lng, par. [fail.

BAL

BAM

BAN

nár, nó-t—túe, túb, búll—óll—póund—áin, tái.

Bail ed, báld, pre.

Bail a ble, bále á 'bl, a. that may be set at liberty by bail.

Bail iff, bále 'lf, s. an officer whose business it is to execute arrests.

Bail i wick, bále'é 'wík, s. the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Bait, báte, v. a. to put meat, &c. to tempt animals; to set dogs upon: v. n. to stop at any place for refreshment; to flutter: s. meat, &c. set to allure animals to a snare; a temptation, an enticement; a refreshment on a journey.

Bait ing, báte' íng, par.: n. refreshment; báte' éd, pre. [ment.]

Baize, báze, s. a kind of coarse open woollen cloth.

Bake, v. a. to dress in an oven; to harden with heat: v. n. to do the

Bá' king, par. [work of baking.]

Ba ked, bákt, pre.

Báke' hóse, s. a place for baking.

Bake hous es, báke' hóúz 'íz, s. plu.

Ba ker, bá' kúr, s. he who bakes.

Bal ance, bá' lánse, s. a pair of scales; that which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; the beating part of a watch;

Libra, one of the signs in astronomy: v. a. to weigh in a balance; to regulate an account: v. n. to hesitate, fluctuate. [pres. t.]

Bal an ces, bá' lán 'tíz, s. plu. and

Bal an cing, bá' lán 'tíng, par.

Bal an ced, bá' lánst, pre.

Bal co ny, bá' kó' né, s. a frame of wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Bal co nies, bá' kó' níz, s. plu.

Báld, a. without; unadorned, inelegant.

Bald er, báwd' ár, a. com.

Báld' ést, a. su.

Bal der dash, báwl' dúr 'dáš, s. rude mixture. [inelegantly.]

Bald ly, báwd' lé, ad. nakedly.

Báld' nésse, s. the want or loss of

hair; meanness of writing.

Báke, s. a bundle or pack of goods.

Bále' fúl, a. sorrowful, sad; full of mischief.

Balk, báwk, s. a great beam; a ridge of land left unploughed; a disappointment: v. a. to disappoint, frustrate.

Balk ing, báwk' íng, par.

Balk ed, báwkt, pre.

Báll, s. any thing round; a globe; an entertainment of dancing.

Bál' lád, s. a song.

Bál' lást, s. something put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady.

Bal lette, bá' lét, s. a dance.

Bál' lóón, s. a vessel used in chymistry; a ball placed on a pillar; a large hollow ball of silk filled with gas, which makes it rise into the air.

Bal lot, bá' lút, s. a little ball or ticket used in giving votes; the act of voting by ballot: v. n. to choose by ballot.

Bal lot ing, bá' lút 'íng, par.

Bal lot ed, bá' lút 'éd, pre.

Bálm, bá'm, s. the juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous; any fragrant ointment; a plant.

Bálm y, bá'm'é, s. a having the qualities of balm; producing balm; soothing, soft; odoriferous.

Bal ne a ry, bá' né 'á-ré, s. a bathing-room.

Bal ne a ries, bá' né 'á-ríz, s. plu.

Bal ne a tion, bá' né-á' shún, s. the act of bathing.

Bal ne a tor y, bá' né-á' túr-ré, s. belonging to a bath.

Bal sam, báwl' sá'm, s. ointment, unguent. [tuous, mitigating.]

Bal sam ick, bá' sá'm' ík, a. unc-

'Bál-sá-tráde, s. plu. rows of little pillars called balusters.

Bám-bóó, s. an Indian plant of the reed kind.

Bám boos, bá'm-bóóz, s. plu.

Bán, s. public notice; a curse; interdiction.

Bánd, s. a bandage; any union or connexion; any thing bound round another; a company of persons joined together: v. a. to unite together into one body or troop; to bind over with a band.

Bánd' íng, par.

Bánd' éd, pre.

Band age, bánd' lje, s. something bound over another; a fillet or roller.

Band ages, bánd' lje 'íz, s. plu.

Band box, bánd' bóks, a. a slight or thin box used for things of small weight.

Band box es, bánd' bóks 'íz, s. plu.

Bán' dé 'lét, s. any flat moulding or fillet.

Bán' dí't, s. an outlawed robber.

Ban dit ti, bánd' dí't' té, s. plu. a company of outlawed robbers.

Ban do leers, 'bán-dò-léérz', s. plu. small cases for charges of powder.

Band rol, bánd' ròle, s. a little flag or streamer.

Ban dy, bánd' dé, s. a club for striking a ball: v. a. to beat to and fro; to toss about, agitate.

Ban dies, bánd' díz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Ban dy ing, bánd' dé 'íng, par.

Ban dí ed, bánd' díd, pre. [ed leg.]

Ban dy leg, bánd' dé 'lég, s. a crook.

Báne, s. poison; mischief, ruin.

Báne' fúl, a. poisonous, destructive.

Báne' fúl 'nésse, s. destructiveness.

Báng, s. a blow, a thump: v. a. to beat, to thump; to handle roughly.

Báng' íng, par.

Bang ed, bángd, pre.

Bán ish, v. a. to condemn to leave his own country; to drive away.

Ban ish es, bánd' ish 'íz, pres. t.

Bán ish' íng, par.

Bán ish ed, bánd' ish' éd, pre.

Bán ish' nésse, s. the act of banishing.

BAP

ing another; the state of being banished.
 Bank, bángk, s. the earth rising on each side of a water; any heap of earth piled up; a place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally: v. a. to lay up money in a bank; to enclose with banks.
 Bank ing, bángk' ing, par.
 Bank ed, bángk' t, pre.
 Bank bill, bángk' bll, s. a note for money laid up in a bank.
 Bank er, bángk' dr, s. one that trafficks in money.
 Bank rupt, bángk' rúpt, a. in debt beyond the power of payment.
 Bank rupt cy, bángk' rúp' vá, s. the state of a man broken, or bankrupt. [plu.]
 Bank rupt cies, bángk' rúp' vá, s.
 Ban ner, bán' nư, s. a flag, a standard, a streamer.
 Ban ner et, bán' nư' ét, s. a knight made in the field.
 Bann ian, bán' yán, s. a man's undress, or morning gown.
 Ban nock, bán' nưk, s. a kind of oaten or pease-meal cake.
 Ban quet, bángk' kwét, s. a feast: v. n. to feast, fare daintily.
 Ban quet ing, bángk' kwét' ing, par.
 Ban quet ed, bángk' kwét' t, pre.
 Ban quet er, bángk' kwét' ư, s. one that lives deliciously; he that makes feasts.
 Ban quette, bángk' k'et, s. a small bank at the foot of the parapet.
 Ban ter, bán' tữ, v. a. to play upon, to rally: s. ridicule, railery.
 Ban ter ing, bán' tữ' ing, par.
 Ban ter ed, bán' tữ' t, pre.
 Ban ter er, bán' tữ' ư, s. one that banters.
 Bánt' lling, s. a little child.
 Bap tism, báp' tizm, s. baptism is given by water, and that pre-

script form of words which the

BAR

Fate, făr, fáll, făt--mê, mêt--pine, pin--nê, mêve,

church of Christ doth use.
 Bap tis mal, báp-tis' mál, a. pertaining to baptism. [baptism.]
 Báp' tist, s. he that administers
 Bap tis ter y, báp' tis' tữ-rê, s. the place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. [plu.]
 Bap tis ter ies, báp' tis' tữ-riz, s.
 Báp-tize', v. a. to christen, administer the sacrament of baptism.
 Bap ti zes, báp-t' ziz, pres. t.
 Báp-t' zing, par.
 Bap ti zed, báp-tiz' t, pre.
 Bap ti zer, báp-t' zư, s. one that christens, one that administers baptism.
 Băr, s. a cross-beam, a bolt; any thing used for prevention; the place where causes of law are tried; an enclosed place in a tavern; stroke drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick: v. a. to fasten or shut any thing with a bolt or bar; to hinder, obstruct, prevent.
 Băr' ring, par.
 Bar red, băr' t, pre.
 Băr' b, s. a beard; the points that stand backward in an arrow; a Barbary horse: v. a. to shave the beard; to furnish a horse with armour; to jag arrows with hooks.
 Băr' t' ing, par.
 Barbed, băr' b' t, pre. [hooks.]
 Băr' b' t, a. bearded; jagged with
 Bar ha can, băr' b' kán, s. a fortification placed before the walls of a town.
 Bar ba ri an, băr-bà' rê' 'án, s. a man uncivilized, a savage.
 Bar bar ick, băr-bà' lk, a. foreign, far-fetched.
 Bar ba rism, băr' b' rizm, s. a form of speech contrary to the purity of language; ignorance; brutality; cruelty.
 Bar bar i ty, băr-bà' t' t, s. a sav-

BAR

ageness, incivility; cruelty.
 Bar bar i ties, băr-bà' t' tiz, s. plu.
 Băr' b' rize, v. a. to make barbarous.
 Bar ba rizes, băr' b' r' ziz, pres. t.
 Băr' b' r' zing, par.
 Bar ba ri zed, băr' b' r' iz' t, pre.
 Bar ba rous, băr' b' r' ư, s. a stranger to civility, savage, uncivilized; unacquainted with arts; cruel, inhuman.
 Bar ba rous ly, băr' b' r' ư-lê, ad. cruelly, inhumanly.
 Bar ba rous ness, băr' b' r' ư-nê, s. incivility of manners; impurity of language; cruelty.
 Bar be cue, băr' b' k' u, v. a. to dress a hog whole: s. a hog dressed whole. [and s. plu.]
 Bar be cues, băr' b' k' ư, pres. t.
 Bar be cu ing, băr' b' k' u-ing, par.
 Bar be cu ed, băr' b' k' u' t, pre.
 Bar bel, băr' bl, s. a kind of fish found in rivers.
 Bar ber, băr' bư, s. a man who shaves the beard. [and its berry]
 Bar ber ry, băr' bư' r' t, s. a bush
 Bar ber ries, băr' bư' r' iz, s. plu.
 Băr' d, s. a poet.
 Băre, a. naked, uncovered, undorned, detected; poor: v. a. to
 Bă' ring, par. [strip: pre. of Bear.]
 Ba red, băr' t, pre.
 Bare fa ced, băre-fă'stê, a. with the face naked, not masked; shameless. [openly, shamelessly.]
 Bare fa ced ly, băre-fă' sêd' lê, ad.
 Bare fa ced ness, băre-fă' sêd' nê, s. effrontery, assurance, audaciousness.
 Bare foot, băre' f' ư, s. without shoes.
 Bare head ed, băre' hêd' t' t, a. uncovered in respect. [ly, only.]
 Bare ly, băre' lê, a. nakedly; merely.
 Băre' nê, s. nakedness; leanness; meanness of clothes.
 Bar gain, băr' g' in, s. a contract or agreement concerning sale; the

BAR

Ba, bought or sold; stipulation. v. n. to make a contract for sale.
I ar gain ing, **bár gín 'ing**, par.
I ar gain ed, **bár gín ed**, pre.
Bar gain ee, **'bár-gín-éé**, s. he or she that accepts a bargain.
Bar gain ees, **'bár-gín-ééz**, s. plu.
Bar gain er, **bár gín 'úr**, s. the person who proffers or makes a bargain. [or hurrien.
Barge, **bárje**, s. a boat for pleasure
Bar ges, **bár jíz**, s. plu.
Bárk, s. the rind or covering of a tree; a small ship: v. a. to strip trees of their bark: v. n. to make a noise like a dog.
Bárk' ing, par.
Bark ed, **bárkt**, pre.
Bark y, **bárk' é**, s. consisting of bark.
Bar ley, **bár lé**, s. a grain, of which malt is made.
Bar ley corn, **bár lé 'körn**, s. a grain of barley; the third part of an inch.
Bárin, s. yeast, the ferment put into drink to make it work. [barn.
Bárin y, **bárin' é**, s. containing
Bárin, s. a place for laying up any sort of grain, hay, or straw.
Bar na cle, **bár ná 'kl**, s. a bird like a goose; a species of shell-fish.
Ba rom e ter, **bá-róm' é 'túr**, s. a machine for measuring the weight and variations of the atmosphere.
Bar o met ri cal, **'bár-ó-mét' ré 'kál**, s. relating to the barometer.
Bar on, **bár rún**, s. a degree of nobility next to a viscount.
Bar on age, **bár rún 'áje**, s. the dignity of a baron. [plu.
Bar on a ges, **bár' rún 'á-jíz**, s.
Bar on ess, **bár' rún 'és**, s. a baron's lady. [plu.
Bar on ess es, **bár' rún 'és-lz**, s.
Bar on et, **bár' rún 'ét**, s. the lowest

BAS

nór, nóe—túbe, túb, búll—óil—péand—thin, rais.

degree of honour that is hereditary.
Bar on y, **bár' rún 'né**, s. the honour or lordship that gives title to a baron.
Bar on ies, **bár' rún 'ílz**, s. plu.
Bar rack, **bár' rák**, s. building to lodge soldiers. [glér.
Bar ra tor, **bár' rá 'túr**, s. a wrangler.
Bar rel, **bár' ril**, s. a round wooden vessel; any thing hollow, as the barrel of a gun; a cylinder: v. a. to put any thing in a barrel.
Bar rel ling, **bár' ril 'ling**, par.
Bar rel ed, **bár' ríld**, pre.
Bar rén, s. unfruitful, sterile; scanty; unmeaning, dull. [fully.
Bar ren ly, **bár' rén 'lé**, ad. unfruitful.
Bár' rén 'ness, s. unfruitfulness, sterility; want of matter; in theology, want of sensibility.
Bar ri cade, **'bár-ré-káde**, s. a fortification to keep off an attack; any stop, bar, obstruction: v. a. to stop up a passage; to fortify.
Bar ri ca ding, **'bár-ré-ká' dng**, par.
Bar ri ca ded, **'bár-ré-ká' dgd**, pre.
Bar ri er, **bár' ré 'úr**, s. a barricade, an intrenchment; a fortification; a stop, an obstruction, a boundary. [er in the courts of justice.
Bar ris ter, **bár' ris 'túr**, s. a pleader.
Bar row, **bár' rò**, s. any carriage moved by the hand, as a hand-barrow.
Bar rows, **bár' ròze**, s. plu. [bar.
Bár' shót, s. two bullets joined by a bar.
Bar ter, **bár' túr**, v. n. to traffick by exchanging one commodity for another: v. a. to give any thing in exchange: s. the act or practice of trafficking by exchange.
Bar ter ing, **bár' túr 'ing**, par.
Bar ter ed, **bár' túrd**, pre.
Bar ter er, **bár' túr 'úr**, s. he that trafficks by exchange. [marble.
Ba sal tes, **bá-sál' téz**, s. a kind of salt.
Bàse, s. mean, worthless, vile;

BAS

disingenuous, illiberal; born out of wedlock; in music, grave, deep: s. the bottom of any thing; a pedestal; the gravest part in music.
Ba ses, **bá' síz**, s. plu.
Ba ser, **bá' sár**, s. com.
Bá' sést, s. su.
Báse' bóm, s. born out of wedlock.
Base ly, **báse' lé**, ad. meanly, dishonourably.
Báse' ness, s. meanness, vileness; deepness of sound.
Base-vi ol, **báse-vi' úl**, s. a stringed instrument used in concerts for the base sound. [ish province.
Básh-áw, s. the viceroys of a Turkish
Básh' fíl, s. a modest, shamed, shy. [cously, modestly.
Bash ful ly, **básh' fúl 'lé**, ad. timorously.
Básh' fúl 'ness, s. a modesty; foolish or rustic shame.
Bas il, **bá' líl**, s. the name of a plant.
Ba sil i con, **bá-zíl' lé 'kón**, s. an ointment.
Bas i lísk, **báz' é 'lísk**, s. a kind of serpent, a cockatrice; a species of cannon.
Ba sin, **bá' sn**, s. a small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses; a small pond; a part of the sea enclosed in rocks; a dock.
Bá' síe, s. the foundation of any thing; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column; the pedestal.
Ba ses, **bá' séz**, s. plu.
Básk, v. a. to warm by laying out in the heat: v. n. to lie in a place.
Básk' ing, par. [to receive heat.
Bask ed, **báskt**, pre.
Bask et, **básk' ít**, s. a vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters.
Báse, s. a mat used up chambers &c.
Ba ses, **bá' síe**, s. plu. [in heat.
Ba se-re líet, **'báse-ré-líet**, s. a mat, the figures of which are

BAT

BAW

BEA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

- stand out in their full proportion.
 Bas set, bās' sît, s. a game at cards.
 Bās-tōōn', s. a musical wind instrument.
 Bās' târd, s. a person born of a woman' out of wedlock; any thing spurious: a. spurious; born out of wedlock.
 Bās' târ 'dize, v. a. to convict of being a bastard. [t]
 Bas tar dizes, bās' târ 'di-zîz, pres.
 Bās' târ 'di-zîng, par.
 Bar tar di zed, bās' târ 'dîzd, pre.
 Bas tar dy, bās' târ 'dê, s. an unlawful state of birth.
 Bas tar dies, bās' târ 'dîz, s. plu.
 Bâte, v. a. to beat with a stick; to drip butter upon meat on the spit; to sew slightly.
 Bât' lng, par.
 Bât' êd, pre.
 Bas ti nade, 'bās-tê-nâdê', } s. a
 Bas ti na do, 'bās-tê-nâ' dô, } Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet: v. a. to beat. [par]
 Bas ti na ding, 'bās-tê-nâ' dîng,
 Bas ti na ded, 'bās-tê-nâ' dêd, pre.
 The first of these is preferable.
 Bas tion, bās' tshûn, s. a huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark.
 Bât, s. a heavy stick; a winged animal resembling a mouse.
 Ba ta ble, bā' tā 'bl, a. disputable.
 Bâtsh, s. the quantity of bread baked at a time; any quantity made at once.
 Batch es, bātsh' lz, s. plu.
 Bâte, s. strife, contention: v. a. to lessen a demand; to sink the price, cut off.
 Bā' tîng, par.: prep. except.
 Bā' tîd, pre.
 Bâte' rîl, s. a contentious.
 Bath, bātsh, s. a place to wash or bathe in; a sort of Hebrew measure.
 Bathe, bârne, v. a. to wash in a bath; to supple or soften; to wash with any thing.
 Ba thing, bā' rîng, par.
 Ba thed, bârâd, pre.
 Bât' lêt, s. a square piece of wood used in beating linen.
 Bât-tōōn', s. a staff or club; a truncheon, or marshal's staff.
 Bat tai lous, bāt' tà 'lûs, a. warlike, with military appearance.
 Bat tal ia, bāt-tâlê' yâ, s. the order of battle.
 Bat tal ion, bāt-tâl' yûn, s. a division of an army, a body of forces.
 Bat ten, bāt' tn, v. a. to fatten, make fat: v. n. to grow fat.
 Bat ten ing, bāt' tn 'îng, par.
 Bat ten ed, bāt' tnd, pre.
 Bat ter, bāt' tûr, v. a. to beat down; to wear with beating: s. a mixture of ingredients beaten together.
 Bat ter ing, bāt' tûr 'îng, par.
 Bat ter ed, bāt' tûrd, pre.
 Bat ter y, bāt' tûr 'rê, s. the act of battering; the frame upon which cannons are mounted.
 Bat ter ies, bāt' tûr 'rîz, s. plu.
 Bat tle, bāt' tl, s. a fight; an encounter between opposite armies: v. n. to contend in fight.
 Bât' tîng, par.
 Bat tled, bāt' tld, pre.
 Bat tle door, bāt' tî 'dôre, s. an instrument to strike a ball or shuttlecock.
 Bat tle ment, bāt' tî 'mênt, s. a wall with open places to look through or annoy an enemy.
 Bav a roy, 'bāv-â-rôê', s. a kind of cloak.
 Bav a roys, 'bāv-â-rôlz', s. plu.
 Bāv' ln, s. a stick like those bound up in fagots.
 Baw ble, baw' bl, s. a gewgaw, a piece of trifling finery. [ble.
 Baw' blîng, a. trifling, contemptible.
 Bâwd, s. a procurer or procuress:
 Bâwd' lng, par. [v. n. to procure.
 Bâwd' êd, pre. [ly
 Baw di ly, baw' dê 'lê, ad. obscene.
 Baw di ness, baw' dê 'nês, s. ob sceneness.
 Baw dry, baw' drê, s. obscenity.
 Baw dries, baw' drîz, s. plu.
 Baw dy, baw' dê, a. obscene, un chaste.
 Baw di er, baw' dê 'ûr, a. com.
 Baw di est, baw' dê 'êst, a. su.
 Baw dy-house, baw' dê 'hōûse, s. a house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.
 Baw dy-hous es, baw' dê 'hōûz-lz, s. plu.
 Bawl, v. n. to hoot, cry out: v. a. to proclaim as a crier.
 Bâwl' lng, par.
 Bawl ed, bawld, pre.
 Baw rel, baw' ril, s. a kind of hawk.
 Bay, bā, a. a colour: s. an opening into the land; the state of any thing surrounded by enemies; an honorary crown or garland; a tree: v. n. to bark as a dog at a thief; to shut in.
 Bays, bāze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Bay ing, bā' îng, par.
 Bay ed, bāde, pre.
 Bay-salt, bā' salt, s. salt made of sea water, and is so called from its brown colour.
 Ba yon et, bā' yûn 'êt, s. a short sword fixed at the end of a musket.
 Bdell ium, dêl' yûm, s. an aromatic gum.
 Bé, v. n. to exist, to have some certain state, condition, or quality.
 Bé' lng, par.: s. existence, a particular state or condition; the person existing: con. since.
 Beach, béétsh, s. the shore, the beach es, béétsh' lz, s. plu. (strand
 Bea con, bé' kn, s. something raised

BEA

BEA

BEC

nár, nót—túbe, táb, bóll—ól—pónd—thin, tuis

on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy; marks erected to direct navigators.

Bead, bééd, s. a small globe or ball; beads are little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

Bea die, bé' dl, s. a messenger or servant belonging to a court; a petty officer in parishes.

Bea gle, bé' gl, s. a small hound.

Beak, béék, s. the bill of a bird; any thing ending in a point.

Beak éd, béék' éd, a. having a beak.

Beak er, béék' ér, s. a cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

Beal, béél, s. a pimple.

Beam, béém, s. a main timber; any long and large piece of timber; part of a balance; a ray of light.

Beam y, béém' é, a. shining, radiant.

Beán, béén, s. a kind of garden vegetable, of which there are several kinds.

Bear, báre, v. a. to carry as a burden, endure; to suffer, undergo, produce, bring forth, support: v. n. to suffer pain; to be patient; to be fruitful or prolific: s. a rough savage beast or animal; the name of a constellation.

Bear ing, báre' íng, par.: s. the site or place of any thing with respect to something else; gesture, mien, behaviour.

Beard, béérd, s. the hair that grows on the lips and chin; sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn; a barb on an arrow: v. a. to take or pluck by the beard; to oppose to the face.

Beard ing, béérd' íng, par.

Beard ed, béérd' éd, pre.: a. having a beard; having sharp prickles; barbed or jagged.

Beard less, béérd' lés, a. without a beard; youthful.

Bear er, báre' ér, s. a carrier of

any thing; a supporter.

Beast, béést, s. an irrational animal; a brutal, savage man.

Beast li ness, béést' lé' nés, s. brutality.

Beast ly, béést' lé, a. brutal; having the nature or form of beasts.

Beat, béét, v. a. to strike; to punish with stripes; to mark the time in musick: v. n. to move in a pulsatory manner; to throb; to fluctuate, to be in motion: s. a stroke; manner of striking: pre. and per. par.

Beat ing, béét' íng, par.: s. correction by blows.

Beat en, bé' tn, per. par.

Beat er, béét' ér, s. an instrument with which any thing is beaten; a person much given to blows.

Be a tíf íck, 'bé-á-tíf'ík, a. blissful.

Be a tíf í cal ly, 'bé-á-tíf' é 'kál-lé, ad. in such a manner as to complete happiness.

Be at í fí ca tíon, bé 'át-é-fá-ká'-shún, s. an acknowledgment by the Pope, that the person beatified is in heaven, and may be revered as blessed.

Be at í fy, bé-át' é 'fí, v. a. to bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment.

Be at í fí es, bé-át' é 'fíze, pres. t.

Be at í fy ing, bé-át' é 'fí-íng, par.

Be at í fí ed, bé-át' é 'fíde, pre.

Be at í tude, bé-át' é 'túde, s. blessedness, felicity, happiness.

Beau, bó, s. a man of dress.

Beau ish, bó' ísh, a. foppish.

Beau monde, bó-mónd', s. the fashionable world.

Beau te ous, bó' tshé 'ús, a. fair, elegant in form.

Beau te ous ly, bó' tshé 'ús-lé, ad. in a beautiful manner.

Beau te ous ness, bó' tshé 'ús-nés, s. the state of being beautiful.

Beau tí ful, bó' té 'fúl, a. fair.

Beau tí ful ly, bó' té 'fúl-lé, ad. in a beautiful manner.

Beau tí ful ness, bó' té 'fúl-nés, s. the quality of being beautiful.

Beau tí fy, bó' té 'fí, v. a. to adorn, embellish.

Beau tí fí es, bó' té 'fíze, pres. t.

Beau tí fy ing, bó' té 'fí-íng, par.

Beau tí fí ed, bó' té 'fíde, per.

Beau ty, bó' té, s. that assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a particular grace; a beautiful person.

Beau tí es, bó' tíz, s. plu.

Beau ty-spot, bó' té 'spót, s. a spot placed to heighten some beauty.

Beaux, bóze, s. plu. of Beau.

Bea ver, béé' vúr, s. an animal; a hat of the best kind; part of a helmet.

Bea ver ed, béé' vúrd, a. covered with a beaver.

Be calm, bé-kám', v. a. to still the elements; to keep a ship from motion; to quiet the mind.

Be calm ing, bé-kám' íng, par.

Be calm ed, bé-kám', pre.

Be came, bé-kámé', pre. of Become.

Be cause, bé-káwz', con. for this reason; for; on this account.

Be chance, bé-tshánsé', v. n. to befall, to happen to.

Be chan ces, bé-tshán' síz, pres. t.

Be chan cing, bé-tshán' síng, par.

Be chan ced, bé-tshánst', pre.

Beck, bék, s. a sign with the head, a nod; a nod of command.

Beck on, bék' kn, v. n. to make a sign.

Beck on ing, bék' kn' íng, par.

Beck on ed, bék' kn', pre.

Be clip, bé-klíp', v. a. to embrace.

Be clip ping, bé-klíp' p'ng, par.

Be clip ped, bé-klíp't', pre.

Be come, bé-kóm', v. a. to appear in a manner suitable to something; to be suitable to the person: to befit: v. n. to suit

BED

BEE

BEG

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mét—pline, pin—nô, nôve,

some state or condition; to be the fate, or end of: per. par.

Be com ing, bê-kôm' ing, par.: a. that which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful.

Be com ing ly, bê-kôm' ing 'lê, ad. after a becoming manner.

Be com ing ness, bê-kôm' ing 'nês, a. propriety.

Bêd, s. something made to sleep on; bank of earth raised in a garden; the channel of a river, or any hollow; a layer, a stratum: v. a. to go to bed with; to be placed in bed; to sow or plant in earth; to lay in order, in strata: v. n. to cohabit.

Bêd' ding, par.: s. the materials of

Bêd' dêd, pre.

Bê-dâwb', v. a. to besmear.

Bê-dâwb' ing, par.

Be dawb ed, bê-dâwb'd', pre.

(*) If we spell *dawb* with *u*, we ought to use *u* instead of *w* in *bê-dâwb*.

Bed cham ber, bêd' tshâm 'bôr, s. the chamber appropriated to rest.

Bed clothes, bêd' klôze, s. plu. coverlets, &c. spread over a bed.

Be deck, bê-dêk', v. a. to adorn.

Be deck ing, bê-dêk' ing, par.

Be deck ed, bê-dêkt', pre.

Be dew, bê-dû', v. a. to moisten gently, as with fall of dew.

Be dews, bê-dûze', pres. t.

Be dew ing, bê-dû' ing, par.

Be dew ed, bê-dûde', pre.

Bed fel low, bêd' fêl 'lô, s. one that lies in the same bed.

Bed fel lows, bêd' fêl 'lôze, s. plu.

Bê-dîm', v. a. to obscure, to cloud, darken.

Bê-dîm' ming, par.

Be dim med, bê-dîmd', pre.

Bed lam, bêd' lâm, s. a madhouse.

Bed lam ite, bêd' lâm 'îte, s. a madman.

Bêd post, s. the post at the corner

of the bed, which supports the canopy. (the clothes)

Be drag gle, bê-drâg' gl, v. a. to soil

Bê-drâg' gling, par.

Be drag gled, bê-drâg' gid, pre.

Be drench, bê-drênsh', v. a. to drench, soak.

Be drench es, bê-drênsh' 'lê, pres. t.

Be drench ing, bê-drênsh' ing, par.

Be drench ed, bê-drênsh', pre.

Bêd' rid, a. confined to the bed by age or sickness. (with drops.)

Bê-drôp', v. a. to besprinkle, mark

Bê-drôp' ping, par.

Be drop ped, bê-drôpt', pre.

Bed stead, bêd' stêd, s. the frame on which the bed is placed.

Bêd' time, s. the hour of rest.

Bê-dûst', v. a. to sprinkle with dust.

Bê-dûst' ing, par.

Bê-dûst' êd, pre.

Bêd' wârd, ad. toward bed.

Bêé, s. the animal or insect that makes honey.

Bees, bêéz, s. plu.

Beech, bêétsh, s. a tree.

Beeches, bêétsh' 'lê, s. plu.

Beech en, bêé' tshn, a. consisting of the wood of the beech.

Bêéf, s. the flesh of an ox, bull, or Beef-eat er, bêéf' éét 'ûr, s. a yeoman of the guard.

Bee-gar den, bêé' gâr 'dn, s. a place to set hives of bees in.

Bêé-hive, s. the case, or box, in which bees are kept.

Bee-ma ster, bêé' mâ 'stûr, s. one that keeps bees.

Been, bin, per. par. of Be. [hops.]

Bêér, s. liquor made of malt and

Bêér, s. the name of a garden root or plant.

Bee tle, bêé' tl, s. an insect; a heavy mallet.

Bee tle brow ed, bêé' t' brôdd, a. having prominent brows.

Beeves, bêévz, s. plu. of Beef, oxen &c.

Bê-fâl', v. n. to happen to; to come

Bê-fâl' ling, par. [to pass.]

Bê-fêll', pre.

Be fall en, bê-fâl'n', per. par.

Bê-fl'r', v. a. to suit, to be suitable to.

Bê-fl'r' ting, par.

Bê-fl'r' têd, pre.

Bê-fôol', v. a. to infatuate, to fool.

Bê-fôol' ing, par.

Be fool ed, bê-fôold', pre.

Bê-fôre', prep. farther onward in place; in the front of; in the presence of; preceding in time; in preference to: ad. sooner than; earlier; previously to; hitherto.

Bê-fôre' hând, ad. in a state of anticipation; previously; before any thing is done.

Bê-fôre' time, ad. formerly.

Bê-fôul', v. a. to make foul, to soil.

Bê-fôul' ing, par.

Be foul ed, bê-fôuld', pre.

Be friend, bê-frênd', v. a. to favour; to be kind to.

Be friend ing, bê-frênd' ing, par.

Be friend ed, bê-frênd' êd, pre.

Bêg, v. n. to live upon alms: v. a. to ask, seek by petition.

Bêg' gling, par.

Bêg ged, bêgd, pre.

Bê-gân', pre. of Begin.

Bê-gét', v. a. to generate, procreate; to produce.

Bê-gét' ting, par.

Bê-gât', pre. of Beget.

Be get ter, bê-gét' tûr, s. he that procreates or begets.

Beg gar, bêg' gûr, s. one who lives upon alms; a petitioner: v. a. to reduce to beggary, impoverish.

Beg gar ing, bêg' gûr' ing, par.

Beg gar ed, bêg' gûrd, pre.

Beg gar li ness, bêg' gûr 'lê-nês, s. the state of being beggarly.

Beg gar ly, bêg' gûr 'lê, a. mean, poor, indigent.

Beg gar y, bêg' gûr 'yê, s. indigence

BEG

Beg gar iea, bég gâr yîz, a plu.
 Bé-gîn', v. n. to enter upon something new; to commence; to take rise: v. a. to do the first act of any thing; to enter upon.
 Bé-gîn' nîng, par.: s. the first original or cause; the first part of any thing.
 Be gin ner, bé-gîn' nûr, a. he that gives the first cause; one who first attempts a thing.
 Be gird, bé-gêrd', v. a. to bind with a girdle; to surround; to shut in.
 Be gird ing, bé-gêrd' ing, par.
 Be gird ed, bé-gêrd' éd, pre.
 Be gone, bé-gôn', in. go away, hence, away.
 Bé-gôt', } per. par. of
 Be got ten, bé-gôt' tû, } Beget.
 Be guile, bé-gyîl', v. a. to impose upon, delude; to deceive, amuse.
 Be guil ing, bé-gyîl' ing, par.
 Be guil ed, bé-gyîl' éd, pre.
 Bé-gûn', per. par. of Begin.
 Be half, bé-hâf', s. favour, cause; vindication, support.
 Bé-hâvé', v. a. to carry, to conduct: v. n. to act, to conduct.
 Bé-hâ' vîng, par. [one's self.
 Be ha ved, bé-hâvd', pre.
 Be hav iour, bé-hâvé' yûr, s. manner of behaving one's self, conduct, course of life.
 Be head, bé-hêd', v. a. to kill by cutting off the head.
 Be head ing, bé-hêd' dîng, par.
 Be head ed, bé-hêd' dèd, pre.
 Bé-hêld', pre. and per. par. of Behold.
 Be he moth, bé hé' môth, a. the river-horse.
 Bé-hêst', s. command.
 Bé-hînd', prep. at the back of another; on the back; inferior to another: ad. backward.
 Bé-hînd' hând, ad. not upon equal terms with regard to forwardness.
 Bé-hôld', v. a. to view to see.
 Bé-hôld' ing, par.

BEL

nôr, nôr—tâbe, tâb, bûll—ôû—pôând—âm, vaia.

Be hold en, bé-hôl' ên, a. bound in gratitude.
 Be hold er, bé-hôld' êr, s. spectator.
 Bé-hôôf', s. profit, advantage.
 Be hoove, bé-hôôv', v. n. to be fit.
 Bé-hôôv' ing, par. [to be meet.
 Be hoov ed, bé-hôôvd' éd, pre.
 Be la bour, bé-lâ' bûr, v. a. to beat, to thump.
 Be la bour ing, bé-lâ' bûr' ing, par.
 Be la bour ed, bé-lâ' bûrd', pre.
 Bé-lâ' tâd, a. benighted.
 Be lay, bé-lâ', v. a. to block up, to stop the passage; to place in ambush.
 Be lays, bé-lâze', pres. t.
 Be lay ing, bé-lâ' ing, par.
 Be lay ed, bé-lâde', pre.
 Belch, bêlsh, v. n. to eject, or throw the wind from the stomach: s. the action of eructation.
 Belch es, bêlsh' iz, pres. t. and s.
 Belch ing, bêlsh' ing, par. [plu.
 Belch ed, bêlsh' éd, pre.
 Bêl' dâm, s. an old woman; a hag.
 Be lea guer, bé-lé' gûr, v. a. to besiege, to block up a place.
 Be lea guer ing, bé-lé' gûr' ing, par.
 Be lea guer ed, bé-lé' gûrd', pre.
 Be lea guer er, bé-lé' gûr' yûr, s. one that besieges a place.
 Bel found er, bêl' fôund' yûr, s. he who sounds or casts bells.
 Bel fry, bêl' frî, s. the place where the bells are rung.
 Bel fries, bêl' frîz, a. plu.
 Be lie, bé-lî', v. a. to feign; to charge with falsehood; to calumniate.
 Be lies, bé-lîze', pres. t. [niate.
 Be ly ing, bé-lî' ing, par.
 Be li ed, bé-lîde', pre.
 Be lief, bé-lêéf', s. credit given to something which we know not of ourselves; persuasion, creed, opinion. [ible.
 Be liev a ble, bé-lêév' à' bl, a. credit-ly, as he was much to be believed.
 Be lieve, bé-lêév', v. a. to credit upon the authority of another: not so high; inferior in degree

BEL

v. n. to have a firm persuasion of any thing; to exercise the virtue of faith.
 Be liev ing, bé-lêév' ing, par.
 Be liev ed, bé-lêévd' éd, pre.
 Be liev er, bé-lêév' êr, s. one that believes or gives credit.
 Be liev ing ly, bé-lêév' ing yé, ad. after a believing manner. [haps.
 Bé-llîk', ad. probably, likely, perhaps.
 Bêll, s. a hollow vessel of cast metal, formed to make a noise by striking some instrument against it.
 Belle, bêl, s. a gay young lady.
 Bel les let tres, bêl-lêr' tûr, a. polite literature. [waging war.
 Bel li ge rant, bêl-lî' é' rânt, a.
 Bêl-lîp' ô' yênt, a. mighty in war.
 Bel low, bêl' lô, v. n. to make a noise as a bull; to vociferate.
 Bel lows, bêl' lôze, pres. t.
 Bel lows, bêl' lôs, s. the instrument used to blow the fire.
 Bel low ing, bêl' lô' ing, par.
 Bel low ed, bêl' lôde, pre.
 Bel ly, bêl' lê, s. that part of the body which contains the bowels: v. n. to hang out, to bulge out.
 Bel lies, bêl' lîz, a. plu. and pres. t.
 Bel ly ing, bêl' lî' ing, par.
 Bel li ed, bêl' lîd', pre. [colick.
 Bel ly ache, bêl' lê' âke, s. the
 Bêl' mân, s. he who proclaims any thing, and gains attention by ringing his bell.
 Bel met al, bêl' mêt' 'l, s. the metal of which bells are made.
 Bé-lông', v. n. to be the property of; to have relation to.
 Bé-lông' ing, par.
 Be long ed, bé-lông' éd, pre.
 Be lov ed, bé-lôv' éd, a. dear.
 (f) This word, when a participle should be pronounced in two syllables, as he was much to be loved, is pronounced in one place.

BEN

BEN

BES

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mé, mét—piac, pin—nó, móve,

unbefitting : ad. in the lower place ; on earth, in the regions of the dead.

Bêlt, s. a girdle, a cincture.

Bel weth er, bêl' wêth' ūr, s. a sheep which leads the flock.

Bé-mîr'e, v. a. to drag, or encumber

Bé-mî' ring, par. [in the mire.

Be mî red, bê-mîrd', pre.

Be moan, bê-mône', v. a. to lament, bewail.

Be moan ing, bê-mône' lng, par.

Be moan ed, bê-mônd', pre.

Be moan er, bê-mône' ūr, s. a lament-er. [justice.

Bench, bēnsh, s. a seat ; a seat of

Bench es, bēnsh' lz, s. plu.

Bench er, bēnsh' ūr, s. a senior member of the society of the inns of court.

Bēnd, v. a. to make crooked ; to incline ; to subdue : v. n. to be

incurvated, to bow : s. a flexure,

Bēnd' lng, par. [incurvation.

Bend a ble, bēnd' á' bl, a. that may be bent.

Bend er, bēnd' ūr, s. the person who bends.

Be neath, bê-néern', prep. under, lower in place ; lower in rank, excellence, or dignity : ad. in a lower place, below.

Ben e dic tion, 'bēn-é-dik' shūn, a blessing, acknowledgment for blessings received.

Ben e fac tion, 'bēn-é-fák' shūn, s. the act of conferring a benefit ; the benefit conferred.

Ben e fac tor, 'bēn-é-fák' tūr, s. he that confers a benefit.

Ben e fac tress, 'bēn-é-fák' trēs, s. a woman who confers a benefit.

Ben e fac tress es, 'bēn-é-fák' trēs-ŷz, s. plu.

Ben e fice, bēn' é' fīs, s. advantage conferred on another ; an ecclesiastical living.

Ben e fice es, bēn' é' fīs-lz, s. plu.

Ben e fi ced, bēn' é' fīs, a. possessed of a benefice.

Be nef i cease, bê-néf' é' sēnse, s. active goodness. [s. plu.

Be nef i cen ces, bê-néf' é' sēn-siz, Be nef i cent, bê-néf' é' sēnt, a kind, doing good.

Ben e fi cial, 'bēn-é-fīsh' ál, a. advantageous, profitable.

Ben e fi cial ly, 'bēn-é-fīsh' ál' lē, ad. advantageously.

Ben e fi cia ry, 'bēn-é-fīsh' yá' rē, s. he that is in possession of a benefice : a. holding something in subordination to another.

Ben e fi cia ries, 'bēn-é-fīsh' yá-ŷz, s. plu.

Bēn' é' fīs, s. a kindness ; advantage, use, profit : v. a. to do good to : v. n. to gain advantage.

Bēn' é' fīt-lng, par.

Bēn' é' fīt-éd, pre.

Be nev o lence, bê-név' ó' lēnse, a. disposition to do good, kindness ; the good done. [s. plu.

Be nev o len ces, bê-név' ó' lēn-siz, Bē-név' ó' lēnt, a. kind, having good will. [in darkness.

Be night, bê-nite', v. a. to involve

Be night ing, bê-nite' lng, par.

Be night ed, bê-nite' éd, pre.

Be nign, bê-nine', a. kind, generous, liberal, wholesome.

Be nign er, bê-nine' ūr, a. com.

Be nign est, bê-nine' ést, a. su.

Be nign i ty, bê-nig' nē' tē, s. graciousness, actual kindness ; salubrity.

Be nign i ties, bê-nig' nē' ŷz, s. plu.

Be nign ly, bê-nine' lē, ad. favourably, kindly. [benediction.

Ben i son, bēn' é' zn, s. blessing.

Bēnt, pre. and per. par. of Bend : a. made crooked ; directed to ; determined upon : s. the state of being bent ; declivity.

Be numb, bê-nūm', v. a. to make torpid, stupid.

Be numb ing, bê-nūm' mlag, par.

Be numb ed, bê-nūmb', pre.

Why Johnson, Sherida Jones, Webster, Alhson, &c. spe numb with a final b, and benum without it, it is difficult to determine. See Mr. Webster's Dic. published in 1806. [resin.

Bēn-zōln', s. a medicinal kind of

Be pinch, bê-plnsh', v. a. to mark with pinches.

Be pinch es, bê-plnsh' lz, pres. t.

Be pinch ing, bê-plnsh' lng, par.

Be pinch ed, bê-plnsh', pre.

Be queath, bê-kwēern', v. a. to leave by will to another.

Be queath ing, bê-kwēern' lng, par.

Be queath ed, bê-kwēern', pre.

Be quest, bê-kwēst', s. something left by will. [of ; to take away.

Be reave, bê-rēv', v. a. to deprive

Be reav ing, bê-rēv' lng, par.

Be reav ed, bê-rēv'd', pre. and

Bē-rēf', per. par. [per. par.

Bēr' gá' mót, s. a kind of pear ; an essence or perfume ; a sort of snuff. [brate in rhyme.

Be rhyme, bê-rime', v. a. to celebrate

Be rhy ming, bê-rī' ming, par.

Be rhy med, bê-rīnd', pre. [form.

Bēr-īn', s. a coach of a particular

Be rry, bē'r' rē, s. any small fruit with many seeds : v. n. to bear berries.

Ber ries, bē'r' rīz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Ber ry ing, bē'r' rē' lng, par.

Ber ri ed, bē'r' rīd, pre.

Ber yl, bē'r' rīl, s. a precious stone.

Be seech, bê-sēetsh', v. a. to entreat, supplicate, beg, ask.

Be seech es, bê-sēetsh' lz, pres. t.

Be seech ing, bê-sēetsh' lng, par.

Bē-sēem', v. n. to become, to be fit.

Bē-sēem' lng, par.

Be seam ed, bê-sēem'd', pre.

Bē-sēt', v. a. to besiege, to hem in ; to perplex, waylay, harass : pre. and per. par.

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pônd—thin, rais.

Bê-sêt tîng, par.

Bê-sîde,

Bê sides, bê-sîdez, } prep. at the
other near; over and above; out
of: ad. over and above, beyond
this class.

Bê siege, bê-sêjê, v. a. to lay siege
to, beset with armed forces.

Bê sie ges, bê-sêj' jiz, pres. t.

Bê sie ging, bê-sêj' jîng, par.

Bê sie ged, bê-sêjêd, pre.

Bê sie ger, bê-sêj' jûr, s. one em-
ployed in a siege. [to soil.

Bê smear, bê-smêér, v. a. to daub,

Bê smear ing, bê-smêér' îng, par.

Bê smear ed, bê-smêér' ed, pre.

Bê snurche, bê-smêrêsh, v. a. to soil,
discolour.

Bê smirch es, bê-amêrêsh' iz, pres. t.

Bê smirch ing, bê-smêrêsh' îng, par.

Bê smirch ed, bê-smêrêsh' ed, pre.

Bê-smôké, v. a. to foul with smoke;
to harden or dry in smoke.

Bê-smô' kîng, par.

Bê smo ked, bê-smôkt' pre.

Bê-smûr, v. a. to blacken with
smoke or soot.

Bê-smûr' tîng, par.

Bê-smûr' téd, pre. [to sweep with.

Bê som, bê-zûm, s. an instrument

Bê-sôt, v. a. to infatuate, stupify.

Bê-sôt' tîng, par.

Bê-sôt' téd, pre. [par. of Besech.

Bê sought, bê-sâwt, pre. and per.

Bê span gle, bê-spâng gl, v. a. to
adorn with spangles.

Bê span ging, bê-spâng' gîng, par.

Bê span gled, bê-spâng' glé, pre.

Bê spat ter, bê-spât' tûr, v. a. to
spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

Bê spat ter ing, bê-spât' tûr' îng, par.

Bê spat ter ed, bê-spât' tûrd, pre.

Bê speak, bê-spêék, v. a. to order
or entreat any thing beforehand;
to speak to; to betoken.

Bê speak ing, bê-spêék' îng, par.

Bê speak er, bê-spêék' êr, s. one
that *bespeaks* any thing.

Bê spice, bê-spîsê, v. a. to season
with spices.

Bê spi ces, bê-spî' sîz, pres. t.

Bê spi cing, bê-spî' sîng, par.

Bê spi ced, bê-spîsê, pre.

Bê-spîk', v. a. to daub with spittle:
pre. and per. par.

Bê-spîk' tîng, par.

Bê-spôké, pre. of Bespeak.

Bê spo ken, bê-spô' kn, per. par. of
Bespeak.

Bê-spôt', v. a. to mark with spots.

Bê-spôt' tîng, par.

Bê-spôt' téd, pre.

Bê spread, bê-spred', v. a. to spread
over: pre. and per. par.

Bê spread ing, bê-spred' dîng, par.

Bê sprink le, bê-sprîngk' kl, v. a. to
sprinkle over. [par.

Bê sprink ling, bê-sprîngk' kîng, par.

Bê sprink led, bê-sprîngk' kld, pre.

Bêst, a. su. of Good; most good:
ad. in the highest degree of good-
ness. [treat, accommodate.

Bê stead, bê-stêd', v. a. to profit; to

Bê stead ing, bê-stêd' dîng, par.

Bê stead ed, bê-stêd' dêd, pre.

Bes tial, bê's tshál, a. belonging to
a beast; brutal, carnal.

(C) See CELESTIAL.

Bes ti al i ty, bê's-tshê-ál' lê' tê, s.
the quality of beasts. [a plu.

Bes ti al i ties, bê's-tshê-ál' lê' tîz,

Bê stick, bê-stîk', v. a. to stick
over with any thing.

Bê stick ing, bê-stîk' îng, par.

Bê stir, bê-stûr, v. a. to put into
vigorous action.

Bê stir ring, bê-stûr' rîng, par.

Bê stir red, bê-stûrd', pre.

Bê stow, bê-stô', v. a. to give, con-
fer upon; to lay out upon.

Bê stows, bê-stôze, pres. t.

Bê stow ing, bê-stô' îng, par.

Bê stow ed, bê-stôde', pre.

Bê stow er, bê-stô' êr, s. a giver, dis-
poser. [thing.

Bê-strîde', v. a. to stride over any

Bê-strî' dîng, par.

Bê-strôde', pre.

Bê strid den, bê-strîd' dn, per. par.

Bê stour, bê-stûk', pre. and per.
par. of Bestick.

Bêt, s. a wager: v. a. to wager, to
stake at a wager: pre. and per.

Bêt' tîng, par.

Bê-tâke, v. a. to take, seize; to have
recourse to. [par.

Bê-tâ' kîng, par.

Bê ta ken, bê-tâ' kn, per. par. of
Be think, bê-tîngk', v. n. to recall
to reflection. [Betake.

Bê think ing, bê-tîngk' îng, par.

Bê thought, bê-tshâwt, pre. and per.
par. of Bethink.

Bê-tide, v. n. to happen to, befall;

Bê-tî' dîng, par. [to come to pass.
Bê-tî' dêd, pre.

Bê-time', } ad. seasona-

Bê times, bê-tîmz', } bly; éarly;

soon. [represent; to foreshow.

Bê to ken, bê-tô' kn, v. a. to signify,

Bê to ken ing, bê-tô' kn' îng, par.

Bê to ken ed, bê-tô' knd, pre.

Bê-tôók', pre. of Betake.

Bê tray, bê-trâ', v. a. to give into
the hands of enemies; to dis-
cover that which has been intrust-
ed to secrecy.

Bê trays, bê-traze, pres. t.

Bê tray ing, bê-trâ' îng, par.

Bê tray ed, bê-trâde', pre.

Bê tray er, bê-trâ' êr, s. one who
betrays, a traitor.

Bê-trîm', v. a. to deck, to dress.

Bê-trîm' mîng, par.

Bê trim med, bê-trîmd', pre.

Bê troth, bê-trôth', v. a. to contract
to any one, to affianse.

Bê troth ing, bê-trôth' îng, par.

Bê troth ed, bê-trôthit', pre.

Bê ter, bê't êr, s. a com. of Good
having good qualities in a great
degree than something else; ad.
well in a greater degree; a super-
ior in goodness: v. a. to improve

BEY

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

BID

BIL

meliorate; to surpass, exceed.
 Bet ter ing, bêt tûr 'ing, par.
 Bet ter ed, bêt tûrd, pre.
 Bet tor, bêt tûr, s. one who lays bets or wagers.
 Bet ty, bêt té, s. an instrument to break open doors.
 Bet ties, bêt tiz, s. plu.
 Bé-twêen', prep. in the intermediate space; belonging to two; bearing relation to two.
 Bev el, bév il, s. in masonry and joinery, a kind of square.
 Bev er age, bév 'ûr 'je, s. drink, liquor to be drunk. [a company.
 Bev y, bév vé, s. a flock of birds:
 Bev ies, bév vîz, s. plu. [lament.
 Be wail, bé-wâle', v. a. to bemoan.
 Be wail ing, bé-wâle' ing, par.
 Be wail ed, bé-wâld', pre.
 Bé-wâre', v. n. defective, to regard with caution, to be suspicious of danger from.
 (—) This word has no pre. or par., being used only in the present tense. [and per par.
 Bé-wêr', v. a. to wet, moisten. pre.
 Bé-wêr' ting, par.
 Be wil der, bé-wîl' dûr, v. a. to lose in pathless places, to puzzle.
 Be wil der ing, bé-wîl' dûr 'ing, par.
 Be wil der ed, bé-wîl' dûrd, pre.
 Be witch, bé-wîts'h', v. a. to injure by witchcraft; to charm, please.
 Be witch es, bé-wîts'h' iz, pres. t.
 Be witch ing, bé-wîts'h' ing, par.
 Be witch ed, bé-wîts'h', pre.
 Be witch er y, bé-wîts'h' 'ûr 'ré, s. fascination, charm. [s. plu.
 Be witch er ies, bé-wîts'h' 'ûr 'riz, s. having, bé-râ', v. a. to betray, discover perfidiously.
 Be wrays, bé-râze', pres. t.
 Be wray ing, bé-râ' ing, par.
 Be wray ed, bé-râde', pre.
 Be wray er, bé-râ' 'ûr, s. betrayer.
 Bay, bâ, s. a Turkish governour.
 Beys, bâze, s. plu.

Bé-yônd', prep. before, at a distance not reached; on the farther side of; out of the reach of; above. [stone.
 Be zoar, bé zôre, s. a medicinal.
 Bi an gu lous, bi-âng' gû 'lâs, a. having two corners or angles.
 Bî' âs, s. the weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line; propensity, inclination: v. a. to incline to some side.
 Bi as es, bi' âs 'iz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Bî' âs 'ing, par.
 Bi as ed, bi' âs, pre.
 Bîb, s. a small piece of cloth put upon the breasts of children, over their clothes.
 Bi ba cious, bi-bâ' shûs, a. much addicted to drinking.
 Bib ber, bîb' bûr, s. a tippler.
 Bî ble, bi' bl, s. the sacred volume, in which are contained the revelations of God.
 Bib li og ra pher, 'bîb-lé-ôg' grâ-tise.
 Bîb li oth e cal, 'bîb-lé-ôth' é 'kâl, a. belonging to a library.
 Bib u lous, bîb' ú 'lûs, a. that has the quality of drinking moisture.
 Bice, bise, s. a colour for painting.
 Bices, bi' siz, s. plu.
 Bick er, blk' kûr, v. n. to skirmish, to fight off and on; to quiver.
 Bick er ing, blk' kûr 'ing, par.
 Bick er ed, blk' kûrd, pre. [misher.
 Bick er er, blk' 'ûr 'ûr, s. a skir-Bi cor nous, bi-kôr' nûs, a. having two horns.
 Bi cor po ral, bi-kôr' pô 'râl, a. having two bodies.
 Bid, v. a. to desire; to command, to order; to offer, propose; to declare: pre. and per. par.
 Bîd' dîng, par.: s. command, order.
 Bid den, bîd' dn, per. par. of Bid.
 Bid der, bîd' dûr, s. one who offers or proposes a price.

Bîde, v. a. to endure, suffer: v. n. to dwell, live; to remain in a place. [tation.
 Bî' dîng, par.: s. a residence, habitation.
 Bî-dên' tál, a. having two teeth.
 Bi en ni al, bi-ên' nè 'âl, a. of the continuance of two years.
 Bier, béar, s. a hand carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave.
 Bies tings, béés' tîngz, s. the first milk given by a cow.
 Bi fâ ri ous, bi-fâ' ré 'ûs, a. twofold.
 Bif e rous, bîf' é 'rûs, a. bearing fruit twice a year.
 Bî' fîd, a. opening with a cleft.
 Bî' fîld, a. twofold, double.
 Bi fur ca ted, bi-fûr' kâ 'vêd, a. shooting out into two heads.
 Bîg, a. great, large; swollen; pregnant.
 Big ger, bi' gûr, a. com.
 Bîg' gèst, a. su.
 Bîg' 'mîst, s. one that has committed bigamy.
 Big a my, bi' g' 'mê, s. the crime of having two wives at once.
 Big a mies, bi' g' 'mîz, s. plu.
 Bîg' gîn, s. a child's cap.
 Big ly, bi' g' lé, ad. tumidly, haughtily. [size
 Bîg' nêss, s. greatness of quantity.
 Big ot, bi' g' 'ûs, s. a man devoted to a certain party.
 Big ot ed, bi' g' 'ût 'êd, a. blindly pre-possessed in favour of something.
 Big ot ry, bi' g' 'ût 'ré, s. blind zeal, prejudice.
 Big ot ries, bi' g' 'ût 'riz, s. plu.
 Bil an der, bi' ân' dûr, s. a small vessel used for the carriage of goods. [berry.
 Bil ber ry, bi' bér 'ré, s. whortle.
 Bîl ber ries, bi' bér 'riz, s. plu.
 Bîl' bô, s. a rapier, a sword.
 Bîl boes, bi' boze, s. plu. a sort of stocks.
 Bîlle, s. a yellow bitter liquor, col-

BIR

nôr, nôz—tâbe, tâb, bân—ôl—pôund—âin, twis.

BIR

BIT

lected in the gall-bladder; a sore
angry swelling.

Bilge, bljê, v. n. to spring a leak.

Bil ges, bl' jê, pres. t.

Bil ging, bl' jing, par.

Bil ged, bljêd, pre. [to the bile.

Bil a ry, bl' yâ 'rê, a. belonging

Bil ings gate, bl' ingz 'gâte, s. rib-
aldry, foul language.

Bi lin guous, bi-ling' gwûs, a. hav-
ing two tongues. [bile.

Bil ious, bl' yûs, a. consisting of

Blk, v. a. to cheat, défraud.

Blk' ing, par.

Blk ed, blkt, pre.

Blil, s. the beak of a fowl; a kind
of hatchet; a written paper of
any kind; an account of money;
draught of a law; an advertise-
ment: v. n. to caress, as doves
by joining bills: v. a. to publish
by an advertisement.

Bl' ling, par.

Bill ed, blld, pre.

Bill et, bl' lit, s. a small paper, a
note; a love-letter; a small log
of wood: v. a. to direct a soldier
where he is to lodge; to quarter
soldiers.

Bill et ing, bl' lit' ing, par.

Bill et ed, bl' lit' êd, pre.

Bill iards, bl' yârdz, s. plu. a kind
of play in which balls are struck
with sticks.

Bill ow, bl' lô, s. a wave swollen.

Bill lows, bl' lôze, s. plu. [gid.

Bill low y, bl' lô 'y, a. swelling, tur-

Bin, s. a place where bread, grain,
or wine is repositied.

Bin a cle, bin' à 'kl, s. a sea-term,
meaning the compass box.

Bi na ry, bl' nâ 'rê, a. two; double.

Bind, v. a. to confine with bonds;
to gird, to inwrap; to fasten to
any thing; to make cotive: v.
n. to contract, to grow stiff; to
be obligatory.

Bind' ing, par.: s. a bandage.

Bind er, bind' êr, s. a man who
binds books; one who binds
sheaves; a fillet.

Bin o cle, bin' ô 'kl, s. a telescope
fitted so with two tubes, as that
a distant object may be seen with
both eyes. [ing two eyes.

Bi noc u lar, bi-nôk' ô 'lûr, a. hav-
ing two eyes.

Bi og ra pher, bi-ôg' grâ 'fûr, s. a
writer of lives.

Bi og ra phy, bi-ôg' grâ 'fê, s. an
historical account of the lives of
particular men.

Bi og ra phies, bi-ôg' grâ 'fêz, s. plu.

Bip a rous, blp' â 'rûs, a. bringing
forth two at a birth.

Blp' âr 'tê, a. having two corre-
spondent parts. [feet.

Bl' pêt, s. an animal with two

Bl-pên' nâ 'têd, a. having two
wings.

Bi pet a lous, bi-pêt' à 'lûs, a. con-
sisting of two flower-leaves.

Bi qua drate, bi-kwâ' drâte, s. the
fourth power arising from the
multiplication of a square by it-
self.

Birch, bârtsh, s. a tree. [self.

Birchen, bâr' tshn, a. made of birch.

Bird, bârd, s. a general term for the

feathered kind, a fowl.

Bird er, bârd' êr, s. a bird-catcher.

Bird lime, bârd' lîme, s. a glutinous
substance used to catch birds.

Bird's-nest, bârdz' nêst, s. the place
where a bird lays her eggs and
hatches her young.

Birch, bârtsh, s. the act of coming
into life; extraction, lineage;
the condition in which any man
is born. [which any one is born.

Birth day, bârtsh' dâ, s. the day on

Birth days, bârtsh' dâze, s. plu.

Birth night, bârtsh' nîte, s. the night

in which any one is born.

Birth place, bârtsh' plâze, s. the

place where any one is born.

Birth pla ces, bârtsh' plâ 'têz, s. plu.

Birth right, bârtsh' rîte, s. the right

and privilege to which a man is
born; the right of the first-born.

Bis cuit, bls' kût, s. a kind of hard
dried bread, made to be carried to
sea; a composition of fine flour,
almonds, and sugar. [two parts.

Bi sect, bls' sêkt', v. a. to divide into

Bi sect ing, bls' sêkt' ing, par.

Bi sect ed, bls' sêkt' êd, pre.

Bi sec tion, bls' sêkt' shûn, s. the di-
vision of any quantity into two
equal parts.

Bish op, blsh' ôp, s. one of the head
order of the clergy.

Bish op rick, blsh' ôp 'rîk, s. the dio-
cess of a bishop.

Bis muth, blz' mûth, s. marcasite,
a hard, white, brittle, mineral
substance, of a metalline nature.

Bis sex tile, bls' sêks' tîl, s. leap-year.

Bis tour y, bls' tûr 'y, s. a surgeon's
incision instrument.

Bis tour ies, bls' tûr 'fêz, s. plu.

Blt, s. the iron of a bridle; a small
piece of any thing; a coin: v. a.
to put the bridle upon a horse -
pre. of Bite.

Bl' tîng, par.

Bl' têt, pre. [dog kind.

Bitch, bltsh, s. the female of the

Bitch es, bltsh' 'lêz, s. plu.

Bite, v. a. to crush or pierce with
the teeth; to cheat, to trick: s.
the seizure of any thing by the

Bl' tîng, par. [teeth; a cheat.

Bit ten, bl' tn, per. par. of Bite.

Bi ter, bl' tûr, s. one that bites; a
deceiver.

Bi ter, bl' tûr, a. having a hot, ac-
rid, biting taste; sharp, cruel,
severe; calamitous, satirical.

Bit ter ly, bl' tûr 'lê, ad. with a bit-
ter taste; sharply, sorrowfully.

Bit ter ness, bl' tûr 'nêz, s. a bitter
taste; malice; severity of tem-
per, satire, keenness of reproach;
sorrow, affliction.

Bi tu men, bêt' mên, s. a hot water

BLA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, mëve,

BLA

BLE

tuous matter dug out of the earth, or scummed off lakes.
 Bi tu mi nous, bê-tù' mê 'nô, a. compounded of bitumen [valves.
 Bi valve, bl' vâlv, a. having two
 Blâb, a. a telltale : v. a. to tell what ought to be kept secret.
 Blâb' blng, par.
 Blab bed, blâbd, pre.
 Blab ber, blâb' bôr, s. a tattler.
 Black, blâk, a. dark, cloudy, mournful, dismal, sullen : s. a colour ; mourning ; a blackmoor : v. a. to make black, blacken.
 Black er, blâk' kûr, a. com.
 Black est, blâk' kêt, a. su.
 Black ing, blâk' kîng, par.
 Black ed, blâkt, pre.
 Black ber ry, blâk' bêr 'rê, s. a species of bramble ; the fruit of it.
 Black ber ries, blâk' bêr 'rîz, s. plu.
 Black bird, blâk' bôrd, s. the name of a bird.
 Blacken, blâk' kn, v. a. to make of a black colour ; to darken, de-fame : v. n. to grow black.
 Black en ing, blâk' kn 'îng, par.
 Black en ed, blâk' knêd, pre.
 Black guard, blâg-gyârd, s. a dirty fellow. (*A low term.*)
 (See GUARD.) [black.
 Black ish, blâk' kîsh, a. somewhat
 Black-lead, blâk-lêd, s. a mineral, much used for pencils.
 Black moor, blâk' môre, s. a negro.
 Black ness, blâk' nês, s. black colour ; darkness.
 Black smith, blâk' smîth, s. a smith that works in iron.
 Blad der, blâd' dâr, s. that vessel in the body which contains the urine ; a blister.
 Blâde, a. the spire of grass ; a green shoot of corn ; the sharp or striking part of a weapon or instrument ; a brisk man.
 Blâ' dèd, a. having blades or spires.
 Blain, blâne, s. a pustule, a blister.

Blâme, v. a. to censure, to charge with a fault : s. imputation of a fault ; crime, hurt.
 Blâ' ming, par.
 Bla med, blâmd, pre.
 Blame a ble, blâme' â 'bl, a. culpable, faulty. [s. fault.
 Blame a ble ness, blâme' â 'bl-nês.
 Blame a bly, blâme' â 'blê, ad. culpably.
 Blâme' fûl, a. criminal, guilty.
 Blâme' lês, a. guiltless, innocent.
 Blame less ly, blâme' lês 'lê, ad. innocently.
 (For the propriety of spelling this word and others of this class, with double s, See Walker's Rhyming Dictionary Aphorism 7.
 Bla mer, blâ' mûr, s. a censurer.
 Blame wor thy, blâme' wôr 'wâ, a. culpable, blameable.
 Blanch, blânsh, v. a. to whiten, to strip or peel such things as have husks.
 Blanch es, blânsh' îz, pres. t.
 Blanch ing, blânsh' îng, par.
 Blanch ed, blânsh't, pre.
 Blând, a. soft, mild, gentle.
 Bland er, blând' ûr, a. com.
 Blând' êst, a. su.
 Blân' dîsh, v. a. to smooth, soften.
 Blan dish es, blân' dîsh 'îz, pres. t.
 Blân' dîsh 'îng, par.
 Blan dish ed, blân' dîsh't, pre.
 Blân' dîsh 'mênt, s. act of fondness, soft words, kind speeches.
 Blank, blângk, a. white ; unwritten ; confused ; without rhyme : s. a void space ; a paper unwritten.
 (This adjective has no com. or su. Degree.
 Blank et, blângk' ît, s. a woollen cover, soft, and loosely woven : v. a. to cover with or toss in a blanket.
 Blank et ing, blângk' ît 'îng, par.
 Blank et ed, blângk' ît 'êd, pre.

Blank ly, blângk' lê, ad. in a blank manner.
 Blas pheme, blâs-fê'mê, v. a. to speak in terms of impious irreverence of God : v. n. to speak blasphemy.
 Blas phe ming, blâs-fê' mîng, par.
 Blas phe med, blâs-fêmd, pre.
 Blas phe mer, blâs-fê' mûr, s. one who speaks impiously and irreverently of God.
 Blas phe mous, blâs' fê 'mûs, a. impiously irreverent with regard to God. [ad. impiously.
 Blas phe mous ly, blâs' fê 'mûs-lê.
 Blas phe my, blâs' fê 'mê, s. an offering of indignity unto God.
 Blas phe mies, blâs' fê 'mîz, s. plu.
 Blâst, s. a gust, or puff of wind ; the sound made by any instrument of wind musick : v. a. to make to wither ; to injure, in validate ; to confound.
 Blâst' îng, par.
 Blâst' êd, pre.
 Blâ' tânt, a. bellowing as a calf.
 Blâze, s. a flame, the light of the flame ; publication : v. n. to flame, to be conspicuous : v. a. to publish, make known ; to in-flame.
 Bla zes, blâ' zîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Blâ' zîng, par.
 Bla zed, blâzd, pre. [reports.
 Bla zer, blâ' zûr, s. one that spreads.
 Bla zon, blâ' zn, v. a. to explain, in proper terms, the figures on en-signs armorial ; to embellish ; to display ; to make publick.
 Bla zon ing, blâ' zn 'îng, par.
 Bla zon ed, blâ' zn'd, pre.
 Bla zon ry, blâ' zn 'rê, s. the art of blazoning.
 Bla zon ries, blâ' zn 'rîz, s. plu.
 Bleach, blêêsh, v. a. to whiten.
 Bleach es, blêêsh' îz, pres. t.
 Bleach ing, blêêsh' îng, par.
 Bleach ed, blêêsh't, pre.

BLI

BLO

nôr, nô-t—tâb, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôând—thin, this.

BLO

Bleak, bléak, a. cold, chill; pale:
s. a small fish.
Bleak er, bléak' ér, a. com.
Bleak est, bléak' ést, a. su.
Bleak ness, bléak' nés, s. coldness,
chillness.
Bleat, bléat, a. dim with rheum or
water; obscure in general.
Bleat er, bléat' ér, a. com.
Bleat est, bléat' ést, a. su.
Bleat ed ness, bléat' éd 'nés, s. the
state of being dimmed with rheum.
Bleat, bléat, v. n. to cry as a sheep:
s. the cry of a sheep or lamb.
Bleat ing, bléat' ing, par.
Bleat ed, bléat' éd, pre.
Bléed, v. n. to lose blood; to run
or drop as blood: v. a. to let blood.
Bléed' ing, par.
Bléd, pre. and per. par. of Bleed.
Blém' ish, v. a. to mark with any
deformity; to defame, tarnish:
s. a mark of deformity, a scar:
reproach, disgrace. [and pres. t.
Blem ish es, blém' ish 'éz, s. plu.
Blém' ish' ing, par.
Blem ish ed, blém' isht, pre. [back.
Blench, blénsh, v. n. to shrink, start.
Blench es, blénsh' éz, pres. t.
Blench ing, blénsh' ing, par.
Blench ed, blénsh't, pre.
Blénd, v. a. to mingle together.
Blénd' ing, par.
Blénd' éd, pre.
Blés, v. a. to make happy, to pro-
per; to praise, glorify.
Bles ses, blés' sés, pres. t.
Blés' sing, par.: s. benediction; the
means of happiness; Divine fa-
Bless ed, blést, pre. [vour.
Blés' séd, a. happy, enjoying heav-
enly felicity.
Bles sed ly, blés' séd 'lé, ad. happily.
Blés' séd' nés, s. happiness, felicity.
Blést. See BLESSED.
Blew, blú, pre. of Blow.
Blight, blíte, s. mildew, any thing
nipping or blasting: v. a. to blast,

hinder from fertility.
Blight ing, blíte' ing, par.
Blight ed, blíte' éd, pre.
Blind, a. without sight, dark; ob-
scure, unseen: v. a. to make
blind, to darken; to obscure: s.
something to hinder the sight.
Blind er, blind' ér, a. com.
Blind' ést, a. su.
Blind' ing, par.
Blind' éd, pre.
Blind' fôld, v. a. to hinder from
seeing by blinding the eyes: a.
having the eyes covered.
Blind' fôld' ing, par.
Blind' fôld' éd, pre.
Blind ly, blind' lé, ad. without sight,
examination, judgement, or di-
rection. [rance.
Blind' nés, s. want of sight; igno-
Blind ness es, blind' nés 'éz, s. plu.
Blind-side, s. weakness, foible.
Blink, blingk, v. n. to wink; to see
obscurely.
Blink ing, blingk' ing, par.
Blink ed, blingkt, pre. [has bad eyes.
Blink ard, blingk' árd, s. one that
Bliss, s. the highest degree of hap-
piness; felicity. [degree.
Bliss' fûl, a. happy in the highest
Blis ter, blis' tûr, s. any swelling
made by the separation of a film
or skin from the other parts; a
pustule: v. n. to rise in blisters:
v. a. to raise blisters by some hurt.
Blis ter ing, blis' tûr' ing, par.
Blis ter ed, blis' tûrd, pre.
Blithe, blitræ, a. gay, airy.
Blith er, blitræ' ér, a. com.
Blith est, blitræ' ést, a. su.
Blithe some, blitræ' sôm, a. gay,
cheerful. [grow turgid.
Bloat, blôte, v. a. to swell: v. n. to
Bloat ing, blôte' ing, par.
Bloat ed, blôte' éd, pre.
Bloat ed ness, blôte' éd 'nés, s. tur-
gidity; swelling. (lip.
Blob ber lip, blôb' bûr 'líp, s. a thick

Block, blôk, s. a short heavy piece of
timber; the wood on which hats
are formed; a piece of rough
marble; an obstruction; a pulley:
v. a. to shut up, enclose.
Block ing, blôk' king, par.
Block ed, blôkt, pre.
Block ade, blôk-kâde, s. a siege
carried on by shutting up the
place: v. a. to shut up.
Block a ding, blôk-kâ' dîng, par.
Block a ded, blôk-kâ' dâd, pre.
Block head, blôk' hêd, s. a stupid
fellow.
Block ish, blôk' ish, a. stupid, dull
Blood, blâd, s. the red liquor that
circulates in the bodies of ani-
mals; family, kindred; descent,
lineage; state of the passions: v.
a. to stain with blood; to inure
to blood.
Blood ing, blôd' dîng, par.
Blood ed, blôd' dâd, pre. [s. murder.
Blood guilt i ness, blôd-gûlt' é 'nés,
Blood hound, blôd' hôund, s. a
hound that follows by the scent.
Blood i ly, blôd' dé 'lé, ad. cruelly.
Blood i ness, blôd' dé 'nés, s. the
state of being bloody.
Blood less, blôd' lés, a. without
blood, dead; without slaughter.
Blood shed, blôd' shêd, s. the crime
of blood or murder; slaughter.
Blood shot, blôd' shôt, a. filled with
blood bursting from its proper
vessels.
Blood suck er, blôd' sûk 'kûr, s. a
leech, a fly, any thing that sucks
blood. [s. to shed blood.
Blood thirst y, blôd' thûrst' é, a. de-
Blood y, blôd' dé, a. stained with
blood; cruel, murderous.
Blood i er, blôd' dé 'ér, a. com.
Blood i est, blôd' dé 'ést, a. su.
Blôôm, s. a blossom; the state of
immaturity: v. n. to bring or
yield blossoms; to be in a state
of youth.

BLU

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

Blôom' ing, par.
 Bloom ed, blôom'd, pres. [flowery.
 Bloom y, blôom' é, a. full of blooms.
 Bios som, blôs' sôm, s. the flower
 that grows on any plant : v. n.
 to put forth blossoms.
 Bios som ing, blôs' sôm' ing, par.
 Bios som ed, blôs' sôm'd, pre.
 Blôt, v. a. to obliterate, efface,
 erase ; to disgrace, disfigure ; to
 darken : s. a blur, a spot ; an ob-
 literation of something written.
 Blôt' ting, par.
 Blôt' téd, pre. [upon the skin.
 Blotch, blôtsh, s. a spot or pustule
 Blotch es, blôtsh' iz, s. plu.
 Blôte, v. a. to smoke, or dry by the
 Blô' ting, par. [smoke.
 Blôt' téd, pre.
 Blow, blô, s. a stroke ; a single ac-
 tion, a sudden event ; the act of
 a fly, by which she lodges eggs in
 flesh : v. n. to move with a cur-
 rent of air ; to pant, breathe hard ;
 to play musically by wind ; to
 bloom, to blossom : v. a. to drive
 by the force of the wind ; to in-
 flate with wind ; to sound an in-
 strument of wind music ; to in-
 fect with the eggs of flies.
 Blows, blôze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Blow ing, blô' ing, par.
 Blown, blâ ae, per. par. of Blow.
 Blowze, blôuze, s. a female whose
 hair is in disorder.
 Blowz es, blôüz' iz, s. plu.
 Blub ber, blâb' bâr, s. the part of a
 whale that contains the oil : v.
 n. to weep in such a manner as to
 swell the cheeks.
 Blub ber ing, blâb' bâr' ing, par.
 Blub ber ed, blâb' bârd, pre.
 Blud geon, blâd' jân, s. a short stick,
 with one end loaded.
 Blue, blâ, a. sky-coloured ; one of
 the seven original colours ; (as
blue, indigo, orange, green, red,
violet, yellow.)

Blu er, blô' âr, a. com.
 Blâ' êst, a. su.
 Blue ly, blâ' lê, ad. with a blue
 colour.
 Blue ness, blô' nês, a. the quality
 of being blue.
 Blâff, a. big, surly, blustering.
 Bluff er, blâf' fûr, a. com.
 Blâf' fêst, a. su.
 Blâ' ish, a. blue in a small degree.
 Blun der, blân' dâr, v. n. to mis-
 take grossly ; to stumble : v. a.
 to mix foolishly, or blindly : s. a
 gross or shameful mistake.
 Blun der ing, blân' dâr' ing, par.
 Blun der ed, blân' dârd, pre.
 Blun der buss, blân' dâr' bûs, s. a
 gun that is discharged with many
 bullets. [iz, s. plu.
 Blun der buss es, blân' dâr' bûs-
 Blun der er, blân' dâr' âr, s. a stu-
 pid fellow.
 Blunt, a. dull ; rough, not delicate ;
 abrupt, not elegant : v. a. to dull
 the edge or point.
 Blunt er, blânt' âr, a. com.
 Blünt' êst, a. su.
 Blânt' ing, par.
 Blânt' êd, pre.
 Blunt ly, blânt' lê, ad. without
 sharpness ; coarsely, plainly.
 Blânt' nês, s. a want of edge or
 point ; roughness of manners.
 Blûr, s. a blot, a stain : v. a. to
 blot, efface ; to stain.
 Blâr' ring, par.
 Blur red, blârd, pre.
 Blâsh, v. n. to betray shame or
 confusion, by a red colour in the
 face : s. the colour in the cheeks.
 Blush es, blâsh' iz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Blâsh' ing, par.
 Blush ed, blâsh't, pre.
 Blus ter, blâs' tûr, v. n. to roar as a
 storm ; to puff : s. a roar, noise, tu-
 mult ; boast.
 Blus ter ing, blâs' tûr' ing, par.
 Blus ter ed, blâs' tûrd, pre.

Blus ter er, blâs' tûr' âr, s. a swag-
 gerer, a bully. [noisy.
 Blus trous, blâs' trûs, a. tumultuous,
 Bô, in. a word of terror.
 Boar, bôre, s. the male swine.
 Board, bôrd, s. a piece of wood of
 more length and breadth than
 thickness ; a table at which a
 council or court is held : v. a. to
 enter a ship by force ; to lay or
 pave with boards : v. n. to live in
 a house, where a certain rate is
 paid for eating.
 Board ing, bôrd' ing, par.
 Board ed, bôrd' êd, pre.
 Board er, bôrd' âr, s. one who diets
 with another at a certain rate.
 Boarish, bôre' ish, a. swinish, brutal
 Boast, bôst, v. n. to display one's
 own worth or actions : v. a. to
 brag of ; to magnify, exalt : s.
 a proud speech ; cause of boasting.
 Boast ing, bôst' ing, par.
 Boast ed, bôst' êd, pre.
 Boast er, bôst' âr, s. a bragger.
 Boast ful, bôst' fûl, a. ostentatious.
 Boast ing ly, bôst' ing' lê, ad. os-
 tentatiously. [the water in
 Boat, bôte, s. a small vessel to pas-
 Bo a tion, bô-â' shûn, s. a roar, noise
 Boat man, bôte' mân, s. he that
 manages a boat.
 Boat swain, bô' sn, s. an officer of
 board a ship, who has charge of
 her rigging.
 Bôb, v. a. to beat, drub ; to cheat
 v. n. to play backward and for-
 ward : s. something that hangs
 loose ; a blow ; a short wig.
 Bôb' bing, par.
 Bob bed, bôbd, pre.
 Bôb' bln, s. a small pin of wood
 with a notch.
 Bob cher ry, bôb' tshêr' rê, s. s.
 play among children.
 Bob cher ries, bôb' tshêr' rîz, s. plu.
 Bôb tail ed, bôb' tâld, a. having a
 tail cut.

BOE

Bode, v. a. to portend, to be the
 Bô' dng, par. [omen of
 Bô' dèd, pre.
 Bôd' mên, s. portent, omen.
 Bod ice, bôd' dîs, s. stays, a waist-
 coat quilted with whalebone.
 Bod i ces, bôd' dîs 'îz, s. plu.
 Bod i less, bôd' é 'lès, a. incorpo-
 real, without a body.
 Bod i ly, bôd' é 'lê, a. corporeal,
 relating to the body; real: ad.
 corporally.
 Bôd' kîn, s. an instrument with a
 small blade and sharp point,
 used to draw a thread or riband
 through a loop.
 Bod y, bôd' dè, s. the material sub-
 stance of an animal; matter, op-
 posed to spirit; a collective mass;
 the main part; the main army;
 a corporation; a person.
 Bod ies, bôd' dîz, s. plu.
 Bôg, s. a marsh, fen, morass.
 Bog gle, bôg' gl, v. n. to start, fly
 back; to hesitate.
 Bôg' gîng, par.
 Bog gler, bôg' glr, pre.
 Bog gler, bôg' glr, s. a doubter, a
 timorous man.
 Bog gy, bôg' gè, a. marshy, swampy.
 Bôg' hôuse, s. a house of office.
 Bog hous es, bôg' hôdz 'îz, s. plu.
 Bo hea, bô-héè, s. a species of tea.
 Bôll, v. n. to be agitated by heat;
 to be fervent: v. a. to seeth; to
 dress in boiling water.
 Bôll' îng, par.
 Boiled, bôlld, pre.
 Boil er, bôll' êr, s. the vessel in
 which any thing is boiled.
 Bois ter ous, bôll's têr 'ûs, a. vio-
 lent, loud, stormy; furious.
 Bois ter ous ly, bôll's têr 'ûs-lê, ad.
 violently, tumultuously.
 Bois ter ous ness, bôll's têr 'ûs-nês,
 s. turbulence.
 Bo la ry, bô' là 'rê, a. partaking of
 the nature of bole.

6 *

E

BOM

bôm, nôc—tûbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pôand—thin, rais.

Bôld, a. daring, brave, stout; im-
 pudent, rude.
 Bold er, bôld' êr, a. com.
 Bôld' êst, a. su.
 Bold fa ced, bôld' fâste, a. impudent.
 Bold ly, bôld' lê, ad. in a bold
 manner.
 Bôld' nês, s. courage, bravery; as-
 surance, impudence.
 Bôle, s. the body or trunk of a tree;
 a kind of earth; a measure of six
 bushels.
 Boll, bôle, s. a round stalk or stem.
 Bol ster, bôl' stûr, s. something laid in
 the bed to support the head; a pad,
 a quilt; compress for a wound:
 v. a. to support the head with a
 bolster; to support, maintain.
 Bol ster ing, bôl' stûr' îng, par.
 Bol ster ed, bôl' stûrd, pre.
 Bôlt, s. an arrow, a dart; the bar
 of a door: v. a. to shut or fasten
 with a bolt; to sift or separate
 with a sieve; to examine: v. n.
 to spring out with speed and sud-
 denness.
 Bôlt' îng, par.
 Bôlt' êd, pre.
 Bolt er, bôlt' êr, s. a sieve to separ-
 ate meal or flour from bran.
 Bô' lûs, s. a medicine made up into
 a soft mass, larger than pills.
 Bo lus es, bô' lûs 'îz, s. plu.
 Bomb, bôm, s. a hollow iron ball,
 or shell, filled with gunpowder,
 and furnished with a vent for a
 fusee, or wooden tube, filled with
 combustible matter, to be thrown
 out from a mortar.
 Bom bard, bôm' bârd, s. a great
 gun; a barrel for wine.
 Bom bard, bôm-bârd', v. a. to at-
 tack with bombs.
 Bom bard ing, bôm-bârd' îng, par.
 Bom bard ed, bôm-bârd' êd, pre.
 Bom bard ier, bôm-bârd-êér, s.
 the engineer whose employment
 it is to shoot bombs.
 Bom bard ment, bôm-bârd' mên,

BOO

s. an attack made by throwing
 bombs.
 Bom ba sin, 'bôm-bâ-zên', s. a
 slight silken stuff. [words.
 Bom bast, bôm' bâst, s. lustian, big
 Bom bast, bôm-bâst, s. a high-sound-
 ing. [sounding, pompous.
 Bou bas tick, bôm-bâs' tîk, a. high-
 Bom bu la tion, 'bôm-bû-lâ' shûn,
 s. sound, noise.
 Bô-nâ' sûs, s. a kind of buffalo.
 Bo na sus es, bô-nâ' sûs 'îz, s. plu.
 Bônd, s. a cord or chain, with
 which any person is bound; lig-
 ament that holds any thing to-
 gether; union, connexion; a
 writing of obligation.
 Bond age, bônd' âje, s. captivity,
 imprisonment. [an-slave.
 Bônd' maid, bônd' mâde, s. a wom-
 Bônd' mân, s. a man-slave.
 Bônd' sêr 'vânt, s. a slave.
 Bônd' slâve, s. a man in slavery.
 Bonds man, bônds' mân, s. one
 bound for another.
 Bône, s. the solid parts of the body
 of an animal: v. a. to take out
 the bones from the flesh.
 Bô' nîng, par.
 Bô nead, bônd, pre.
 Bône' lês, s. a. without bones.
 Bone set ter, bône' sêt 'tûr, s. one
 who sets bones. [umph.
 Bôn' fire, s. a fire made for tri-
 Bon net, bôn' nêt, s. a hat, a cap;
 a small sail. [handsomely.
 Bon ni ly, bôn' nè 'lê, ad. gayly,
 Bon ni ness, bôn' nè 'nês, s. gayety,
 handsomeness.
 Bon ny, bôn' nè, a. handsome,
 beautiful; gay, merry.
 Bon ni er, bôn' nè 'ûr, a. com.
 Bon ni est, bôn' nè 'est, a. su.
 Bo ny, bô' nè, a. consisting of
 bones; full of bones.
 Bô ni er, bô' nè 'tûr, a. com.
 Bô ni est, bô' nè 'têst, a. su. [follow.
 Boo by, bôô' bî, s. a dull, stupid

BOR

BOS

BOU

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

Boo bies, bôô' bîz, s. plu.

Bôôk, s. a volume in which we read or write: v. a. to register in

Bôôk' ing, par. [a book.]

Book ed, bôôkt, pre.

Book bind er, bôôk' bind' 'âr, s. a man who binds books.

Bôôk' fûl, a. crowded with undigested knowledge.

Bôôk' ish, a. given to books.

Bôôk' ish' nêss, s. over-studiousness. [ing accounts.]

Bôôk' kêép' 'ing, s. the art of keep-

Book learn ing, bôôk' lêrn' 'ing, s. acquaintance with books.

Bôôk' mâte, s. a school-fellow.

Book sêl' lér, bôôk' sêl' 'lâr, s. a man who sells books.

Book worm, bôôk' wûrn, s. a mite that eats holes in books; a close student.

Bôôm, s. a long pole used to spread out the clew of the studding sail; a bar laid across a harbour: v. n. to rush with violence.

Bôôm' 'ing, par.

Boom ed, bôômd, pre. [merry.]

Bôôn, s. a gift, a grant: a gay,

Boon er, bôôn' 'âr, s. a com.

Bôôn' 'êst, a. su.

Bôôr, s. a lout, a clown.

Bôôr' ish, a. clownish, rustick.

Bôôr' ish' nêss, s. coarseness of manners.

Bôôt, v. a. to profit, enrich, benefit: s. profit, gain, advantage; a covering for the leg; part of a

Bôôt' ing, par. [coach.]

Bôôt' 'êd, pre.: a. in boots.

Booth, bôôrn, s. a house built of boards or boughs.

Bôôt' lêss, a. useless, unavailing.

Boot y, bôôt' 'ê, s. plunder, pillage.

Boot ies, bôôt' 'îz, s. plu.

Bo ra bîe, bô' râ' bî, a. that may be bored.
Bo ra chîa, bô-rât' tshô, s. a drunkard.

Bo ra chîas, bô-rât' tshôze, s. plu.

Bo ra ge, bô' rîje, s. a plant.

Bo ra ges, bô' rîj' 'îz, s. plu.

Bo rax, bô' râks, s. an artificial

Bô'r' dèl, s. a brothel. [salt.]

Bo'r' der, bô' dâr, s. the outer part or edge of any thing; a bank

raised round a garden: v. n. to confine upon; to approach nearly to: v. a. to adorn with a border; to reach, to touch.

Bo'r' der ing, bô' dâr' 'ing, par.

Bo'r' der ed, bô' dâr' 'êd, pre.

Bo'r' der er, bô' dâr' 'âr, s. he that dwells on the borders.

Bô're, v. a. to pierce in a hole: v. n. to make a hole; to push forwards to a certain point: s. the

hole made by boring; the size of any hole: pre. of Bear.

Bô' rîng, par.

Bo red, bôrd, pre.

Bô' rê' 'âl, a. northern.

Bô' rê' 'âs, s. the north wind.

Bô-rêê', s. a step in dancing.

Bôrn, a. come into life.

Bôr' ne, per. par. of Bear: support-

ed, carried. [corporation.]

Bo'r' ough, bô' rô, s. a town with a

Bo'r' oughs, bô' rôze, s. plu.

Bo'r' row, bô' rô, v. a. to take something from another upon credit;

to ask the use of something for a time; to use as one's own.

Bo'r' rows, bô' rôze, pres. t.

Bo'r' row ing, bô' rô' 'ing, par.

Bo'r' row ed, bô' rôde, pre.

Bo'r' row er, bô' rô' 'âr, s. one that borrows. [woodlands.]

Bo s cage, bô' kâje, s. wood, or

Bo som, bôô' zûm, s. the breast, the heart; the innermost part of an

enclosure; the tender affections: v. a. to enclose in the bosom; to

conceal.

Bo som ing, bôô' zûm' 'ing, par.

Bo som ed, bôô' zûmd, pre. [kind.]

Bôss, s. a stud; a thick body of any

Boss es, bôô' 'îz, s. plu.

Bo tan i cal, bô-tân' 'ê' kâl, } a.

Bo tan ick, bô-tân' 'îk, } a.

lating to herbs.

Bôô' 'îst, s. one skilled in plan

Bot an ol o gy, bô-tân-ôl' lô yê, } a.

Bot an ick, bô-tân-ôl' lô yê, } a.

Botch, bôtsh, s. a swelling; a part in any work ill finished: v. a. to

mend or patch clumsily; to mark with botches.

Botch es, bôtsh' 'îz, s. plu. and pres.

Botch ing, bôtsh' 'ing, par. [t.]

Botch ed, bôtsh' 'êd, pre. [botches.]

Botch y, bôtsh' 'ê, a. marked with

Both, bôth, s. the two: com. as well. [entrails of horses.]

Bôts, s. plu. small worms in the

Bot the, bôt' 'th, s. a small vessel of glass, or other matter; a quantity

of hay or grass bundled up: v. a. to enclose in bottles.

Bôt' 'ting, par.

Bot tled, bôt' 'tîd, pre.

Bot the screw, bôt' 'tl' 'skrôô, s. a screw to pull out the cork.

Bot tom, bôt' tûm, s. the lowest part of any thing; the foundation; a valley: v. a. to build

up, to fix upon as a support; to wind upon something: v. n. to

rest upon as its support.

Bot tom ing, bôt' tûm' 'ing, par.

Bot tom ed, bôt' tûmd, pre.

Bot tom less, bôt' tûm' 'lêss, a. without a bottom, fathomless.

Bot tom ry, bôt' tûm' 'rê, s. the act of borrowing money on a ship's

bottom.

Bot tom ries, bôt' tûm' 'rîz, s. plu.

Bouge, bôôje, v. n. to swell out.

Bou ges, bôô' 'îz, pres. t.

Bou ging, bôô' 'îng, par.

Bou ged, bôôjd, pre.

Bough, bôô, s. an arm, branch, or a large shoot of a tree. [of buy.]

Bought, bawt, pre. and per. par.

Bounce, bôdnse, v. n. to make a sudden leap; to boast: s. a sudden blow, crack, or noise; a boast, a threat. [pres. t.]
 Boun cea, bôdn' zls, s. plu. and Boun cing, bôdn' sng, par.
 Boun ced, bôdnst, pre. [bully.]
 Boun cer, bôdn' sùr, s. a boaster; a Bôdnst, s. a limit, a boundary; a leap, jump, a spring: v. a. to limit, terminate; to restrain: v. n. to jump, to spring; to fly back: a. destined, intending to come to any place: pre. and per. par. of Bôdnst' lng, par. [blind.]
 Bôdnst' ed, pre. [bound.]
 Bound a ry, bôdn' á' ré, s. a limit.
 Bound a ries, bôdn' á' r'iz, s. plu.
 Bôdnst' léas, s. unlimited, unconfined.
 Boun te ous, bôdn' tshé' ús, a liberal, kind, generous.
 Boun te ous, bôdn' tshé' ús-lé, ad. liberally, generously.
 Boun te ous ness, bôdn' tshé' ús-nés, s. munificence, liberality.
 Boun ti ful, bôdn' té' fùl, s. a liberal, generous, munificent. [liberally.]
 Boun ti ful ly, bôdn' té' fùl-lé, ad.
 Boun ti ful ness, bôdn' té' fùl-nés, s. generosity. [munificence.]
 Boun ty, bôdn' té, s. generosity.
 Boun ties, bôdn' tiz, s. plu.
 Bourn, bôrne, s. a boundary, a limit; a brook, a torrent.
 Bouse, bôoze, v. n. to drink lavishly.
 Bou ses, bôó' zls, pres. t. [ly.]
 Bou sing, bôó' zng, par.
 Bou sed, bôózd, pre.
 Bou sy, bôó' zé, s. drunken.
 Bou si er, bôó' zé' úr, s. a com.
 Bou si est, bôó' zé' úst, s. a su.
 Bôót, s. a turn, as much of an action as is performed at one time.
 Bow, bôó, v. a. to bend, or infect; to depress, to crush: v. n. to stoop, sink under pressure: s. an act of reverence or submission.

Bows, bôóz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Bow ing, bôó' lng, par.
 Bow ed, bôód, pre.
 Bow, bô, s. an instrument of war; the instrument with which string instruments are played upon; that part of a ship which begins at the loof, and ends at the fore-castle: v. a. to bend sideways.
 Bows, bôze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Bow ing, bô' lng, par.
 Bow ed, bôre, pre.
 Bow bent, bô' bënt, a. crooked.
 Bow els, bôó' élz, s. plu. intestines; the inner parts; tenderness, compassion. [anchor.]
 Bow er, bôó' úr, s. an arbour, an
 Bow er y, bôó' úr' ré, a. full of bowers.
 Bowl, bôle, s. a vessel to hold liquids; the hollow part of any thing; a basin, a fountain; a round mass rolled along the ground: v. a. to play at bowls.
 Bowl ing, bôle' lng, par.
 Bowl ed, bôld, pre. [at bowls.]
 Bowl er, bôle' úr, s. one that plays
 Bowl ing gree, bôle' lng' gréen, s. a piece of level ground, kept smooth for bowlers.
 Bow man, bô' máu, s. an archer.
 Bow sprit, bô' sprit, s. a mast running out astlope at the head of a ship.
 Bow string, bô' strng, s. the string by which the bow is kept bent.
 Bow yer, bô' yúr, s. an archer; one who makes bows.
 Box, bôks, s. a tree; a case made of wood, or other matter, to hold any thing; a seat; a blow: v. a. to enclose in a box: v. n. to fight with the fist.
 Box es, bôks' lz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Box ing, bôks' lng, par.
 Box ed, bôkst, pre.
 Box en, bôk' sú, a. made of box, resembling box.

Box er, bôks' úr, s. one who fights with the fist.
 Boy, bôé, s. a male child.
 Boys, bôiz, s. plu. [a b.]
 Boy hood, bôé' húd, s. the state
 Boy ish, bôé' ish, a. belonging to boy; childish, trifling.
 Boy ish ly, bôé' ish' lé, ad. childishly, triflingly. [ishness.]
 Boy ish ness, bôé' ish' nés, s. childishness; a pair, a couple: v. a. to bind, tie close; to strain up.
 Bra ce, brá' sz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Bra cing, brá' sng, par.
 Bra ced, bráste, pre.
 Bra ce let, bráse' lét, s. an ornament for the arms.
 Bra cer, brá' sùr, s. a bandage.
 Brach ial, brák' yál, a. belonging to the arm.
 Bra chy ra phy, brá' klg' grá' yé, s. the art or practice of writing in short compass.
 Brack, brák, s. a breach.
 Brack et, brák' klt, s. a piece of wood fixed for the support of something. [thing salt.]
 Brack ish, brák' kish, a. salt, some
 Brack ish ness, brák' kish' nés, s. saltiness.
 Brád, s. a sort of thin nail.
 Brág, v. n. to boast; to display ostentatiously: s. a boast; a proud bragging, par. [expression.]
 Brág ged, brágn, pre.
 Brág ga do ci o, 'brág-gá-dô' shé' ô, s. a boasting fellow.
 Brág ga do ci os, 'brág-gá-dô' shé' ôze, s. plu.
 Brág gart, a. boastful: s. a boaster.
 Brág ger, brág' ghr, s. a boaster.
 Braid, bráde, v. a. to weave together: s. a texture, a knot.
 Braid ing, bráde' lng, par.
 Braid ed, bráde' ed, pre.
 Brain, bráin, s. that collection of vessels and organs in the

BRA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—plne, plu—nô, môve,

BRA

BRA

- from which sense and motion arise; the understanding: v. a. to kill by beating out the brain.
- Brain ing, brâne' ing, par. [furious]
- Brain ed, brânéd, pre.
- Brain ish, brâne' ish, a. hot-headed,
- Brain less, brâne' lês, a. silly.
- Brain pan, brâne' pân, s. the skull containing the brains.
- Brain sick, brâne' sîk, a. giddy.
- Brain sick ness, brâne' sîk 'nês, a. indiscretion, giddiness.
- Brâke, s. fern, brambles; an instrument for dressing hemp or flax; a kneading trough: pre. of Break. [rough]
- Bray ky, brâ' kê, a. thorny, prickly.
- Bram ble, brân' bl, a. any rough prickly shrub.
- Brân, s. the husks of corn ground.
- Branch, brânsh, s. the shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs; any part that shoots out from the rest; a smaller river running into a larger; offspring: v. n. to spread in branches; to speak diffusively: v. a. to divide as into branches; to adorn with needle-work. [pres. t.]
- Branch es, brânsh' 'îz, s. plu. and
- Branch ing, brânsh' ing, par.
- Branch ed, brânsh't, pre.
- Branch less, brânsh' lês, a. without shoots or boughs; naked.
- Branch y, brânsh' ê, a. full of branches.
- Brând, s. a lighted stick; a sword; a mark made by burning with a hot iron: v. a. to mark with a note of infamy; to mark with a Brând' ing, par. [hot iron]
- Brând' ed, pre. [to flourish]
- Brân' dîsh, v. a. to wave or shake;
- Brân dish es, brân' dîsh 'îz, pres. t.
- Brân' dîsh ing, par.
- Brân dish ed, brân' dîsh't, pre.
- Brân dy, brân' dî, s. a strong liquor distilled from wine.
- Bran dies, brân' dîz, s. plu.
- Bran gle, brâng' gl, s. squabble, wrangle: v. n. to wrangle, to squabble.
- Bran gling, brâng' gîng, par.
- Bran gling, brâng' gîd, pre.
- Bran ny, brân' nê, a. having the appearance of bran.
- Bras sier, brâ' zhôr, s. a manufacturer that works in brass; a pan to hold coals. [dence]
- Brâss, s. a yellow metal; impu-
- Bras si ness, brâs' sê 'nês, s. an appearance like brass.
- Bras sy, brâs' sê, a. partaking of brass; hard as brass, impudent.
- Bras si er, brâs' sê 'ûr, a. coin.
- Bras si est, brâs' sê 'êst, a. su.
- Brât, s. a child, so called in contempt.
- Brâ-vâ' dô, s. a boast, a brag.
- Bra va does, brâ-vâ' dôze, s. plu.
- Brâve, a. courageous, daring, bold; gallant; excellent, noble: s. a hector; a boast, a challenge: v. a. to defy, to challenge.
- Bra ver, brâ' vûr, a. com.
- Brâ' vêt, a. su.
- Brâ' vîng, par.
- Bra ved, brâvd, pre.
- Brave ly, brâve' lê, ad. courageously, gallantly.
- Bra ver y, brâ' vûr 'rê, s. courage, magnanimity; magnificence; bravo, boast.
- Bra ver ies, brâ' vûr 'îz, s. plu.
- Brâ' vô, s. one who murders for hire.
- Bra voes, brâ' vôi, s. plu.
- Brâwl, v. n. to quarrel noisily; to speak loudly and indecently: s. quarrel, noise, scurrility.
- Brâwl ing, par.
- Brâwl ed, brâwld, pre.
- Brawl er, brâwl' ûr, s. a wrangler.
- Brâwn, s. the fleshy or muscular part of the body; muscular strength.
- Brawn i ness, brâwn' ê 'nês, s. strength, hardness.
- Brawn y, brâwn' ê, a. muscular, fleshy, bulky.
- Bray, brâ, v. a. to pound, or grind small: v. n. to make a noise as an ass: s. noise, sound.
- Brays, brâze, s. plu. and pres. t.
- Bray ing, brâ' ing, par.
- Bray ed, brâde, pre.
- Bray er, brâ' ûr, s. one that brays; an instrument to temper ink.
- Brâze, v. a. to solder with brass.
- Bra zes, brâ' zîz, pres. t.
- Brâ' zîng, par.
- Brâzed, brâzd, pre.
- Bra zen, brâ' zn, a. made of brass, impudent: v. n. to be impudent.
- Bra zen ing, brâ' zn 'ing, par.
- Bra zen ed, brâ' zîd, pre.
- Bra zen face, brâ' zn 'fâse, s. an impudent wretch.
- Bra zen fa ces, brâ' zn 'fâ-sîz, s. plu.
- Bra zen fa ced, brâ' zn 'fâste, a. impudent, shameless.
- Bra zen ness, brâ' zn 'nês, s. appearance like brass; impudence.
- Breach, brêetsh, s. the act of breaking any thing; state of being broken; a gap, or opening; difference, quarrel.
- Breach es, brêetsh' 'îz, s. plu.
- Bread, brêd, s. food made of ground corn, or of flour; food in general.
- Breadth, brêdth, s. the measure of any plain superficies from side to side.
- Break, brâke, v. a. to burst, to part, or open by force; to destroy by violence; to overcome; to tame; to make bankrupt: v. n. to part in two; to open and discharge matter; to open as the morning to burst forth; to become bankrupt; to fall out; to decline health and strength: s. state being broken; an opening, pause, an interruption; a w

BRE

BRI

BRI

nôt, nôc—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôund—thin, tris.

Break ing, brâke' ing, par.

Break er, brâke' ùr, s. he that breaks any thing; a wave.

Break fast, brêk' fâst, v. n. to eat the first meal in the day: s. the first meal in the day.

Break fast ing, brêk' fâst' ing, par.

Break fast ed, brêk' fâst' 'ed, præ.

Breast, brêst, s. a part of the body; the heart; the conscience.

Breast bone, brêst' bône, s. the bone of the breast. [breast]

Breast high, brêst' hl, a. up to the

Breast knot, brêst' nôc, s. a knot of ribands worn by women on the breast. [for the breast]

Breast plate, brêst' plâte, s. armour

Breast plough, brêst' plôd, s. a plough driven by the breast.

Breast work, brêst' wûrk, s. a work thrown up as high as the breast.

Breath, brêth, s. the air drawn in and ejected out of the body; life; respiration; respite; breeze, moving air; an instant.

Breathe, brêeth, v. n. to draw in and throw out the air by the lungs; to live; to rest; to take breath; to utter privately; to ex-ercise.

Breath ing, brêeth' ing, par. s. a spir-itation, secret prayer; vent.

Breath ed, brêeth' ed, præ.

Breath less, brêth' lês, a. out of breath, spent with labour; dead.

Brêd, præ. and per. par. of Breed.

Breach, brêetsh, s. the lower part of the body; the hinder part of a piece of ordnance: v. a. to put into breeches; to fit with a breach.

Breach es, brêetsh' iz, s. plu. and præ. t.

Breach es, brêth' iz, s. plu. the garment worn by men over the lower part of the body.

Breach ing, brêetsh' ing, par.

Breach ed, brêetsh' ed, præ.

Brêed, v. a. to procreate, generate;

to cause, to produce; to contrive, hatch; to educate; to bring up: v. n. to bring young; to be pro-duced: s. a cast, a kind; progeny, offspring.

Brêed' ing, par.: s. education, in-struction; manners.

Brêed er, brêed' ùr, s. one that pro-duces, brings up, or takes care to raise a breed.

Brêeze, s. a gentle gale.

Breez es, brêez' iz, s. plu. [gales]

Bree sy, brêé' zé, a. fanned with

Breth ren, brêth' rên, s. plu. of Brother.

Brev ia ry, brêév' yâ' rê, s. an abridgment, an epitome.

Brev ia ries, brêév' yâ' rîz, s. plu.

Brev iat, brêév' yât, s. a short com-pendium. [an abbreviation]

Brev iat ure, brêév' yâ' tshûre, s.

Brev i ty, brêév' é' té, s. conciseness, shortness.

Brev i ties, brêév' é' tîz, s. plu.

Brew, brôd, v. a. to make liquors; to contrive, to plot: v. n. to per-form the office of a brewer.

Brews, brôdz, præ. t.

Brew ing, brôd' ing, par.: s. quan-tity of liquor brewed.

Brew ed, brôd' ed, præ. [rious things]

Brew age, brôd' lje, s. mixture of va-

Brew er, brôd' ùr, s. one who brews

Brew house, brôd' hôûs, s. a house appropriated to brewing.

Brew hous es, brôd' hôûz' iz, s. plu.

Bribe, s. a reward given to pervert the judgement: v. a. to give bribes.

Brî' blag, par.

Brî' bed, brîbd, præ.

Brî' ber, brî' bûr, s. one who pays for corrupt practices.

Brî' ber y, brî' bûr' rê, s. the crime of taking rewards for bad prac-

Brî' ber ies, brî' bûr' rîz, s. plu. [ices]

Brick, brîk, s. a mass of burnt clay: v. a. to lay with bricks.

Brick ing, brîk' kîng, par.

Brick ed, brîkt, præ.

Brick bat, brîk' băt, s. a piece of

Brick dust, brîk' dûst, s. a dust made by pounding bricks.

Brick-kiln, brîk' kîl, s. a place to burn bricks in. [mason]

Brick lay er, brîk' là' ùr, s. a brick-

Brick ma ker, brîk' mà' kûr, s. one who makes bricks. [nuptial]

Brî' dâl, a. belonging to a wedding,

Brîde, s. a new-married woman.

Brîde' béd, s. marriage-bed.

Brîde cake, brîde' kâke, s. a cake distributed to the guests at a wedding. [man]

Brîde' grôom, s. a new-married

Brîde maid, brîde' màidz, } s. plu.

Brîde' mên, } the at-tendants on the bride and bride-groom.

Brîde' wêll, s. a house of correction.

Bridge, brîdje, s. a building raised over water for the convenience of passage; part of the nose, or of a stringed instrument: v. a. to raise a bridge over any place.

Brîdg es, brîdj' iz, s. plu. and præ. t.

Brîdg ing, brîdj' ing, par.

Brîdg ed, brîdj' ed, præ.

Brî' dle, brî' dl, s. the headstall and reins by which a horse is govern-

ed: a restraint, a check: v. a. to guide by a bridle; to restrain, govern: v. n. to hold up the head.

Brî' dling, par.

Brî' dled, brî' dld, præ.

Brîef, brêéf, a. short, concise; con-tracted, narrow: s. a short ex-tract, or epitome; writing given to pleaders, containing the case;

letters patent; in music, a mea-sure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time,

and as many up.

Brîef er, brêéf' ùr, a. com.

Brîef est, brêéf' êst, a. su.

Brîef ly, brêéf' lî, ad. concisely, in few words.

BRI

BRO

BRO

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, plu—nò, môve,

- Brief ness, brêf' nês, s. concise-ness, shortness.
- Bri er, brî' ūr, s. a plant. [briers.
- Bri er y, brî' ūr' rē, a. rough, full of
- Bri gade, brê-gâdē, s. a division of forces, a body of men.
- Brig a dier Gen er al, 'brig-â-dê-er' jên' ēr' 'al, s. an officer who commands a brigade, next below a major-general.
- Brig' an 'lne, s. a light vessel; a coat of mail.
- Bright, brite, a. shining, glittering, full of light; clear, evident; witty, acute.
- Bright er, brite' ūr, a. com.
- Bright est, brite' êst, a. su.
- Bright en, brî' tn, v. a. to make bright; to make luminous, alert, or acute: v. n. to grow bright, to clear up.
- Bright en ing, brî' tn' ing, par.
- Bright en ed, brî' tnd, pre.
- Bright ly, brite' lê, ad. splendidly, with lustre.
- Bright ness, brite' nês, s. lustre, splendour; acuteness.
- Brill ian cy, brîl' yân' 'cē, s. lustre, splendour.
- Brill ian cies, brîl' yân' 'ciz, s. plu.
- Brill iant, brîl' yânt, a. shining, sparkling: s. a diamond of the finest cut.
- Brill iant ness, brîl' yânt' nês, s. splendour, lustre.
- Brin, s. the edge of any thing; the top of any liquor; the bank of a fountain: v. a. to fill to the top: v. n. to be full to the brim.
- Brim' ming, par.
- Brim med, brîmd, pre.
- Brim' ful, a. full to the top.
- Brim mer, brîm' mŭr, s. a bowl full to the top.
- Brim' stone, s. sulphur.
- Brin' dēd, a. streaked, tabby.*
- Brin die, brîn' dī, s. the state of being brinded.*
- Brin dled, brîn' dld, a. brinded, streaked.
- Brine, s. water impregnated with salt, the sea.
- Bring, v. a. to fetch; to cause to come; to attract; to conduct; to induce, prevail upon.
- Bring' ing, par.
- Bring er, bring' ūr, s. the person that brings any thing.
- Brî' nlah, a. having the taste of brine, salt.
- Brî' nlah' nês, s. saltiness. [place.
- Brink, bringk, s. the edge of any
- Brî ny, brî' nē, a. salt.
- Brisk, a. lively, vivacious, gay; vivid, bright.
- Brisk er, brisk' ūr, a. com.
- Brisk' est, a. su. [an animal.
- Brisk et, brisk' it, s. the breast of
- Brisk ly, brisk' lê, ad. actively, vigorously. [quickness; gayety.
- Brisk' nês, s. liveliness, vigour,
- Bris tie, brîs' sl, s. the stiff hair of swine: v. a. to erect in bristles: v. n. to stand erect as bristles.
- Bris tling, brîs' slng, par.
- Bris tled, brîs' sld, pre. [bristles.
- Bris tly, brîs' lê, a. thick set with
- Brit tle, brî' tl, a. fragile, apt to break. [to break.
- Brit tle ness, brî' tl' nês, s. aptness
- Broach, brôtsh, s. a spit: v. a. to spit, pierce; to open any store; to give out, utter any thing.
- Broach es, brôtsh' iz, s. plu. and
- Broach ing, brôtsh' ing, par. [pres. t.
- Broach ed, brôtsh, pre.
- Broach er, brôtsh' ūr, s. a spit; an utterer of any thing.
- Broad, brâwd, a. wide, extended; open; coarse; fulsome.
- Broad er, brâwd' ūr, a. com.
- Broad est, brâwd' êst, a. su.
- Broad cloth, brâwd' klôth, s. a kind of fine cloth. [broad.
- Broad en, brâw' dn, v. n. to grow
- Broad en ing, brâw' dn' ing, par.
- Broad en ed, brâw' dnd, pre.
- Broad ly, brâwd' lê, ad. in a broad manner.
- Broad ness, brâwd' nês, s. breadth, extent from side to side; coarseness.
- Broad side, brâwd' sld, s. the side of a ship; volley of shot fired at once.
- Broad sword, brâwd' sôrd, s. a cutting sword, with a broad blade.
- Bro cade, brô-kâdē, s. a silken stuff variegated.
- Bro ca ded, brô-kâ' dēd, a. dressed in brocade; woven as brocade.
- Bro cage, brô' kje, s. the gain got by promoting bargains; the trade of dealing in old things.
- Broc co li, brôk' ô' lê, s. a species of cabbage.
- Brock, brôk, s. a badger.
- Brock et, brôk' klt, s. a red deer, two years old. [corrupt dialect.
- Brogue, brôg, s. a kind of shoe; a
- Broi der, brôe' dŭr, v. a. to adorn with figures of needle-work.
- Broi der ing, brôe' dŭr' ing, par.
- Broi der ed, brôe' dârd, pre.
- Broi der y, brôe' dŭr' yē, s. embroidery, flower-work.
- Broi der ies, brôe' dŭr' 'iz, s. plu.
- Brôll, s. a tumult, a quarrel: v. a. to dress or cook by laying on the coals: v. n. to be in the heat.
- Brôll' ing, par.
- Broil ed, brôlld, pre.
- Brôke, pre. of Break.
- Bro ken, brô' kn, per. par. of Break.
- Bro ken-heart ed, brô' kn-hârt' êd, a. having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.
- Bro ker, brô' kŭr, s. a factor, one that does business for another.
- Bro ker age, brô' kŭr' 'je, s. the pay or reward of a broker.
- Bron chi al, brôn' kē' 'al, a. belonging to the throat.
- Brônze, s. brass; a medal.

BRO

Brooch, brôôsh, s. a jewel, an ornament of jewels.
 Brooch es, brôôsh' iz, s. plu.
 Brôôd, v. n. to sit on eggs; to cover chickens under the wing; to consider any thing anxiously; to mature any thing by care: v. a. to cherish by care, to hatch: s. offspring, progeny; a hatch, the number hatched at once.
 Brôôd' ing, par.
 Brôôd' éd, pre.
 Brôôk, s. a running water, a rivulet: v. a. to bear, endure.
 Brôôk' ing, par.
 Brook ed, brôôkt, pre.
 Brôôm, s. a shrub; a besom.
 Broom y, brôôm' é, a. full of broom.
 Broth, brôth, s. liquor in which flesh is boiled. [house.
 Broth el, brôth' él, s. a bawdy.
 Broth er, brôth' ér, s. a male born of the same father and mother; any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession.
 Broth er hood, brôth' ér' hûd, s. the state or quality of being a brother; a fraternity; a class of men of the same kind.
 Broth er ly, brôth' ér' Vê, a. such as becomes or becoms a brother.
 Brought, brâwt, pre. and per. par. of Bring.
 Brow, brôô, s. the arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the edge of any high place.
 Brows, brôôz, s. plu.
 Brow beat, brôô' béét, v. a. to depress with stern looks: pre.
 Brow beat ing, brôô' béét' ing, par.
 Brow beat en, brôô' bé' tén, per. par.
 Brown, brôôn, s. the name of a colour.
 Brown er, brôôn' ér, a. com.
 Brown est, brôôn' ést, a. su.
 Brown ness, brôôn' nêss, s. a brown
 Brown stud y, brôôn-stûd' dé, s. gloomy meditation.

BRU

nôr, sôt—tâbe, tûb, bûll—ôil—pôônd—tân, rais.

Browse, brôûse, v. a. to eat branches or shrubs.
 Browse es, brôûz' iz, pres. t.
 Brows ing, brôûz' ing, par.
 Brows ed, brôûzd, pre.
 Bruise, brôûse, v. a. to crush or mangle with a heavy blow: s. a hurt with something blunt and heavy.
 Bruises, brôûz' iz, s. plu. and pres.
 Bruis ing, brôûz' ing, par. [t.
 Bruis ed, brôûzd, pre. [port.
 Bruit, brôôt, s. rumour, noise, re-Bru mal, brôô' mál, a. belonging to the winter.
 Bru nett, brôô-nêr', s. a woman with a brown complexion.
 Brûnt, s. shock, violence; blow, stroke.
 Brûsh, s. an instrument for rubbing; a rude assault, shock: v. a. to rub with a brush; to strike with quickness: v. n. to move with haste; to skim lightly.
 Brush es, brûsh' iz, s. plu. and pres.
 Brûsh' ing, par. [t.
 Brush ed, brûsh't, pre.
 Brush wood, brûsh' wûd, s. rough shrubby thickets. [like a brush.
 Brush y, brûsh' é, a. rough or shaggy.
 Brus tle, brûs' sl, v. n. to crackle.
 Brus tling, brûs' sîng, par.
 Brus tled, brûs' ald, pre.
 Bru tal, brôô' tál, a. savage, cruel, inhuman. [ageness, churlishness.
 Bru tal i ty, brôô-tál' lé' tê, s. sav-
 Bru tal i ties, brôô-tál' lé' tîz, s. plu. [manly, churlishly.
 Bru tal ly, brôô' tál' lé, ad. inhu-
 Brute, brôôt, a. senseless, uncon-
 scious; savage, irrational; rough,
 ferocious: s. a creature without
 Bru ter, brôô' tûr, a. com. [reason.
 Bru test, brôô' têt, a. su.
 Bru ti fy, brôô' té' fî, v. a. to make
 a man a brute.
 Bru ti fies, brôô' té' fîze, pres. t.
 Bru ti fy ing, brôô' té' fî-ing, par.

BUF

Bu ti fi ed, brôô' té' fîze, pre.
 Bu tish, brôô' tish, a. bestial, sav-
 age, ferocious; ignorant.
 Bu tish ly, brôô' tish' Vê, ad. in the
 manner of a brute.
 Bu tish ness, brôô' tish' nêss, s.
 brutality, savageness.
 Bub ble, bûb' bl, s. a small bladder
 of water; any thing which wants
 solidity and firmness; a cheat,
 false show: v. n. to rise in bub-
 bles: v. a. to cheat.
 Bûb' bling, par.
 Bub bled, bûb' bld, pre. [pirates.
 Buc a niere, bûk-â-nêrêr', s. plu.
 Buck, bûk, s. the liquor in which
 clothes are washed; the male of
 the fallow deer, rabbits, and
 other animals.
 Buck bask et, bûk' bâsk' ét, s. the
 basket in which clothes are car-
 ried to the wash.
 Buck et, bûk' klt, s. the vessel in
 which water is drawn, or carried.
 Buck le, bûk' kl, s. a link of metal,
 with a tongue or catch made to
 fasten one thing to another; curl
 of the hair: v. a. to fasten with
 a buckle; to confine: v. n. to
 bend, to bow.
 Buck ling, bûk' kîng, par.
 Buck led, bûk' kld, pre.
 Buck ler, bûk' lâr, s. a shield.
 Buck ram, bûk' rûm, s. strong linen
 cloth, stiffened with gum.
 Bu col ick, bû-kôf' ik, s. a pastoral.
 Bûd, s. the first shoot of a plant, a
 germe: v. n. to put forth young
 shoots, or germes; to be in the
 bloom: v. a. to inoculate.
 Bûd' dîng, par.
 Bûd' dèd, pre.
 Budge, bûdje, v. n. to stir.
 Budg es, bûdj' iz, pres. t.
 Budg ing, bûdj' ing, par.
 Budg ed, bûdj'd, pre. [or stock.
 Budg et, bûdj' ét, s. a bag; a store.
 Bûff, s. leather prepared from the

BUL

skin of the buffalo. (or cow.)
 Bắf fà 'lẻ, a. a kind of wild bull
 Bắf fà lỏẻ, bắf fà 'lẻẻ, a. plu.
 Bắf fét, bắf fít, a. a blow with the fist: v. a. to box, to beat: v. n. to play a boxing-match.
 Bắf fét íng, bắf fít 'íng, par.
 Bắf fét ed, bắf fít 'ed, pre.
 Bắf-fét', a. a kind of cupboard.
 Bắf fét er, bắf fít 'ư, a. a boxer.
 Bắf fét head ed, bắf fít 'hẻd-ẻd, a. dull, stupid.
 Bắf-fỏỏn', a. one who makes sport by low jests and anticp postures.
 Bắf fỏỏn er y, bắf-fỏỏn 'ư 'ẻ, a. low jests. [plu.]
 Bắf fỏỏn er íẻẻ, bắf-fỏỏn 'ư 'ửẻ, s. Bỏẻ, s. a stinking insect.
 Bắf bẻẻ, bắf bẻẻ, s. a frightful object, a false terror. (bugs.)
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, a. abounding with
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. a shining bead-of-glass; a plant. [ing-horn.]
 Bắf gẻẻ horn, bắf gẻẻ 'hỏỏn, s. a hunt-build, bắf gẻẻ, v. a. to make a fabrick, or an edifice; to raise any thing on a foundation: v. n. to depend on, rest on.
 Bắf gẻẻ íng, bắf gẻẻ 'íng, par.: s. a fabrick, an edifice. [an architect.]
 Bắf gẻẻ er, bắf gẻẻ 'ư, s. he that builds.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, pre. and per. par. of Build: s. the form, structure.
 Bắf bẻẻ, s. a round body, or root.
 Bắf bẻẻ, bắf bẻẻ, a. containing bulba. [founder, jut out.]
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, v. n. to take in water.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, pres. t.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, par.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, pre.
 Bắf gẻẻ, s. magnitude, size, quantity: the majority; main fabrick; part of a building jutting out.
 Bắf gẻẻ head, bắf gẻẻ 'hẻẻ, s. a partition made across a ship.
 Bắf gẻẻ íẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻ, s. a greatness of stature or size. [stature.]
 Bắf gẻẻ y, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻ, a. of great size or

BUN

Fátẻ, fátẻ, fátẻ, fátẻ-mẻẻ, mẻẻẻ-pẻẻẻ, pẻẻẻ-nẻẻ, mẻẻẻẻ

Bắf íẻẻ er, bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻ, a. com.
 Bắf íẻẻ íẻẻ, bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, a. su.
 Bắf íẻẻ, s. the male of black-cattle; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; a blunder.
 Bắf íẻẻ íẻẻ, bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. the act of baiting bulls with dogs.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a dog, remarkable for his courage. [person; a fish.]
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a stupid
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a round ball of metal. [unwrought.]
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. gold or silver
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. the act or state of boiling.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a young bull.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a noisy, quarrelling fellow.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. plu.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a large rush.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. plu.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a fortification, a citadel; security.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a bailiff of the meanest kind.
 Bắf íẻẻ, s. a swelling, a protuberance: v. a. to make a loud noise.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, par.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, pre.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a cup or glass filled. [rustick.]
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. an awkward heavy
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a hard lump, a knob; a cluster.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. plu.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a growing into bunches.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a number of things bound together: v. a. to Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, par. [tie in a bundle.]
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, pre.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a stopple for a barrel: v. Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, par. [a. to stop up.]
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, pre.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. the hole at which the barrel is filled.
 Bắf íẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, v. n. to perform clumsily: v. a. to botch, man-

BUR

age clumsily: s. a botch; an awkwardness.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, par.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, pre. [man.]
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. a bad work.
 Bắf gẻẻ íẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, ad. clumsily, awkwardly.
 Bắf gẻẻ, s. a kind of sweet bread.
 Bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. the name of a bird.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. a piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight: v. a. to keep afloat.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, par.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, pre.
 Bắf gẻẻ an cy, bắf gẻẻ 'án 'ẻẻẻ, s. the quality of floating.
 Bắf gẻẻ an cẻẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'án 'ẻẻẻ, s. plu.
 Bắf gẻẻ an cẻẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'án 'ẻẻẻ, s. that which will not sink.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. a rough head of a plant.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. a load; something grievous; a birth: v. a. to load, encumber.
 Bắf gẻẻ íẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, par.
 Bắf gẻẻ ed, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, pre.
 Bắf gẻẻ some, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a grievous, troublesome.
 Bắf gẻẻ some nẻẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ nẻẻẻ, s. a weight, uneasiness.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. an herb.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. a chest of drawers.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. plu.
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. a tenure proper to cities and towns.
 Bắf gẻẻ gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. plu.
 Bắf gẻẻ gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a burgess; a type of a particular size.
 Bắf gẻẻ gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. a citizen; a representative of a town corporation.
 Bắf gẻẻ gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ 'ẻẻẻ, s. plu. [rate.]
 Bắf gẻẻ, bắf gẻẻ, s. a corporate town or borough.
 Bắf gẻẻ er, bắf gẻẻ 'ửẻ, s. one who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.
 Bắf gẻẻ er ship, bắf gẻẻ 'ửẻ ship, s. the privilege of a burgher.

BUR

BUS

BUT

nôr, nô-tâbe, tâb, bân, ôll—pôund—ân, raiz.

Bur gla ry, bûr' glâ' rë, a. robbing
a house by night, or breaking in
with intent to rob.

Bur gla ries, bûr' glâ' rîz, a. plu.
Bur go ma ster, bûr' gô' mâ-sôôr, a.
one employed in the government
of a city.

Bu ri al, bûr' rê' 'âl, a. the act of
burying, interment, sepulture.

Bur lesque, bûr-lêsk', a. jocular,
tending to raise laughter: a lu-
diculous language: v. a. to turn
to ridicule.

Bur lesqu ing, bûr-lêsk' ing, par.

Bur lesqu ed, bûr-lêsk', pre.

Bur li ness, bûr' lê' nês, a. bulk,
bluster.

Bur ly, bûr' lê, a. big of stature.

Bûrn, v. a. to consume with fire;
to wound with fire: v. n. to be
on fire; to be inflamed with pas-
sion; to act as fire: a. a hurt
caused by fire. [matron.

Bûrn' ing, par. s. state of inflam-

Bur net, bûr' nêt, a. plant.

Bûrn' ing glâss, a. a glass which
collects the rays of the sun.

Burn ing glass es, bûrn' ing' glâs-
sêz, a. plu. [grow bright or glossy.

Bûr' nish, v. a. to polish: v. n. to

Bur nish es, bûr' nish' 'îz, pres. t.

Bûr' nish' ing, par.

Bur nish ed, bûr' nish't, pre.

Bur nish er, bûr' nish' 'îr, s. the
person or tool that burnishes.

Bûrn't, pre. and per. par. of Burn.

Bûrr, s. the lobe or lap of the ear.

Bur rel, bûr' rîl, s. a sort of pear.

Bur row, bûr' rô, s. the hole made
in the ground by conies or rab-
bits: v. n. to mine as conies or
rabbits. [pres. t.

Bur rows, bûr' rôze, a. plu. and

Bur row ing, bûr' rô' ing, par.

Bur row ed, bûr' rôde, pre.

Bur sar, bûr' sâr, s. the treasurer of
a college. [chants meet.

Bûrse, s. an exchange where mer-

Bur ses, bûr' sêz, s. plu.

Bûrst, v. n. to break or fly open; to
break away; to fly asunder: v. a. to
break suddenly, to make a quick
and violent disruption: s. a sud-
den disruption: pre. and per.

Bûrst' ing, par. [par.

Bu ry, bûr' rê, v. a. to inter, to put
into a grave; to conceal, to hide.

Bu ries, bûr' rîz, pres. t.

Bu ry ing, bûr' rê' ing, par.

Bu ri ed, bûr' rîd, pre.

Bûsh, s. a thick shrub.

Bush es, bûsh' 'îz, s. plu.

Bush el, bûsh' 'îl, s. a measure con-
taining eight gallons.

Bush i ness, bûsh' 'ê' nês, s. the
quality of being bushy.

Bush y, bûsh' 'ê, a. thick, full of
small branches. [actively.

Bu si ly, bûz' zê' 'lê, ad. with hurry;

Bu si ness, bûz' nês, s. an employ-
ment, an affair; the subject of
action; serious engagement.

Bûsk, s. a piece of steel or whale-
bone, worn by women to strength-
en their stays.

Bûsk' kîn, s. a kind of half-boot.

Bus kin ed, bûs' kînd, s. dressed in

Busky, bûs' kê, s. woody. [buskins.

Bûss, s. a kiss; a boat for fishing.

Buss es, bûs' 'îz, s. plu.

Bûst, s. a statue representing a
man to his breast. [key.

Bus tard, bûs' târd, s. a wild tur-

Bustle, bûs' 'al, v. n. to be busy, to
stir: s. a tumult, a hurry.

Bus tling, bûs' 'sîng, par.

Bus tled, bûs' 'sîd, pre.

Bus tler, bûs' lûr, s. an active stir-
ing person.

Bu sy, bûz' zê, a. employed; bus-
tling, active; meddling: v. a. to
employ, engage.

Bu si er, bûz' zê' 'îr, a. com.

Bu si est, bûz' zê' 'êst, a. su.

Bu sies, bûz' 'îz, pres. t.

Bu sy ing, bûz' zê' ing, par

Bu si ed, bûz' 'sîd, pre.

Bu sy bod y, bûz' zê' bôd-dê, s. a
meddling, fantastick person.

Bu sy bod ies, bûz' zê' bôd-dîz, s.
plu.

Bût, con. except; yet, neverthe-
less; only, nothing more than;
however. [verb.

(*) Bur is sometimes an ad-
Butch er, bûtsh' 'ôr, s. one that kills
animals to sell their flesh: v. a.
to kill, to murder.

Butch er ing, bûtsh' 'ôr' ing, par.

Butch er ed, bûtsh' 'ôrd, pre.

Butch er ly, bûtsh' 'ôr' 'lê, a. bloody,
barbarous.

Butch er y, bûtsh' 'ôr' 'yê, s. the
trade of a butcher; murder, cru-
elty.

Butch er ies, bûtsh' 'ôr' 'rîz, s. plu.

Bût' end, s. the blunt end of any
thing.

Bu tler, bût' lûr, s. a servant em-
ployed in furnishing the table.

Bût' mânt, s. that part of the arch
which joins it to the upright pier.

Bûtt, s. a mark; one upon whom
the company break their jests; a
vessel containing 126 gallons: v.
a. to strike with the head.

Bût' ing, par.

Bût' téd, pre.

Bu ter, bût' tûr, s. an unctuous
substance made from cream: v.
a. to smear or oil with butter.

Bu ter ing, bût' tûr' ing, par.

Bu ter ed, bût' tûrd, pre.

Bu ter fly, bût' tûr' 'flî, s. a beau-
tiful insect.

Bu ter flies, bût' tûr' 'flîze, s. plu.

Bu ter is, bût' tûr' 'îs, s. a black-
smith's tool.

Bu ter is es, bût' tûr' 'îs-îz, s. plu.

Bu ter milk, bût' tûr' 'mîlk, s. the
whey of churned cream.

Bu ter print, bût' tûr' 'prînt, s. a
piece of carved wood, used to
mark butter.

BYA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, nôve,

CAB

CAF

But ter tooth, bôt' tûr 'tôôth, s. the great broad foretooth.
 But ter wom an, bôt' tûr 'wôm-ân, s. a woman that sells butter.
 But ter y, bôt' tûr 'yé, s. the room where provisions are laid up.
 But ter ies, bôt' tûr 'yîz, s. plu.
 But tock, bôt' tûk, s. the rump, the part near the tail.
 But ton, bôt' tn, s. any knob or ball; the bud of a plant: v. a. to dress, clothe; to fasten with buttons.
 But ton ing, bôt' tn 'ing, par.
 But ton ed, bôt' tnd, pre.
 But ton hole, bôt' tn 'hôle, s. the loop in which the button is caught.
 But tress, bôt' trîs, s. a prop, a support: v. a. to prop. [pres. t.
 But tress es, bôt' trîs 'sîz, s. plu. and
 But tress ing, bôt' trîs 'îng, par.
 But tress ed, bôt' trîst, pre.
 Bux om, bôt' sùm, a. obedient; lively, brisk; wanton.
 Bux om ly, bôt' sùm 'lé, ad. wantonly, amorously.
 Bux om ness, bôt' sùm 'nês, s. wantonness, amoroseness.
 Buy, bl, v. a. to purchase, acquire by paying a price.
 Buys, blze, pres. t.
 Buy ing, bl' îng, par. [purchaser.
 Buy er, bl' ûr, s. he that buys; a Bôze, v. n. to hum, to make a noise like bees; to whisper.
 Buz zes, bôt' zîz, pres. t.
 Bôt' zîng, par.
 Buz zed, bôt' zîd, pre.
 Buz zard, bôt' zârd, s. a species of hawk; a dunce. [perer.
 Buz zer, bôt' zûr, s. a secret whisper.
 By, bl, prep. it notes the agent, cause, instrument, or means beside, noting passage; near to: ad. near, at a small distance: s. something not the direct and immediate object of regard, as by the by. [time.
 By and by, bl' ând-bl', ad. in a short

By-end, bl-ênd, s. a private interest, secret advantage.
 By-law, bl' lâw, s. a private law.
 By-name, bl' nâme, s. a nickname.
 By-path, bl' pâth, s. a private or obscure path.
 By-stand er, bl-stând' ûr, s. a looker on, one unconcerned.
 By-way, bl' wâ, s. a private and obscure way.
 By-word, bl' wûrd, s. a saying, a proverb; a term of reproach.

C

Cab, kâb, s. a Hebrew measure, containing about three pints.
 Ca bal, kâ-bâl, s. the secret science of the Hebrew rabbins; a body of men united in some close design; intrigue: v. n. to form close intrigues.
 Ca bal ling, kâ-bâl' îng, par.
 Ca ball ed, kâ-bâld' pre.
 Cab a list, kâb' â 'lîst, s. one skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.
 Cab a lis tick, kâb-â-lîs' tîk, s. a that has an occult meaning.
 Ca bal ler, kâ-bâl' lûr, s. he that engages in close designs, an intriguer.
 Cab bage, báb' blje, s. a plant: v. a. to steal in cutting clothes.
 Cab ba ges, kâb' blj 'îz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Cab ba ging, kâb' blj 'îng, par.
 Cab ba ged, kâb' bljd, pre.
 Cab in, kâb' ln, s. a small room, or chamber in a ship; a cottage: v. n. to live in a cabin: v. a. to confine in a cabin.
 Cab in ing, kâb' ln 'îng, par.
 Cab in ed, kâb' lnd, pre.: s. a belonging to a cabin.
 Cab in et, kâb' ln 'êt, s. a set of drawers for curiosities; a private

room in which consultations are held.
 Ca ble, kâ' bl, s. the great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.
 Cach ex y, kâk' êk 'yê, s. a distemperature of the humours which hinders nutrition.
 Cach ex ies, kâk' êk 'sîz, s. plu.
 Cack le, kâk' kl, s. the voice of a goose or fowl: v. n. to make a noise as a goose or hen; to laugh, giggle.
 Cack ling, kâk' klîng, par.
 Cack led, kâk' kld, pre.
 Cack ler, kâk' lûr, s. a fowl that cackles, a tattler.
 Cac o chym y, kâk' ô 'kîm-ê, s. a deprivation of the humours from a sound state.
 Ca cu mi nate, kâ-kû' mé 'nâw, v. a. to make sharp or pyramidal.
 Ca cu mi na ting, kâ-kû' mé 'nâ-tîng, par. [pre.
 Ca cumi na ted, kâ-kû' mé 'nâ-têl, [pre.
 Ca dav e rous, kâ-dâv' ê 'rûs, s. having the appearance of a carcass.
 Cad dis, kâd' dîs, s. a kind of tape or riband; a worm or grub.
 Cad dis es, kâd' dîs 'îz, s. plu.
 Cade, kâde, a tame, soft: s. a barrel.
 Ca dence, kâ' dênse, s. fall of the voice; decline; the tone or sound.
 Ca den ces, kâ' dên 'sîz, s. plu.
 Ca dent, kâ' dên't, a. falling down.
 Ca det, kâ-dê't, s. the younger brother; a volunteer. [the Turks.
 Ca di, kâ' dé, s. a magistrate among
 Ca du ce us, kâ-dû' shé 'îs, s. the rod or wand with which mercury is depicted. [dency to fall.
 Ca du ci ty, kâ-dû' sé 'yé, s. ten.
 Ca du ci ties, kâ-dû' sé 'îz, s. plu.
 Cae su ra, sé-zû' râ, s. a figure in poetry. [or garment.
 Caf tan, kâf' tân, s. a Persian vest

CAL

CAL

CAL

nôr, nô—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôl—pônd—âm, rwa.

ig, s. a small barrel or wooden
al, containing four or five
ns.
kâje, s. an enclosure of twigs
ire in which birds are kept;
ace for wild beasts: v. a. to
ose in a cage.
, kâ' jîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
g, kâ' jlog, par.
l, kâ'jd, pre. [sooth.
le, kâ-jôlê, v. a. to flatter,
ing, kâ-jô' lîng, par.
ed, kâ-jôld', pre.
er, kâ-jô' lûr, s. a flatterer.
er y, kâ-jô' lûr 'rê, s. flattery.
er ies, kâ-jô' lûr 'îz, s. plu.
f, kâ' tîf, s. a mean villain, a
cable knave.
kâke, s. a kind of delicate
d: v. n. to harden as dough
ie oven.
g, kâ' kîng, par.
l, kâkt, pre.
bash, kâ' á 'bâsh, s. a spe-
of a large gourd.
ash es, kâ' á 'bâsh-îz, s. plu.
nan co, 'kâl-á-mâng kô, s. a
nd of woollen stuff.
nine, kâ' á 'nîne, s. a kind
ssil bituminous earth.
n i tous, kâ-lâm' é 'ûs, a.
rable, unhappy, wretched.
i i tous ness, kâ-lâm' é 'ûs-
s. misery, distress.
n i ty, kâ-lâm' é 'îz, s. mis-
ue, cause of misery.
i i ties, kâ-lâm' é 'îz, s. plu.
nua, kâ' á 'mûs, s. a sort of
, or sweet scented wood.
h, kâ-lâsh', s. a small open
age of pleasure.
h es, kâ-lâsh' îz, s. plu.
re ous, kâ' kâ-rê 'ûs, a. par-
ng of the nature of calx.
a ted, kâ' shê 'â-têd, a. shod,
d with shoes.
na tion, 'kâl-sê-nâ' shûn, s.
nical pulverization.

Cal cine, kâl-sîne', v. a. to burn to a
calx or substance easily reduced
to powder: v. n. to become a
calx by heat.
Cal ci ning, kâl-sî' nîng, par.
Cal ci ned, kâl-sînd', pre.
Cal cu late, kâl' kû 'lâte, v. a. to
compute, reckon; to adjust.
Cal cu la tîng, kâl' kû 'lâ-tîng, par.
Cal cu la ted, kâl' kû 'lâ-têd, pre.
Cal cu la tion, 'kâl-kû-lâ' shûn, s.
the art of numbering; the result
of arithmetical operation.
Cal cu la tor, kâl' kû 'lâ-tûr, s. a
computer [gritty].
Cal cu lous, kâl' kû 'lûs, a. stony.
Cal drom, kâw' drûn, s. a pot,
boiler, kettle.
Cal e fac tion, 'kâl-ê-fâk' shûn, s.
the act of heating.
Cal e fac tor y, 'kâl-ê-fâk' tûr 'rê, a.
that which heats.
Cal e fy, kâl' é 'fî, v. n. to grow
hot, to be heated.
Cal e fies, kâl' é 'fîze, pres. t.
Cal e fy ing, kâl' é 'fî-îng, par.
Cal e fied, kâl' é 'fîde, pre.
Cal en der, kâl' ên 'dûr, s. a regis-
ter of the year, an almanack.
Cal en der, kâl' ên 'dûr, v. a. to
dress cloth: s. a press in which
clothiers smooth their cloth.
Cal en der ing, kâl' ên 'dûr-îng, par.
Cal en der ed, kâl' ên 'dûrd, pre.
Cal ends, kâl' êndz, s. plu. the first
day of every month among the
Romans.
Cal en ture, kâl' ên 'tshûre, s. a
distemper in hot climates.
Cal f, kâl', s. the young of a cow;
the thick part of the leg.
Cal i ber, kâl' é 'bûr, s. the bore,
diameter of the barrel of a gun.
Cal i co, kâl' é 'kô, s. an Indian
stuff made of cotton; cotton cloth
printed.
Cal i coes, kâl' é 'kôze, s. plu.
Cal id, kâl' id, a. hot, burning.

Ca lid i' ty, kâ-lîd' é 'tê, s. heat.
Ca lif, kâ' lîf, s. a title assumed by
the successors of Mahomet among
the Saracens.
Cal i ga tion, 'kâl-lê-gâ' shûn, s.
darkness, cloudiness.
Ca li gi nous, kâ-lîj' é 'nûs, a. ob-
scure, dim.
Calk, kâwk, v. a. to stop the leaks
of a ship.
Calk ing, kâwk' îng, par.
Calk ed, kâwk', pre.
Calk er, kâwk' ûr, s. one who stops
the leaks of a ship.
Call, kâw' l, v. a. to name; to sum-
mon or invite; to invoke, appeal
to; to make a short visit: s.
a vocal address; a demand; re-
quisition; divine vocation; an
impulse; command, claim; a
nomination; an instrument to
call birds.
Cal ling, kâw' lîng, par.: s. voca-
tion, profession, trade; employ
Call ed, kâwid, pre. [ment.
Cal li pers, kâl' lê 'pûrz, s. plu.
compasses with bowed shanks.
Cal los i ty, kâl-lôs' é 'tê, s. a kind
of swelling without pain.
Cal los i ties, kâl-lôs' é 'îz, s. plu.
Cal lous, kâl' lûs, a. hardened, in-
sensible. [ing feathers.
Cal low, kâl' lô, a. unfledged, want-
Cal lus, kâl' lûs, s. an induration of
the fibres.
Cal lus es, kâl' lûs 'îz, s. plu.
Calm, kâ'm, a. quiet, serene; un-
disturbed: s. serenity, stillness;
repose: v. a. to still, to quiet; to
Calm er, kâ'm' ûr, a. com. [pacify.
Calm est, kâ'm' êst, a. su.
Calm ing, kâ'm' îng, par.
Calm ed, kâmd, pre.
Calm ly, kâ'm' lê, ad. without
storms, violence, or passions,
quietly.
Calm ness, kâ'm' nês, s. tranquillity,
serenity, freedom from passion.

CAM

Cal o mel, kál' ó' mēl, s. mercury six times sublimed.
 Cal o rick, 'kál-ó-rík' k, a. that has the quality of producing heat.
 Cal trop, kál' tróp, s. plu. an instrument made with three spikes.
 Ca lum ni ate, ká-lúm' né' áte, v. a. to slander.
 Ca lum ni a ting, ká-lúm' né' á-tíng, par.
 Ca lum ni a ted, ká-lúm' né' á-téd, s. a malicious and false representation of words or actions. [s. a slanderer.]
 Ca lum ni a tor, ká-lúm' né' á-túr, s. a slanderous, falsely reproachful.
 Cal um ny, kál' úm' 'né, s. slander, false charge.
 Cal um nies, kál' úm' 'niz, s. plu.
 Calve, káv, v. n. to bring forth a calf.
 Calves, kávs, pres. t.: a plu. of Calf.
 Calv ing, ká'v' íng, par.
 Calv ed, ká'vd, pre.
 Calx, kálks, s. any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.
 Calx es, kálks' íz, s. plu.
 Cam ber, kám' búr, s. a piece of timber cut archwise. [fine linen.]
 Cam brick, kám' brík, s. a kind of Came, káme, pre. of Come.
 Cam el, kám' él, s. a beast of burden.
 Cam era Oh scu ra, kám' é' 'rá-óbskú' rá, s. an optical machine used in a darkened chamber.
 Cam era ted, kám' ér' á-téd, a. arched. [a vaulting or arching.]
 Cam ert ion, 'kám-ér-á' shún, s.
 Cam let, kám' lét, s. a kind of stuff made with wool and silk. *
 Cam mock, kám' mók, s. an herb.
 Camp, kámp, s. the order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field: v. n. to lodge in tents.
 Camp ing, kámp' íng, par.
 Camp ed, kámp't, pre.

CAN

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve.

Can paigu, kám-pá'ne', s. a large, open, level tract of ground: the time an army keeps the field.
 Cam pes tral, kám-pés' trál, s. growing in fields.
 Cam phire, kám' flr, s. a kind of resin. [pregnated with camphire.]
 Cam pho rate, kám' fô' 'râte, s. an-Can, kán, s. a cup: v. n. defective, to be able, to have power. [ple.]
 Ca naille, ká-nâ'le', s. the lowest people.
 Ca nal, ká-nál', s. a basin, or course of water made by art: a passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.
 Ca na ry, ká-ná' ré, s. a wine brought from the Canaries.
 Ca na ries, ká-ná' ríz, s. plu.
 Ca na ry-bird, ká-ná' ré' búrd, s. an excellent singing bird.
 Can cel, kán' sll, v. a. to cross a writing; to efface, obliterate.
 Can cel ling, kán' sll' íng, par.
 Can cel led, kán' sll'd, pre.
 Can cel la tion, 'kán-sél-lá' shún, s. an expunging or wiping out of an instrument.
 Can cer, kán' súr, s. a crab-fish; the sign of the summer solstice; a virulent sore. [become a cancer.]
 Can cer ate, kán' sér' áte, v. n. to
 Can cer a ting, kán' sér' á-tíng, par.
 Can cer a ted, kán' sér' á-téd, pre.
 Can cer ous, kán' súr' ús, a. having the virulence of a cancer.
 Can crine, káng' krín, a. having the qualities of a crab.
 Can dent, kán' dént, a. hot.
 Can did, kán' díd, a. white; fair, open, ingenuous.
 Can di date, kán' dé' 'dâte, s. a competitor, one that solicits advancement. [ingenuously.]
 Can did ly, kán' díd' 'lê, ad. fairly.
 Can did ness, kán' díd' 'nês, s. ingenuousness, openness of temper.
 Can di fy, kán' dé' 'fí, v. a. to make white.

CAN

Can di fies, kán' dé' 'fíze, pres. t.
 Can di fy ing, kán' dé' 'fí-íng, par.
 Can di fied, kán' dé' 'fíde, pre.
 Can die, kán' dí, s. a wick of flax or cotton, surrounded by wax or tallow. [light of a candle.]
 Can die light, kán' dí' 'líte, s. the
 Can die mas, kán' dí' 'mús, s. the feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin.
 Can die stick, kán' dí' 'stík, s. the instrument that holds a candle.
 Can dour, kán' dúr, s. sweetness of temper, purity of mind, ingenuousness.
 Can dy, kán' dé, v. a. to conserve with sugar: v. n. to grow con-Can dies, kán' díze, pres. t. [gealed.]
 Can dy ing, kán' dé' 'íng, par.
 Can di ed, kán' díd, pre.
 Cane, kâne, s. a kind of strong reed; the plant which yields the sugar; a lance; a reed; a walking stick: v. a. to beat with a cane or stick.
 Ca ning, ká' níng, par.
 Ca ned, kánd, pre.
 Ca nic u lar, ká-ník' ú' 'lâr, a. be-Can long to the dog-star.
 Ca nine, ká-níne', a. having the properties of a dog.
 Can is ter, kán' ís' 'túr, s. a small basket; a small vessel in which any thing is laid up.
 Cank er, kángk' úr, s. an eating or corroding humour; corrosion; a disease in trees: v. n. to grow corrupt: v. a. to corrupt, cor-Can rode to infect.
 Cank er ing, kángk' úr' 'íng, par.
 Cank er ed, kángk' úrd, pre.
 Can ni bal, kán' né' 'bál, s. a man-eater.
 Can ni bal ism, kán' né' 'bál-ízm, s. the manners of a cannibal.
 Can non, kán' nún, s. a gun larger than can be managed by a hand.
 Can non ade, 'kán-nún-nâde', v. a.

CAN

CAP

CAP

nór, nót—túbe, túb, búll—bíl—pónd—đán, vniá

to attack or batter with cannon.
 Can non a d'ing, 'kán-nún-ná' d'ing, par. [pre.
 Can non a ded, 'kán-nún-ná' d'ed, [pre.
 Can non ier, 'kán-nún-néer', s. the engineer that manages the cannon.
 Can not, kán' nót, of Can and Not.
 Ca noe, kán-nó', s. a boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow vessel.
 Can on, kán' nún, s. a rule, a law; the books of Holy Scripture; a dignitary in a cathedral; a sort of large printing letter.
 Can on ess, kán' ún 'és, s. a woman living like a canon.
 Can on ess es, kán' ún 'és-lz, s. plu.
 Ca non i cal, ká-nón' é 'kál, a spiritual, ecclesiastical.
 Ca non i cal ly, ká-nón' é 'kál-lé, ad. in a manner agreeable to the canon.
 Can on ist, kán' nún 'ist, s. a professor of the canon law.
 Can o ni za tion, 'kán-ò-né-zá' shún, s. the act of declaring a saint.
 Can ó nize, kán' ó 'nize, v. a. to declare any one a saint.
 Can o ni zes, kán' ó 'ni-ziz, pres. t.
 Can o ni zing, kán' ó 'ni-zing, par.
 Can o ni zed, kán' ó 'nizd, pre.
 Can on ry, kán' ún 'ré, s. an ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral.
 Can on ries, kán' ún 'riz, s. plu.
 Can o py, kán' ó 'pé, s. a covering spread over the head: v. a. to cover with a canopy. [pres. t.
 Can o pies, kán' ó 'piz, s. plu. and
 Can o py ing, kán' ó 'pé-ing, par.
 Can o pi ed, kán' ó 'pid, pre.: a. covered with a canopy.
 Ca no rous, ká-nó' rús, a. musical, tuneful.
 Cant, kánt, s. a corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds; a form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men; a

whining pretension to goodness: v. n. to talk in the jargon of particular professions; to speak with a particular tone: v. a. to toss or fling away.

Cant ing, kánt' ing, par.

Cant ed, kánt' éd, pre.

Can ta ta, kán-tá' tá, s. a song.

Can ter, kán' tūr, s. a hypocrite; a short gallop.

Can thár i des, kán-thár' é 'dész, s. plu. Spanish flies, used to raise blisters. [of Solomon.

Can ti cle, kán' tò 'kl, s. the song

Cant let, kánt' lét, s. a piece, a fragment. [of a poem.

Can to, kán' tò, s. a book or section

Can tos, kán' tòze, s. plu.

Can ton, kán' tūn, s. a small division of land; a small clan: v. a. to divide into little parts.

Can ton ing, kán' tūn 'ing, par.

Can ton ed, kán' tūnd, pre.

Can vass, kán' vás, s. a kind of cloth woven for several uses;

solicitation upon an election: v. a. to sift, examine; to debate, controvert: v. n. to solicit.

Can vas ses, kán' vás 'siz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Can vas sing, kán' vás 'sing, par.

Can vass ed, kán' vást, pre. [song

Can zo net, 'kán-zò-nét', s. a little

Cap, káp, s. the garment that covers the head: v. a. to cover on

Cap ping, káp' ping, par. [the top.

Cap ped, kápt, pre. [head to foot.

Cap a pie, 'káp-á-péé', ad. from

Ca pa bil i ty, 'ká-pá-bíl' lé 'té, s. capacity. [s. plu.

Ca pa bil i ties, 'ká-pá-bíl' lé 'tiz,

Ca pa ble, ká' pá 'bl, a. intelligent, able to understand; susceptible; qualified; capacious.

Ca pa ble ness, ká' pá 'bl-nés, s. the quality or state of being capable.

Ca pa cious, ká-pá' shús, a. wide,

large; extensive, equal to great design.

Ca pa cious ness, ká-pá' shús 'nés, s. the power of holding, largeness.

Ca pa ci tate, ká-pás' sé 'táte, v. a. to enable, qualify.

Ca pa ci ta ting, ká-pás' sé 'tá-ting, par. [pre.

Ca pa ci ta ted, ká-pás' sé 'tá-téd,

Ca pa ci ty, ká-pás' sé 'té, s. power, ability; room, space; character.

Ca pa ci ties, ká-pás' sé 'tiz, s. plu.

Ca par i son, ká-pár' é 'sún, s. a sort of cover for a horse: v. a. to dress pompously. [par.

Ca par i son ing, ká-pár' é 'sún-ing,

Ca par i son ed, ká-pár' é 'súnd, pre.

Cape, kápe, s. headland, promontory; the neck-piece of a cloak or coat.

Ca per, ká' púr, s. a leap or jump; an acid pickle: v. n. to dance,

to skip for merriment.

Ca per ing, ká' púr 'ing, par.

Ca per ed, ká' púrd, pre. [execution.

Ca pi as, ká' pé 'ás, s. a writ of ex-

Ca pi as es, ká' pé 'ás-lz, s. plu.

Cap il laire, 'káp-píl-láre', s. sirup of maidenhair.

Cap il la ry, káp' il 'lá-ré, a. resembling hairs, small, minute.

Cap i tal, káp' é 'tál, a. relating to the head; criminal in the highest degree; that which affects

life; chief, principal; large: s. the upper part of a pillar; the

chief city of a nation; the principal or original stock of a trading company.

Cap i tal ly, káp' é 'tál-lé, ad. in a capital manner.

Cap i ta tion, 'káp-é-tá' shún, s. numeration by heads.

Ca pit u late, ká-pítsh' ú 'láte, v. n. to draw up anything in heads or

articles; to yield on certain stipulations.

CAP

CAR

CAR

Fate, fâ, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—plue, plu—nô, môre,

Ca pit u la sing, kâ-pîsh' ù 'lâ-tîng, par. [pre-
 Ca pit u la ted, kâ-pîsh' ù 'lâ-têd, [pre-
 Ca pit u la tion, kâ 'pîsh' ù 'lâ-
 shûn, s. stipulation, terms, con-
 ditions. [whim-
 Ca price, kâ-prêss', a freak, fancy,
 Ca pri ces, kâ-prêd' sîz, s. plu.
 Ca pricious, kâ-prîsh' ùs, a. whim-
 sical, fanciful. [whimsically.
 Ca pri cious ly, kâ-prîsh' ùs 'lê, ad.
 Ca pri cious ness, kâ-prîsh' ùs 'nês,
 s. humour.
 Cap ri corn, kâp' rê 'kôrn, s. one of
 the signs of the zodiac, the win-
 ter solstice.
 Cap stan, kâp' stân, s. a cylinder
 with levers to wind up any great
 weight.
 Cap su lar, kâp' shû 'lâr, a. hollow
 like a chest.
 Cap su la ted, kâp' shû 'lâ-têd, a.
 enclosed, or in a box.
 Cap tain, kâp' tîn, s. the command-
 er of a company in a regiment;
 the chief commander of a ship.
 Cap tain ship, kâp' tîn 'shîp, s. the
 rank or post of a captain.
 Cap ta tion, kâp' tâ 'shûn, s. the
 practice of catching favour.
 Cap tion, kâp' shûn, s. the act of
 taking any person.
 Cap tious, kâp' shûs, a. given to
 cavils, insidious, insinuating.
 Cap tious ly, kâp' shûs 'lê, ad. with
 an inclination to object.
 Cap tious ness, kâp' shûs 'nês, s.
 inclination to object; peevishness.
 Cap ti vate, kâp' té 'vâte, v. a. to
 take prisoner, bring into bond-
 age; to charm, subdue.
 Cap ti va ting, kâp' té 'vâ-tîng, par.
 Cap ti va ted, kâp' té 'vâ-têd, pre.
 Cap ti va tion, kâp' té 'vâ 'shûn, a.
 the act of taking one captive.
 Cap tive, kâp' tîv, s. one taken in
 war; one charmed by beauty;
 a. made prisoner in war.

Cap tiv i ty, kâp' tîv' é 'lê, s. bond-
 age; slavery.
 Cap tor, kâp' tûr, s. he that takes
 a prisoner or a prize.
 Cap ture, kâp' tshûr, s. the act of
 taking any thing; a prize.
 Cap u chin, kâp' ù 'shêen', s. a
 cloak and hood, made in imita-
 tion of the dress of capuchin
 monks. [den; chariot of war.
 Car, kâr, s. a small carriage of bur-
 den.
 Car ack, kâr' rāk, s. a large ship of
 burden; a galleon. [grains.
 Car at, kâr' ât, s. a weight of four
 Car a van, kâr' â 'vân, s. a troop or
 body of merchants or pilgrims.
 Car a van za ry, kâr-â-vân 'sâ 'rê,
 s. a house for the reception of
 travellers. [rîz, s. plu.
 Car a van sa ries, kâr-â-vân 'sâ-
 Car a way, kâr' â 'wâ, s. a plant.
 Car bine, kâr-bîne', s. a sort of
 small firearms. [horseman.
 Car bi nier, kâr-bê-nêr', s. a light
 Car bun cle, kâr' būngk' 'kl, s. a
 jewel shining in the dark; a red
 spot or pimple.
 Car bun cled, kâr' būngk' 'kl'd, a.
 set with carbuncles; spotted.
 Car cass, kâr' kâs, s. a dead body
 of an animal; the main parts
 without completion or ornament;
 a kind of bomb.
 Car cass es, kâr' kâs 'îz, s. plu.
 Card, kârd, s. a paper painted with
 figures, used in games; the in-
 strument with which wool is
 combed; v. a. to comb wool.
 Card ing, kârd' îng, par.
 Card ed, kârd' êd, pre. [wool.
 Card er, kârd' ûr, s. one that cards
 Car di ack, kâr' dé 'āk, a. cordial,
 invigorating.
 Car di nal, kâr' dé 'nâl, a. princi-
 pal, chief; s. one of the chief
 governors of the (Romish)
 church.
 Care, kâre, s. solicitude, anxiety,

concern; caution; regard, charge
 v. n. to be anxious or solicitous
 to be inclined; to be affected
 Ca ring, kâ' rîng, par. [with
 Ca red, kârd, pre. [up leaps
 Ca reen, kâ-rêen', v. a. to talk, stop
 Ca reen ing, kâ-rêen' îng, par.
 Ca reen ed, kâ-rêend', pre.
 Ca reer, kâ-rêér', s. a course, race;
 full speed; course of action; v.
 n. to run with a swift motion.
 Ca reer ing, kâ-rêér' îng, par.
 Ca reer ed, kâ-rêérd', pre.
 Care ful, kâre' fûl, s. a. anxious, sol-
 citous; provident, cautious;
 watchful. [fully, watchfully
 Care ful ly, kâre' fûl 'lê, ad. heed-
 Care ful ness, kâre' fûl 'nês, a. vigil-
 ance, caution.
 Care less, kâre' lês, a. without
 care, unconcerned, negligent,
 heedless, unmindful.
 Care less ly, kâre' lês 'lê, ad. negh-
 gently, heedlessly.
 Care less ness, kâre' lês 'nês, s.
 heedlessness, inattention.
 Ca res, kâ-rê's, v. a. to endear,
 fondle; s. an act of endearment.
 Ca res ses, kâ-rê's sîz, pres. t. and
 s. plu.
 Ca res sing, kâ-rê's îng, par.
 Ca res ed, kâ-rêst', pre.
 Ca ret, kâ' rêt, s. a note which
 shows where something interlined
 should be read, as [^].
 Car go, kâr' gô, s. the lading of a
 Car goes, kâr' gôze, s. plu. [shîp.
 Car ic a ture, kâr-îk-â-tshûr', s.
 exaggerated character, which is
 redundant in some of its parts
 and defective in others.
 Ca ri es, kâr' ê's 'îz, s. rottenness.
 Ca ri ous, kâr' ê 'ûs, a. rotten.
 Car le, kâr'l, s. a rude, brutal man;
 a churl.
 Car man, kâr' mân, s. a man who
 drives a car, or cart.
 Car me, kâr' mé 'lîte, s. a sort

CAR

CAR

CAS

nôr, nô-t—tûb, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôund—âm, raia.

of pear; one of the order of White Friars.	Car pen try, kâr pên 'tré, s. the trade of a carpenter.	Car touch es, kâr-tôôtsh 'iz, s. plu.
Car min a tive, kâr-min' á 'tív, s. something that dispels wind and promotes insensible perspiration: a. belonging to carminatives.	Car pet, kâr plt, s. a covering of various colours, generally for a floor: v. a. to spread with carpets.	Car tridge, kâr tridje, s. a case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder.
Car mine, kâr-mîné, s. a powder of a bright red or crimson colour.	Car pet ing, kâr plt 'îng, par.	Car tridg es, kâr tridj 'îz, s. plu.
Car niage, kâr nîje, s. a slaughter, havock. [lecherous.	Car pet ed, kâr plt 'êd, pre.	Car rut, kâr 'rût, s. the track made by a cart-wheel. [of carts.
Car nal, kâr nâl, a. fleshly, lustful.	Car riage, kâr rîje, s. the act of carrying or transporting; vehicle; behaviour, conduct.	Car twright, kâr' rîte, s. a maker
Car nal i ty, kâr-nâl' lê 'tê, s. fleshly lust; grossness of mind. [plu.	Car ri er, kâr' rê 'ûr, s. one who carries; a messenger.	Car ve, kâr'v, v. a. to cut wood, or stone; to cut meat at the table: v. n. to exercise the trade of a sculptor. [ture, figures carved.
Car nal i ties, kâr-nâl' lê 'tîz, s.	Car ri on, kâr' rê 'ân, s. the carcass of something not proper for food; corrupted flesh.	Car ving, kâr' vîng, par.: s. sculp-
Car nal ly, kâr nâl 'lê, ad. accord-	Car rot, kâr 'rût, s. a garden root.	Car ved, kâr'vd, pre.
ing to the flesh, not spiritually.	Car rot y, kâr 'rût 'ê, a. red-haired.	Car ver, kâr' vôr, s. a sculptor; he that cuts up meat at the table.
Car na tion, kâr-nâ' shûn, s. the natural flesh colour.	Car ry, kâr' rê, v. a. to bear; to convey; to behave, conduct; to	Cas cade, kâs-kâdê', s. a cataract, a water-fall.
Car nel ion, kâr-nêlé' yûn, s. a pre-	Car ries, kâr' rîz, pres. t. [import.	Case, kâse, s. a covering, a box, a sheath; state of things; contin-
cious stone.	Car ry ing, kâr' rê 'îng, par.	gence; the variation of nouns: v. a. to put in a case or cover; to strip off the covering.
Car ne ous, kâr' nè 'ûs, a. fleshy.	Car ri ed, kâr' rid, pre.	Ca ses, kâ' shz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Car ni val, kâr' nè 'vâl, s. the feast held in Roman Catholic coun-	Cart, kârt, s. a wheel-carriage with two wheels, used commonly for	Ca sing, kâ' sîng, par.
tries before Lent. [flesh-eating.	luggage: v. a. to expose in a cart: v. n. to use carts for car-	Ca sed, kâste, pre.
Car nos i ty, kâr-nôs' é 'tê, s. fleshy excrescence.	riage.	Case har den, kâse' hâr 'dn, v. a.
Car nos i ties, kâr-nôs' é 'tîz, s. plu.	Cart ing, kârt' îng, par.	to harden on the outside. [par.
Car ol, kâr rôl, s. a song of joy and exultation, or of devotion: v. n. to sing, warble: v. a. to praise, celebrate.	Cart ed, kârt' êd, pre.	Case bar den ing, kâse' hâr 'dn-îng,
Car ol ling, kâr rôl 'îng, par.	Carte-blanc he, kârt-blâns h', s. a blank paper, to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.	Case har den ed, kâse' hâr 'dnd, pre.
Car oil ed, kâr rôld, pre.	Car tel, kâr-têl', s. a writing contain-	Case knife, kâse' nîfe, s. a large kitchen knife.
Ca rou sal, kâ-rôû' zâl, s. a festival.	ing stipulations.	Case knives, kâse' nîvz, s. plu.
Ca rouse, kâ-rôûze', v. n. to drink, to quaff.	Cart er, kârt' ûr, s. the man who drives a cart.	Case ment, kâse' mên't, s. a window opening upon hinges.
Ca rous es, kâ-rôûz' iz, pres. t.	Car ti lage, kâr' tê 'lje, s. a smooth and solid body, softer than a bone.	Cash, kâsh, a money, ready money.
Ca rous ing, kâ-rôûz' îng, par.	Car ti la ges, kâr' tê 'lj-îz, s. plu.	Ca shier, kâ-shêér', s. he that has charge of, or is intrusted with the money: v. a. to discard, dismiss from a post.
Ca rous ed, kâ-rôûz'd, pre.	Car ti la gi nous, kâr-tê-lâj' é 'nûs, s. consisting of cartilages.	Ca shier ing, kâ-shêér' îng, par.
Ca rous er, kâ-rôûz' ûr, s. a drinker, a toper. [sure, to cavil.	Car toon, kâr-tôôn', s. a painting or drawing upon large paper.	Ca shier ed, kâ-shêér'd, pre.
Carp, kârp, s. a fish: v. n. to cen-	Car touch, kâr-tôôtsh', s. a case of wood for holding balls.	Cask, kâsk, s. a barrel, or wooden vessel. [chest for jewels.
sur, kârp' îng, par.: s. a cap-		Cask et, kâsk' it, s. a small box or Casque, kâsk, s. a helmet, armour for the head. [armour.
tious, censorious.		Cas sate, kâs' sâte, v. a. to vacate.
Carp ed, kârp't, pre.		
Car pen ter, kâr pên 'tr, s. an ar-		
tificer in wood.		

CAS

CAT

CAT

Fâie, fâr, fâll, fât--mê, mêt--phie, phn--nô, môve,

Cas'm ting, kâs' sâ' ting, par.
 Cas'sa ted, kâs' sâ' t'ed, pre.
 Cas si a, kâzh' shâ' 'a, s. a sweet
 spice mentioned by Moses. [ment.
 Cas sock, kâs' sâk, s. a close gar-
 Cast, kâst, v. a. to throw with the
 hand; to shed; to moult; to lay
 aside; to compute, reckon, calcu-
 late; to make to preponderate; to
 model, to form; to direct the eye:
 v. n. to contrive, turn the thoughts
 to; to admit of a form by casting
 or melting; to warp: s. the act of
 casting or throwing, a throw; mo-
 tion of the eye; a mould, form;
 outward appearance; a shade;
 manner, air, mien: pre. and per.
 Cast ing, kâst' ing, par. [par.
 Cas ta net, kâs' tâ' n'et, s. small
 shells of ivory, or hard wood.
 Cast a way, kâst' 'a' wâ, s. a person
 lost or abandoned.
 Cast a ways, kâst' 'a' wâze, s. plu.
 Cast er, kâst' 'ur, s. one who casts;
 a calculator.
 Cas ti gate, kâs' t'ê' gâte, v. a. to
 chastise; to punish, chasten.
 Cas ti ga ting, kâs' t'ê' gâ' ting, par.
 Cas ti ga ted, kâs' t'ê' gâ' t'ed, pre.
 Cas ti ga tion, kâs' t'ê' gâ' shûn, s.
 punishment, correction.
 Cas ti ga tor y, kâs' t'ê' gâ' t'ur' yê, a.
 punitive.
 Cas tle, kâs' 'al, s. a house fortified.
 Cast or, kâst' 'ur, s. a beaver.
 Cas trate, kâs' trâte, v. a. to geld.
 Cas tra ting, kâs' trâ' ting, par.
 Cas tra ted, kâs' trâ' t'ed, pre.
 Cas tra tion, kâs' trâ' shûn, s. the
 act of gelding.
 Cas u al, kâzh' 'û' 'al, a. accidental,
 arising from chance.
 Cas u al ly, kâzh' 'û' 'al-lê, ad. acci-
 dentally, without design.
 Cas u al ty, kâzh' 'û' 'al-tê, a. acci-
 dent, a thing happening by chance.
 Cas u al ties, kâzh' 'û' 'al-tis, a. plu.
 Cas u ist, kâzh' 'û' 'ist, s. one that

studies and settles cases of con-
 science.
 Cas u ist cal, kâzh' 'û' 'is-tê, a.
 relating to cases of conscience.
 Cas u is try, kâzh' 'û' 'is-trê, s. the
 science of a casuist.
 Cas u is tries, kâzh' 'û' 'is-triz, s. plu.
 Cat, kât, s. a domestick animal; a
 sort of ship.
 Cat a chres ti cal, 'kât-â' krê's' t'ê-
 'kâl, a. forced, far-fetched.
 Cat a clysm, kât' 'â' k'izm, s. a
 deluge, an inundation.
 Cat a combs, kât' 'â' kômz, s. plu.
 subterraneous cavities for the
 burial of the dead.
 Cat a logue, kât' 'â' lôg, s. an enu-
 meration of particulars; a list.
 Cat a plasm, kât' 'â' plâzm, s. a
 poulitice.
 Cat a ract, kât' 'â' râkt, s. a fall of
 water, a cascade; a disease in
 the eyes.
 Ca tar rh, kâ' târ' râl, a. relating
 to the catarrh.
 Ca tas tro phe, kâ' tât' trô' yê, s. a
 final event, generally unhappy.
 Cat cal, kât' kâll, s. a squeaking
 instrument.
 Catch, kâtsh, v. a. to lay hold on
 with the hand; to seize any
 thing; to stop, interrupt fall-
 ing; to insnare, entangle, charm:
 v. n. to be contagious, spread in-
 fection: s. seizure, the act of
 seizing; a song sung in succe-
 sion; an advantage taken; the
 thing caught, profit; a taint; any
 thing that catches.
 Catch es, kâtsh' 'iz, pres. t. and s.
 Catch ing, kâtsh' 'ing, par. [plu.
 Catch poll, kâtsh' pôle, s. a ser-
 geant, a bumbailiff.
 Catch word, kâtsh' wûrd, s. the
 word at the corner of the page

under the last line, which is re-
 peated at the top of the next page.
 Cat e chet ical, 'kât-ê' kêt' 'ê' kâl,
 consisting of questions and an-
 swers.
 Cat e chet ical ly, 'kât-ê' kêt' 'ê' kâl-
 lê, ad. in the way of questions
 and answers.
 Cat e chise, kât' 'ê' k'elze, v. a. to
 instruct by asking questions; to
 interrogate.
 Cat e chi ses, kât' 'ê' k'el-ziz, pres. t.
 Cat e chi sing, kât' 'ê' k'el-zing, par.
 Cat e chi sed, kât' 'ê' k'elzd, pre.
 Cat e chi ser, kât' 'ê' k'el-zûr, s. one
 who catechises.
 Cat e chism, kât' 'ê' k'izm, s. a form
 of instruction by means of ques-
 tions and answers concerning re-
 ligion.
 Cat e chist, kât' 'ê' k'ist, s. one whose
 charge is to question the unin-
 structed concerning religion.
 Cat e chu men, 'kât-ê' kû' mên, s.
 one who is yet in the rudiments
 of Christianity.
 Cat e gor i cal, 'kât-ê' gôr' 'ê' kâl, a
 absolute, positive.
 Cat e gor i cal ly, 'kât-ê' gôr' 'ê' kâl-
 lê, ad. positively, expressly.
 Cat e gor y, kât' 'ê' gôr-rê, s. a class
 an order of ideas.
 Cat e gor ies, kât' 'ê' gôr-riz, s. plu.
 Cat e na ri an, 'kât-ê' nâ' rê' 'ân, a
 relating to a chain.
 Cat e na tion, 'kât-ê' nâ' shûn, s.
 link, regular connexion.
 Ca ter, kâ' tûr, v. n. to provide food
 buy in victuals: s. the four oi-
 cards and dice.
 Ca ter ing, kâ' tûr' 'ing, par.
 Ca ter ed, kâ' tûr' 'ed, pre.
 Ca ter er, kâ' tûr' 'ur, s. a purveyor.
 Ca ter ess, kâ' tûr' 'es, s. a woman
 employed to provide victuals.
 Ca ter ess es, kâ' tûr' 'es-iz, s. plu.
 Ca ter pil lar, kât' 'ur' p'îl-lâr, s. a
 worm; a plant.

CAU

CAV

CED

nôt, nôt—tùbê, tùb, bôll—ôll—pôund—shin, rma.

Cat er waul, kát' òr' wáwl, v. n. to make a noise as cats. [par.]

Cat er waul ing, kát' òr' wáwl-ing, Cat er waul ed, kát' òr' wáwl-d, pre. Cates, kátes, s. plu. viands, food.

Cat gut, kát' gút, s. a kind' of cord or gut of which fiddlestrings are made; a kind of canvass for ladies' work. [tive.]

Ca thar tick, ká-thár' tlik, a. purga- Ca the dral, ká-thé' drál, s. the head church of a diocese: a. episcopop, containing the see of the bishop.

Ca thol i cism, ká-thól' é' shzm, s. adherence to the Catholic church.

Cath o lick, kát'h' ó' llik, s. a universal organ. [universal medicine.]

Ca thol i con, ká-thól' é' kón, s. a Cat mint, kát' mlnt, s. a plant.

Cat op tri cal, kát-óp' tré' kál, s. relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

Cat op tricks, kát-óp' trlks, s. plu. that part of optics which treats of vision by reflection.

Cat sup, kátah' òp, s. a kind of pickle. [ture, not wild.]

Cat tle, kát' tll, s. plu. beasts of pasture, káwl dl, s. a mixture of wine and other ingredients.

Cau f, káwf, s. a chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.

Caught, káwt, pre. and per. par. of Catch.

Cauk, káwk, s. a coarse spar.

Caul, káwl, s. a thin membrane or integument enclosing or covering the bowels; any kind of small net; the hinder part of a woman's cap. [species of cabbage.]

Caul i flow er, kól' lé' flôw-òr, s. a Cau sa ble, káw' zál' bl, s. a. that may be caused. [causes.]

Cau sal, káw' zál, s. relating to Cau sa tion, káw-zá' shún, s. the act or power of causing.

Cau sa tive, káw' zál' tiv, s. that

expresses a cause or reason.

Cause, káwz, s. that produces or effects any thing; a reason, motive; subject of litigation; party: v. a. to effect as an agent.

Caus es, káwz' lz, s. plu. and pres. t. Caus ing, káwz' lng, par.

Caus ed, káwzd, pre.

Cause less, káwz' lés, a. without just ground or motive.

Cause less ly, káwz'-lész' lé, ad. without cause or reason.

Cause way, káwz' wá, s. a way raised and paved above the rest of the ground.

Cause ways, káwz' wáze, s. plu.

Caus tick, káws' tlik, s. a burning application: a. hot, burning.

Cau te lous, káw' té' lús, s. a. cautious, wily, cunning.

Cau te lous ly, káw' té' lús-lé, ad. cunningly, cautiously.

Cau ter i za tion, káw-túr-é-zá' shún, s. the act of burning with hot irons.

Cau ter ize, káw' túr' yze, v. a. to burn with the cautery.

Cau ter i zes, káw' túr' y-zlz, pres. t.

Cau ter i zing, káw' túr' y-zing, par.

Cau ter i zed, káw' túr' yzd, pre.

Cau ter y, káw' túr' ré, s. an iron for burning: a caustick medicine.

Cau ter ies, káw' túr' ylz, s. plu.

Cau tion, káw' shún, s. a. prudence, foresight; warning: v. a. to warn, give notice of a danger.

Cau tion ing, káw' shún' lng, par.

Cau tion ed, káw' shúnd, pre.

Cau tion a ry, káw' shún' á-ré, a. given as a pledge, or in security.

Cau tious, káw' shús, a. wary, watchful.

Cau tious ly, káw' shús' lé, ad. in a wary, or cautious manner.

Cau tious ness, káw' shús' nész, s. watchfulness, vigilance, circumspection. [cession on horseback.]

Cav al cade, káw-ál-káde, s. a pro-

Cav a liar, káw-á-léér, s. a horseman, a knight; a gay, sprightly military man: a. gay, sprightly, warlike; generous, brave; haughty.

Cav a liar ly, káw-á-léér' lé, ad. disdainfully, haughtily.

Cav al ry, káw' ál' ré, s. plu. horse troops. [any hollow place.]

Cave, káve, s. a cavern, a den; Ca ve at, ká' vé' át, s. an intimation given to an ordinary judge, notifying him to beware how he acts; a warning. [in the ground.]

Cav ern, káw' òrn, s. a hollow place

Cav ern ed, káw' òrnd, a. full of caverns, hollow. [surgeon salted.]

Ca viare, ká-véér', s. the eggs of a

Cav il, káw' ll, v. n. to raise cap- tious and frivolous objections: s. a false or frivolous objection.

Cav il ling, káw' ll' lng, par.

Cav ill ed, káw' ll-d, pre.

Cav il ler, káw' ll' lúr, s. a captious disputant. [a hollow.]

Cav i ty, káw' é' té, s. hollowiness;

Cav i ties, káw' é' tiz, s. plu.

Caw, káw, v. n. to cry as the rook, Caws, káwz, pres. t. [or crow.]

Caw ing, káw' lng, par.

Caw ed, káwd, pre.

Cease, séése, v. n. to leave off, to stop, give over; to be extinct: v. a. to put a stop to.

Ceas es, séész' lz, pres. t.

Ceas ing, séész' lng, par.

Ceas ed, séést, pre.

Cease less, sééész' lész, a. incessant, perpetual, continual.

Ce ci ty, sész' sé' té, s. blindness, privation of sight.

Ce dar, sé' dár, s. a tree.

Cede, sééd, v. a. to yield, resign, give up to another.

Ce ding, sé' dng, par.

Ce ded, sé' déd, pre.

Ce drine, sé' drín, s. a belonging to the cedar tree.

CEM

CEN

CER

Fâte, fât, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, plu—nô, nôve,

Ceil, sêl, v. a. to cover the inner roof of a building. [ner roof]

Ceil ing, sêl' ing, par. : s. the in-Ceil ed, sêl'd, pre.

Cel an dine, sêl' an' d'ine, s. a plant.
Cel e brate, sêl' é 'brâte, v. a. to praise, commend; to distinguish by solemn rites.Cel e bra ting, sêl' é 'brâ-t'ing, par.
Cel e bra ted, sêl' é 'brâ-têd, pre

Cel e bra tion, sêl-é-brâ' shùn, s. solemn performance; praise, memorial. [famous, renowned]

Ce le bri ous, sé-lé' bré 'ûs, a. Ce le bri ous ly, sé-lé' bré 'ûs-lé, ad. in a famous manner.

Ce leb ri ty, sé-lé' bré 'ûs, a. cele- bration, fame.

Ce leb ri ties, sé-lé' bré 'ûs, s. plu. Ce ler i ty, sé-lér' é 'ûs, s. swift-

ness, speed, velocity. [parsley.
Cel er y, sêl' ér 'ûs, s. a species of
Cel er ies, sêl' ér 'ûs, s. plu.

Ce les tial, sé-lés' tshâl, a. heaven-ly : s. an inhabitant of heaven.

Ce les tial ly, sé-lés' tshâl 'lé, ad. in a heavenly manner. [life]

Cel i ba cy, sêl' é 'bâ-sé, s. single
Cel i ba cies, sêl' é 'bâ-siz, s. plu.

Cell, sêl, s. a small cavity or hollow place; a small hut, cave, or little habitation of a religious person; a small and close apartment in a prison.

Cell ar, sêl' lûr, s. a place under ground, or a ground-room where stores are deposited, or liquors kept.

Cel lar age, sêl' lûr 'ûs, s. the part of the building which makes the cellars. [of little cells or cavities]

Cel lu lar, sêl' lû 'ûs, a. consisting

Cem ent, sêm' mêt, s. the mat-ter with which two bodies are made to cohere; bond of union in friendship.

Ce ment, sê-mêt', v. a. to unite by means of something interposed :

v. n. to come into conjunction, cohere.

Ce ment ing, sê-mêt' ing, par.
Ce ment ed, sê-mêt' êd, pre.

Cem e ter y, sêm' é 'tér-ré, s. a place where the dead are reposit-ed. [plu.]

Cem e ter ies, sêm' é 'tér-riz, s.
Cen a tor y, sên' á 'ûr-ré, a. rela-ting to supper.

Cen o taph, sên' ô 'táf, s. a monu-ment for one elsewhere buried.

Cense, sênse, s. plu. publick rates.
Cen ser, sên' sâr, s. the pan in which incense is burnt.

Cen sor, sên' sôr, s. an officer of Rome who had the power of cor-recting manners; one given to

censure. [lating to the censor.
Cen so ri an, sên-sô' ré 'ân, a. re-
Cen so ri ous, sên-sô' ré 'ûs, a. ad-
dicted to censure.

Cen so ri ous ly, sên-sô' ré 'ûs-lé, ad. in a severe reflecting manner.

Cen so ri ous ness, sên-sô' ré 'ûs-nês, s. disposition to reproach.

Cen sor ship, sên 'sôr 'ship, s. the office of a censor.

Cen su ra ble, sên' shû 'râ-bl, a. culpable, worthy of censure.

Cen su ra ble ness, sên' shû 'râ-bl-'nês, s. blameableness.

Cen sure, sên' shûre, s. blame, rep-ri mand, reproach, judgement : v. a. to blame.

Cen su ring, sên' shû 'ring, par.
Cen su red, sên' shûrd, pre.

Cen su rer, sên' shû 'rûr, s. one who censures.

Cent, sênt, s. a hundred; as, five percent; that is, five in the hun-dred; a copper coin of the United States, a hundredth part of a dollar.

Cen taur, sên' tâwr, s. a poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse; the arch-er in the zodiac.

Cen tau ry, sên' tâw 'rê, s. a plant.
Cen tau ries, sên' tâw 'riz, s. plu.

Cen to na ry, sên' té 'nâ-ré, s. the number of a hundred.

Cen to na ries, sên' té 'nâ-riz, s. plu.
Cen ten ni al, sên-tên' né 'âl, a. consisting of a hundred years.

Cen tes i mal, sên-tês' é 'mâl, a. hundredth.

Cen ti pede, sên' té 'pêd, s. a poi-sonous insect.

Cen to, sên' tô, s. a composition formed by joining scraps from different authors.

Cen toes, sên' tôze, s. plu. [centre.
Cen tral, sên' trâl, a. relating to the
Cen tre, sên' tûr, s. the middle : v. a. to place on a centre.Cen tring, sên' tr'ing, par.
Cen tred, sên' tûrd, pre.Cen trick, sên' tr'ik, } a. placed
Cen tri cal, sên' tré 'kâl, } in the centre.

Cen trif u gal, sên-trif' ú 'gâl, a. having the quality of receding from the centre.

Cen trip e tal, sên-trip' é 'tâl, a. having a tendency to the centre.

Cen tu ple, sên' tú 'pl, a. a hundred fold.

Cen tu ri on, sên-tû' ré 'ûn, s. a military officer, among the Ro-mans, who commanded a hun-dred men. [dred years]

Cen tu ry, sên' tshû 'rê, s. a hun-
Cen tu ries, sên' tshû 'riz, s. plu.

Ce phal ic, sê-fâl' lk, a. medic-i-nal to the head. [of wax]

Ce rate, sé' rât, s. a medicine made
Ce ra ted, sé' rât 'têd, a. waxed.

Cere, séér, v. a. to wax.

Ce ring, séé' ring, par.
Ce red, séerd, pre.

Cere ment, séér mêt, s. clothes dip-ped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded.

Cer e mo ni al, sêr-é-mô' né 'âl, a. relating to ceremony; formal, ob-

nôt, nô-tâbe, tsh, bôll—ôll—pôand—thin, rnis.

servant of old forms: a outward form, external rite.	the quality of reseeded, or giving way.	Chal ice, tshâ' lî, s. a cup, a bowl; the communion cup.
Cer e mo ni ous, 'sêr-ê-mô' nè 'ûs, a. consisting of outward rites; full of ceremony.	Ces si ble, sê's sê 'bl, a. easy to.	Chal i ces, tshâ' lî 's 'ûz, s. plu.
Cer e mo ni ous ly, 'sêr-ê-mô' nè 'ûs-lê, ad. in a ceremonious manner, formally.	Ces sion, sêsh 'ûn, s. retreat, the act of giving way; resignation.	Chalk, tshâwk, s. a white fossil: v. a. to rub, mark, or manure with
Cer e mo ni ous ness, 'sêr-ê-mô' nè 'ûs-nê's, s. fondness of ceremony.	Cess ment, sê's mên't, s. an assessment or tax.	Chalk ing, tshâwk' ing, par. [chalk.
Cer e mon i es, sêr 'ê 'môn-nîz, s. outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state. [plu.]	Ces tus, sê's tûs, s. the girdle of Ce ta ceous, sê-tâ shûs, a. of the whale kind.	Chalk ed, tshâwk't, pre. [chalk.
Cer e mon y, sêr 'ê 'môn-nê, s. outward rite, external form in religion; forms of civility; outward forms of state. [plu.]	Chafe, tshâfê, v. a. to warm with rubbing; to heat, to make angry: v. n. to rage, fret, fume: s. a beat, rage, fury.	Chalk y, tshâwk' ê, a. consisting of Chal lenge, tshâ' lî'nje, v. a. to call to a contest; to accuse; to claim: s. a summons to combat; a demand of something as due.
Cer e tain, sêr 'tîn, a. sure, indubitable, determined.	Cha fang, tshâ' fang, par.	Chal len ges, tshâ' lî'n 'jîz, pres. t. and s. plu.
Cer e tain ly, sêr 'tîn 'lê, ad. indubitably, without fail.	Cha fed, tshâft, pre.	Chal len ging, tshâ' lî'n 'jîng, par.
Cer tain ty, sêr 'tîn 'tê, s. exemption from doubt; that which is real and fixed.	Chaff, tshâf, s. the husks of corn.	Chal len ged, tshâ' lî'njêd, pre.
Cer tain ties, sêr 'tîn 'tîz, s. plu.	Chaf fer, tshâf' fûr, v. n. to haggle, to bargain.	Chal len ger, tshâ' lî'n 'jûr, s. one who challenges.
Cer tes, sêr 'têz, ad. certainly, in truth.	Chaf fer ed, tshâf' fûrd, pre. [er.]	Cha lyb e ate, kâ-ll'b' ê 'ât, a. impregnated with iron or steel.
Cer tif i cate, sêr-'tîf 'ê kêt, s. a	Chaf fer ed, tshâf' fûr 'ûr, s. a buy-	Cha made, shâ-mâdê', s. the beat of the drum which declares a sur-render.
Cer tif y, sêr 'tê 'fî, v. a. to give certain information or assurance.	Chaf finch, tshâf' fî'nsh, s. a bird.	Cham ber, tshâmê' bûr, s. an apartment in a house; any retired room; any cavity or hollow: v. n. to be wanton, to intrigue.
Cer ti fies, sêr 'tê 'fîze, pres. t.	Chaf fy, tshâf' fê, a. like chaff, full of chaff.	Cham ber ing, tshâmê' bûr 'ing, par.
Cer ti fy ing, sêr 'tê 'fî-ing, par.	Cha fîng dish, tshâ' fîng 'dîsh, s. a portable grate for coals. [s. plu.]	Cham ber ed, tshâmê' bûrd, pre.
Cer ti fi ed, sêr 'tê 'fîde, ri.	Cha fîng dish es, tshâ' fîng 'dîsh-'îz,	Cham ber lain, tshâmê' bûr 'lîn, s. the sixth officer of the crown; a servant who has the care of the chambers.
Cer ti o ri, 'sêr-shê-ô-râ' rî, s. a writ issuing out of the Chancery, to call-up the records of a cause therein depending.	Cha grin, shâ-grêen', s. ill humour, vexation: v. a. to vex, put out of temper.	Cham ber maid, tshâmê' bûr 'mâde, s. a maid whose business is to dress a lady, or who has care of the rooms.
Cer ti tude, sêr 'tê 'tûde, s. certainty, freedom from doubt.	Cha grin ed, shâ-grêend', pre.	Cha me le on, kâ-mê' lê 'ûn, s. a kind of lizard, said to live on air.
Ce ru le an, sê-rû' lê 'ân, } a blue,	Chain, tshâne, s. a series of links fastened one within another; a bond, a fetter: v. a. to fasten with a chain.	Cha mois, shâ-môé', s. an animal of the goat kind.
Ce ru le ous, sê-rû' lê 'ûs, } (the ear.	Chain ing, tshâne' ing, par.	Cham o milie, kâm' ô' mîle, s. an odoriferous plant.
Ce ru men, sê-rû' mên, s. the wax of Ce ruse, sê' rûse, s. white lead.	Chain ed, tshând, pre. [a sedan.	Champ, tshâmp, v. a. to bite with a frequent action of the teeth; to devour.
Cess, sê's, s. an assessment; the act of laying rates.	Chair, tshâre, s. a moveable seat;	Champ ing, tshâmp' ing, par.
Ces sa tion, sê's-sâ' shûn, s. a stop, a rest, a vacation; a pause of hostility.	Chair man, tshâre' mân, s. the president of an assembly; one who carries a chair.	Champ ed, tshâmp't, pre.
Ces si bil i ty, 'sê's-sê-bî' lê 'tê, s.	Chaise, shâze, s. a carriage either of pleasure or expedition.	
	Chais es, shâze' îz, s. plu.	
	Chal dron, tshâ' drûn, s. a measure of 36 bushels.	

CHA

CHA

CHA

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât—mò, mèi—pîse, pîn—mò, mòve,

Cham paign, shâm-pâne', s. a kind of wine; a flat open country.

Cham pign on, shâm-pln' yûn, s. a kind of mushroom.

Chan pi on, tshâm pé 'ûn, s. a hero, a stout warrior.

Chance, tshânse, s. a fortune; accident; casual occurrence, fortuitous event: v. n. to happen, to fall out.

Chan ces, tshân'siz, s. plu. and

Chan cing, tshân' sing, par.

Chan ced, tshânst, pre.

Chan cel, tshân' sêl, s. the eastern part of the church.

Chan cel lor, tshân' sêl Yûr, s. an officer of the highest power in the court where he presides.

Chan cer y, tshân' sùr' rîs, s. the court of equity and conscience.

Chan cer ies, tshân' sùr' Yîz, s. plu.

Chan cre, shângk' ūr, s. an ulcer.

Chan crous, shângk' rûs, a ulcerous.

Chan de lier, 'shân-dê-lêér', s. a

Chand ler, tshând' lûr, s. an artisan who makes candles.

Change, tshânje, v. a. to put one thing in the place of another; to discount a larger piece of money into several smaller; to give and take reciprocally; to alter: v. n. to suffer alteration: s. an alteration of the state of any thing; a succession of one thing in the place of another; novelty; small money.

Chan ges, tshânje' jîz, pres. t. and

Chan ging, tshânje' jîng, par.

Chan ged, tshânjd, pre.

Change a ble, tshânje' á 'bl, a. fickle, inconstant.

Change a ble ness, tshânje' á 'bl-nês, s. inconstancy, fickleness.

Change a bly, tshânje' á 'blê, ad. inconstantly.

Change ling, tshânje' ling, s. a child left in the place of another; an

idiot; one apt to change.

Chan nel, tshân' nêl, s. the hollow bed of running waters; any cavity drawn longwise; a strait or narrow sea: v. a. to cut in channels.

Chan nel ling, tshân' nêl' ling, par.

Chan nell ed, tshân' nêld, pre.

Chant, tshânt, v. a. to sing; to sing in the cathedral service: s. song,

melody.

Chant ing, tshânt' ing, par.

Chant ed, tshânt' êd, pre.

Chant er, tshânt' ūr, s. a singer.

Chant i cleer, tshânt' é 'klêér, s. the

cock.

Chant ress, tshânt' rês, s. a woman

Chant ress es, tshânt' rês' Yz, s. plu.

Cha os, kâ' ôs, s. confusion, irregular mixture.

Cha os es, kâ' ôs' Yz, s. plu.

Cha ot ick, kâ-ô' lk, a. resembling

chaos, confused.

Chap, tshôp, v. a. to divide the surface of the ground by excessive

heat, or the skin by excessive

cold: s. a cleft, a chink; the upper or under part of a beast's

Chap ping, tshôp' ping, par. [mouth.

Chap ped, tshôpt, pre.

Chape, tshâpe, s. the catch of any thing by which it is held in its

place.

Chap el, tshâp' êl, s. a place of

vine worship. [bounds of a chapel.

Chap el ry, tshâp' êl' rê, s. the

Chap el ries, tshâp' êl' rîz, s. plu.

Chap fall en, tshôp' fâln, a. having

the mouth shrunk.

Chap lain, tshâp' lîn, s. he that attends the king, or other great

person, to perform divine service; the minister of a ship or

army.

Chap let, tshâp' lêt, s. a garland or

wreath to be worn about the head.

Chap man, tshâp' mân, s. one that

'Chap ter, tshâp' tûr, s. a division of a book; an assembly of the clergy of a cathedral.

Char, tshâr, v. a. to burn wood to a black cinder: s. a fish.

Char ring, tshâr' ring, par.

Char red, tshârd, pre.

Char, tshâre, s. work done by the day: v. n. to work at others' houses by the day.

Char ac ter, kâr' âk' tûr, s. a mark, a stamp, a representation; a letter; a representation of any man as to his personal qualities; the person with his assemblage of qualities.

Char ac te ri tick, 'kâr-âk-tê-rîs'-tîk, a. pointing out the true character: s. that which constitutes the character.

Char ac te rize, kâr' âk-tê 'rîze, v. a. to give a character; to engrave or imprint; to mark.

Char ac te ri zes, kâr' âk-tê 'rî-zîz, [pres. t.

Char ac te ri zing, kâr' âk-tê 'rî-zîng, par.

Char ac te ri zed, kâr' âk-tê 'rî-zîng, [pre.

Char coal, tshâr' kôle, s. coal made by burning wood under turf.

Charge, tshârje, v. a. to intrust; to impute as a debt; to accuse; to command; to attack; to load: s. care, trust, custody; command; accusation; thing intrusted; expense, cost; attack; the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

[plu.

Char ges, tshâr' jîz, pres. t. and s.

Char ging, tshâr' jîng, par.

Char ged, tshârjd, pre.

Charge a ble, tshârje' á 'bl, a. expensive; subject to charge, accusable.

[s. expense, cost.

Charge a ble ness, tshârje' á 'bl-nês,

Charge a bly, tshârje' á 'blê, ad. expensively.

Char ger, tshâr' jûr, s. a large dish; an officer's horse.

OHA

CHE

CHE

néc, néc—tôbe, tûb, bôll—ôl—pônd—ôis, mis.

Cha ri ly, tshâ' ré 'lé, ad. warily, frugally. [tion, nicety.]

Cha ri ness, tshâ' ré 'nès, a. cautious; i ot, tshâ' é 'ôt, s. a carriage of pleasure or state.

Char i ot, tshâr-é-ôt-téér, s. a he that drives a chariot.

Char i ta ble, tshâr' é 'tâ-bl, a. kind in giving alms, or in judging of others.

Char i ta bly, tshâr' é 'tâ-blé, ad. kindly, liberally.

Char i ty, tshâr' é 'tâ, s. tenderness, kindness, love; benevolence; liberality to the poor; alms.

Char i ties, tshâr' é 'tâ, s. plu. Char la tan, shâ' l' tân, s. a quack, a mountebank.

Charm, tshârm, s. something of power to gain the affections: v. a. to make powerful by charms; to subdue by some secret power or pleasure.

Charm ing, tshârm' Ing, par.: a. pleasing in the highest degree.

Charm ed, tshârm'd, pre.

Charm er, tshârm' ûr, s. one that has the power of charms or enchantments.

Charm ing ly, tshârm' Ing 'lé, ad. in such a manner as to please exceedingly.

Charm ing ness, tshârm' Ing 'nès, s. the power of pleasing.

Char nel-house, tshâr' nêl 'hòdse, s. the place where the bones of the dead are deposited. [lz, s. plu.]

Char nel-hous es, tshâr' nêl 'hòdz, Chart, tshârt, s. a delineation of coasts.

Char ter, tshâr' tûr, s. any writing bestowing privileges or rights; immunity, exemption.

Char ter ed, tshâr' tûrd, a. privileged. [tious.]

Châ ry, tshâ' ré, a. careful, cautious. Chase, tshâse, v. a. to hunt; to pursue: s. a hunting, pursuit;

hunting match; open ground stored with game.

Cha ses, tshâ' sîz, pres. t. and s. plu. Cha sing, tshâ' sîng, par.

Châ sed, tshâste, pre. Chasm, kâzm, s. a cleft, gap, opening; a vacancy.

Chaste, tshâste, a. pure, incorrupt; not mixed: without obscenity.

Chast er, tshâste' ûr, a. com. Chast est, tshâste' âst, a. su.

Chaste ly, tshâste' lé, ad. without incontinence, purely.

Chaste ness, tshâste' nès, s. chastity, purity.

[T] For the impropriety of omitting the silent e in chastely and chasteness, see Introduction to Walker's Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism 8. [punish.]

Chast en, tshâse' en, v. a. to correct, Chast en ing, tshâse' en' Ing, par.

Chast en ed, tshâse' sâd, pre. Chas tise, tshâs-tîze', v. a. to punish, to correct.

Chas ti ses, tshâs-tî' sîz; pres. t. Chas ti sing, tshâs-tî' sîng, par.

Chas ti sed, tshâs-tîz'd, pre. Chas tise ment, tshâs-tîz' mên't, s. correction, punishment.

Chas ti ty, tshâs' té 'tâ, s. purity of the body.

Chas ti ties, tshâs' té 'tâ, s. plu. Chat, tshât, v. n. to prate, talk idly:

s. idle talk, prate. Chat ting, tshât' tîng, par.

Chat ted, tshât' tâd, pre. Chat tel, tshât' tî, s. any moveable possession.

Chat ter, tshât' tûr, v. n. to make a noise as birds; to talk idly or carelessly: s. noise like that of a pie or monkey; idle prate.

Chat ter ing, tshât' tûr' Ing, par. Chat ter ed, tshât' tûrd, pre.

Chat ty, tshât' té, a. liberal of conversation.

Cheap, tshéep, a. to be had at a low

rate; easy to be had.

Cheap er, tshéep' ûr, a. com.

Cheap est, tshéep' âst, a. su.

Cheap en, tshéep' pn, v. a. to attempt to purchase, to bid for any thing; to lessen value.

Cheap en ing, tshéep' pn' Ing, par.

Cheap en ed, tshéep' pnd, pre.

Cheap ly, tshéep' lé, ad. at a small price, at a low rate. [price.]

Cheap ness, tshéep' nès, s. lowness of price.

Cheat, tshéét, v. a. to defraud, impose upon, to trick: s. a fraud, trick, imposture; a person guilty of fraud.

Cheat ing, tshéét' Ing, par.

Cheat ed, tshéét' âd, pre.

Cheat er, tshéét' ûr, s. one that practises fraud.

Check, tshêk, v. a. to repress, to curb: v. n. to make a stop; to clash, interfere: s. restraint, curb; reproof.

Check ing, tshêk' kîng, par.

Check ed, tshêk, pre.

Check er, tshêk' kûr, v. a. to variegate or diversify.

Check er ing, tshêk' kûr' Ing, par.

Check er ed, tshêk' kûrd, pre.

Cheek, tshéék, s. the side of the face below the eye.

Cheer, tshéér, s. entertainment, provisions; gayety; temper of mind: v. a. to incite, encourage; to comfort, console, gladden: v. n. to grow gay or glad some.

Cheer ing, tshéér' Ing, par.

Cheer ed, tshéér'd, pre.

Cheer ful, tshéér' fûl, a. gay, full of life or mirth.

Cheer ful ly, tshéér' fûl 'lé, ad. without dejection, with gayety.

Cheer ful ness, tshéér' fûl 'nès, s. freedom from dejection, alacrity.

Cheer less, tshéér' lès, a. without gayety, comfort, or gladness.

Cheer ly, tshéér' lé, a. gay, cheerful, not gloomy: ad. cheerfully.

CHE

Cheer y, tshéér' é, a. gay, sprightly.
 Cheese, tshééze, s. a kind of food made of the curd of milk which is pressed.
 Chees es, tshééz' lz, s. plu.
 Cheese cake, tshééze' káke, s. a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.
 Cheese monger, tshééze' mǎng' gǎr, s. one who deals in cheese.
 Chee sy, tshéé' zé, a. having the nature of cheese.
 Cher ish, tshér' ish, v. a. to support, shelter, nurse up.
 Cher ish es, tshér' ish' 'ez, pres. t.
 Cher ish ing, tshér' ish' 'ng, par.
 Cher ish ed, tshér' ish't, pre.
 Cher ish er, tshér' ish' 'r, s. an encourager, a supporter.
 Cher ry, tshér' ré, s. a tree and fruit.
 Cher ries, tshér' ríz, s. plu. [it.
 Cher ub, tshér' úb, s. a celestial spirit.
 Cher ubick, tshér' úb' 'k, s. an angelick.
 Cher u bim, tshér' ú' 'bim, s. plu. of Cherub.
 Cher up, tshér' úp, v. n. to chirp, to use a cheerful voice.
 Cher up ing, tshér' úp' 'ng, par.
 Cher up ed, tshér' úp't, pre.
 Chess, tshés, s. an intricate game in imitation of a battle.
 Chess-board, tshés' bórd, s. the board on which the game of chess is played. [for chess.
 Chess-man, tshés' mǎn, s. a puppet.
 Chest, tshést, s. a box of wood or other materials.
 Chest nut, tshés' nút, s. a tree and its fruit; the name of a brown colour.
 Chev alier, 'shév-á-léér', s. a knight.
 Che vaux-de-frise, 'shév-ó-dé-fréze', s. a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron five or six feet long, used in defending a passage, turnpike, or tourniquet.
 Chev er il, tshév' ér' 'il, s. a kid, kid-leather

CHI

Fite, fír, fáll, fát—né, mèt—pine, pln—nò, mòve,

Chew, tshóó, v. a. to grind with the teeth, masticate; to meditate; to taste without swallowing: v. n. to champ upon, ruminate.
 Chews, tshóó, pres. t.
 Chew ing, tshóó' 'ng, par.
 Chew ed, tshóó'd, pre.
 Chi cane, shé-káne', s. artifice in general: v. n. to prolong a contest by tricks.
 Chi ca ning, shé-ká' 'ning, par.
 Chi ca ned, shé-ká'nd', pre. [istry.
 Chi ca ner y, shé-ká' nǎr' ré, s. soph.
 Chi ca ner ies, shé-ká' nǎr' 'ríz, s. plu.
 Chick, tshík, } s. the young of
 Chick en, tshík' 'n, } a hen; a word of tenderness.
 Chick en heart ed, tshík' 'n' 'hárt-éd, a cowardly, fearful.
 Chick en-pox, tshík' 'n' 'pòks, s. a pustulous distemper. [Chide.
 Chid, tshíd, pres. and per. par. of
 Chide, tshíde, v. a. to reprove; to blame, reproach: v. n. to reprove, to scold.
 Chi ding, tshí' dǐng, par.
 Chief, tshééf, s. a principal, most eminent; capital, of the first order: s. a commander, a leader.
 Chief ly, tshééf' lè, ad. principally, eminently.
 Chief tain, tshééf' tǐn, s. a leader, a commander; the head of a clan.
 Chil blain, tshíll' bláne, s. a sore made by frost.
 Child, tshíld, s. an infant, or very young person.
 Child bear ing, tshíld' báre' 'ng, s. the act of bearing children.
 Child bed, tshíld' béd, s. the state of a woman bringing a child.
 Child birth, tshíld' bérth, s. travail, labour.
 Child hood, tshíld' hùd, s. the time of life between infancy and pu-

CHI

erty; the properties of a child.
 Child ish, tshíld' ish, a. trifling; trivial, puerile.
 Child ish ly, tshíld' ish' 'lè, ad. in a childish, trifling way.
 Child ish ness, tshíld' ish' 'nès, s. puerility. [children.
 Child less, tshíld' lès, a. without
 Child like, tshíld' líke, a. becoming a child.
 Child ren, tshíll' drén, s. plu. of Child.
 Chil i a e dron, 'kíl-é-é' drón, s. a figure of a thousand sides.
 Chill, tshíll, a. cold, dejected, discouraged: s. chillness, cold: v. a. to make cold; to depress, deject.
 Chill er, tshíll' lér, a. coin.
 Chill est, tshíll' lést, a. su.
 Chill ing, tshíll' 'ling, par.
 Chill ed, tshíld, pre.
 Chil li ness, tshíll' lè' nès, s. a sensation of shivering cold.
 Chill ly, tshíll' lè, a. somewhat cold.
 Chil li er, tshíll' lè' 'r, a. coin.
 Chil li est, tshíll' lè' lést, a. su.
 Chil ness, tshíll' nès, s. coldness, want of warmth.
 Chime, tshíme, s. the correspondence of sound; the sound of bells struck with hammers: v. n. to sound in harmony; to agree; to jingle: v. a. to make to sound harmonically; to strike a bell with a hammer.
 Chi ming, tshí' mǐng, par.
 Chi med, tshímd, pre. [wild fancy.
 Chi me ra, ké-mé' rá, s. a vain and
 Chi mer i cal, ké-mér' é' 'kál, a. imaginary, fantastic.
 Chi mer i cal ly, ké-mér' é' 'kál-lè, ad. vainly, wildly.
 Chim ney, tshím' nè, s. the passage through which the smoke ascends; the fire-place.
 Chim neys, tshím' níz, s. plu.
 Chim ney piece, tshím' né' 'péese, s. the ornamental piece round the fire-place.

CHI

CHO

CHR

nár, nót—tábe, táb, búll—ón—póund—táin, raia.

ey, pie cea, tshl' n' né 'pées.
plu.
shín, s. the part of the face
ath the under lip.
tsh' ná, s. a fine earthen-ware
e in China, dinly transpa-
porcelain.
ough, tshl' kóf, s. a violent
convulsive cough.
tshlne, s. the part of the
containing the back-bone:
to cut into chines.
ig, tshl' nng, par.
l, tshlnd, pre.
tshl'ngk, s. a small aperture
wise: v. a. to shake so as
ake a sound: v. n. to sound
rinking each other.
ing, tshl'ngk lng, par.
ed, tshl'ngk, pre.
tshlnts, s. plu. cotton cloths,
e in India.
shlp, v. a. to cut into small
s: s. a small piece taken off
cutting instrument.
ing, tshlp' plng, par.: s. a
nent cut off.
ed, tshlpt, pre.
ra pher, kl-róg grá 'fúr, s.
at exercises writing.
ra phy, kl-róg grá 'fá, s.
ut of writing. [plu.
ra phies, kl-róg grá 'fíz, s.
tshérp, v. n. to make a cheer-
oise as birds: s. the voice of
ng, tshérp' lng, par. [birds.
ed, tshérp, pre.
ge on, kl-rúr jé 'ún, s. one
cures ailments by outward
ications; a surgeon.
ger 'y, kl-rúr jár 'ré, s. the
furing by external applica-
[longing to surgery.
gi cal, kl-rúr jé 'kál, s. a be-
tshl'z' lí, s. an instrument
which wood or stone is pa-
away: v. a. to cut with a
il.

Chis el ling, tshl'z' lí 'ling, par.
Chis ell ed, tshl'z' líd, pre.
Chit, tshlt, s. a child; a shoot of
corn: v. n. to sprout.
Chit ting, tshlt' tng, par.
Chit ted, tshlt' téd, pre. [idle talk.
Chit chat, tshlt' tshát, s. prattle.
Chiv al rous, tshlv' ál 'rús, a.
knightly, warlike.
Chiv al ry, tshlv' ál 'ré, s. knight-
hood, a military dignity.
Chiv al ries, tshlv' ál 'ríz, s. plu.
Chives, tshlvz, s. plu. the threads
rising in flowers; a species of
small onion.
Choc o late, tshók' ó 'láte, s. the
mass made by grinding the kernel
of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved
in hot water; the liquor made by
a solution of chocolate.
Choice, tshólse, s. the act of choos-
ing; election; the power of choos-
ing; the thing chosen: a. select,
of great value; frugal, careful.
Choi ces, tshóls' íz, s. plu.
Choice ly, tshólse' lé, ad. curiously,
with exact choice.
Choice ness, tshólse' nés, s. nicety,
particular value.
Choir, kwíre, s. a band of singers;
the part of the church where the
singers are placed.
Choke, tshóke, v. a. to suffocate; to
stop or block up a passage; to
suppress: a. the capillary part of
an artichoke.
Cho king, tshó' kng, par.
Cho ked, tshókt, pre.
Choke-pear, tshóke' páre, s. a rough,
unpalatable pear; any sarcasm
that stops the mouth. [bile.
Chol er, kól' lúr, s. anger, rage; the
Chol er ick, kól' lúr 'ík, a. angry,
irascible.
Choose, tshóoze, v. a. to select, to
pick out of a number: v. n. to
have the power of choice.
Choos es, tshóóz' íz, pres. t.

Choos ing, tshóóz' lng, par. [chooses.
Choos er, tshóóz' úr, s. one who
Chop, tshóp, v. a. to cut with a
quick blow; to devour eagerly;
to mince: v. n. to do any thing
with a quick motion; to light or
happen upon any thing: s. a
small piece of meat; a crack or
cleft. [large, well grown.
Chop ping, tshóp' plng, par.: a.
Chop ped, tshópt, pre.
Chop-house, tshóp' hóuse, s. a house
of ready entertainment.
Chop-house es, tshóp' hóuz' íz, s. plu.
Chop py, tshóp' pé, s. a full of holes
or cracks.
Cho ral, kó' rál, s. sung by a choir.
Chord, kórd, s. the string of a mu-
sical instrument; a right line
which joins the two ends of any
arc of a circle: v. a. to furnish
with strings.
Chord ing, kórd' lng, par.
Chord ed, kórd' éd, pre.
Chor is ter, kwír' rís' úr, s. a singer
in cathedrals.
Cho rog ra phy, kò-róg' grá 'fá, s.
the art of describing particular
regions. [s. plu.
Cho rog ra phies, kò-róg' grá 'fíz,
Cho rus, kó' rús, s. a number of
singers, a concert; verses of a
song, in which the company join
the singer.
Cho rus es, kó' rús' íz, s. plu.
Chose, tshóze, pre. of Choose.
Cho sen, tshó' sn, par. par. of
Choose.
Chough, tshúf, s. a kind of sea-bird
Chouse, tshóoze, v. a. to cheat, to
trick: s. a bubble, a tool; a trick
or sham. [plu.
Chous es, tshóós' íz, pres. t. and s.
Chous ing, tshóós' lng, par.
Chous ed, tshóóst, pre. [tion.
Chrim, krízm, s. unguent, or unc-
Christ en, krís' sn, v. a. to baptize
to name.

CHR

Fâte, Sr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

CHU

CIC

Christ en ing, krl's an 'ng, par. : s. the ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.

Christ en ed, krl's and, pre.

Christ en dom, krl's an 'dôm, s. the collective body of Christians.

Christ ian, krl's yân, s. a professor of the religion of Christ : a. professing the religion of Christ.

Chris ti an i ty, 'krls-tshê-an' é 'tê, s. the religion of Christians.

Chris tian ize, 'krlst' yân 'ize, v. a. to make Christian. [pres. t.

Chris tian i zes, krl's yân 'i-ziz, Chris tian i zing, krl's yân 'i-zing, par.

Chris tian i zed, krl's yân 'izd, pre.

Chris tian-name, krl's yân 'nâme, s. the name given at baptism, distinct from the surname.

Christ mas, krl's mäs, s. the day on which the nativity of our Blessed Saviour is celebrated.

Chro mat ick, krô-mât 'lk, a. relating to colour.

Chron i cal, krôn' é 'kál, } a. relating to time; of long duration.

Chron ick, krôn' 'lk, } a. relating to time; of long duration.

Chron i cle, krôn' é 'kl, s. a register of events in order of time; a history : v. a. to record in history; to register.

Chron i cling, krôn' é 'kling, par.

Chron i cled, krôn' é 'kld, pre.

Chron i clier, krôn' é 'klür, s. an historian.

Chron o gram, krôn' é 'grâm, s. an inscription including the date of any action.

Chro nol o ger, krô-nôl' lô 'jár, s. he that studies or explains the science of computing past time.

Chron o lo gi cal, 'krôn-ô-lôj' é 'kál, a. relating to the doctrine of time.

Chron o lo gi cal ly, 'krôn-ô-lôj' é 'kál-lê, ad. in a chronological manner.

Chro nol o gist, krô-nôl' lô 'jist, s.

one that studies or explains time.

Chro nol o gy, krô-nôl' lô 'jë, s. the science of computing and adjusting the periods of time. [plu.

Chro nol o gies, krô-nôl' lô 'jiz, s.

Chro nom e ter, krô-nôm' é 'tär, s. an instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

Chrys a lis, krl's á 'lis, s. the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

Chrys o lite, krl's ô 'lte, s. a precious stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

Chub, tshûb, s. a river-fish.

Chuck, tshûk, v. n. to make a noise like a hen : v. a. to call as a hen; to give a gentle blow under the chin : s. the voice of a hen; a word of endearment.

Chuck ing, tshûk' kîng, par.

Chuck ed, tshûkt, pre.

Chuck le, tshûk' kl, v. n. to laugh vehemently : v. a. to call as a hen; to fondle.

Chuck ling, tshûk' kîng, par.

Chuck led, tshûk' kld, pre.

Chuff, tshûf, s. a blunt clown.

Chuf f ness, tshûf' sê 'nês, s. clownishness.

Chum, tshûm, s. a chamber-fellow.

Chump, tshûmp, s. a thick, heavy piece of wood.

Church, tshûrtsh, s. the collective body of Christians; the place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God : v. a. to return thanks after any signal deliverance, as childbirth.

Church es, tshûrtsh' iz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Church ing, tshûrtsh' ing, par.

Church ed, tshûrtsh, pre.

Church man, tshûrtsh' mân, s. a clergyman; an adherent to the church of England.

Church yard, tshûrtsh' yârd, s. the ground adjoining to the church

in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

Churl, tshûrl, s. a rustic; a rude, surly man; a miser, a niggard.

Churl ish, tshûrl' ish, a. rude, brutal; avaricious. [ly, brutally.

Churl ish ly, tshûrl' ish 'lê, ad. rude.

Churl ish ness, tshûrl' ish 'nês, a. brutality, ruggedness of manner.

Churn, tshûrn, s. the vessel in which butter is made : v. a. to agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion; to make butter by agitating the milk or cream.

Churn ing, tshûrn' ing, par.

Churn ed, tshûrnt, pre.

Chyle, kîle, s. the white juice formed in the stomach.

Chyl i fac tion, 'kîl-ê-fâk' shûn, s. the act or process of making chyle.

Chym i cal, klm' é 'kál, a. made by, or relating to chymistry.

Chym i cal ly, klm' é 'kál-lê, ad. in a chymical manner.

Chym ist, klm' ist, s. a professor of chymistry.

Chym is try, klm' is 'trê, s. the art or process by which the different substances found in mixed bodies are separated by means of fire.

Chym is tries, klm' is 'triz, s. plu.

Cic a trice, slk' á 'tris, s. the scar remaining after a wound.

Cic a tri zes, slk' á 'triz-zz, s. plu.

Cic a tri za tion, 'slk-â-trê-zâ' shûn, s. the act of healing a wound.

Cic a trize, slk' á 'triz, v. a. to apply such medicines to wounds as skin them.

Cic a tri zes, slk' á 'triz-zz, pres. t.

Cic a tri zing, slk' á 'triz-zng, par.

Cic a tri zed, slk' á 'trizd, pre.

Cice ly, sls' lê, s. a sort of herb.

Cic u rate, slk' ú 'rà-tê, v. a. to tame, to reclaim from wildness.

Cic u ra ting, slk' ú 'rà-tng, par.

Cic u ra ted, slk' ú 'rà-têd, pre.

CIR

CIR

CIR

nôr, nô-tôbe, tâh, bôl—ôl—pônd—âm, ruis.

Ci der, s' dâr, a. the juice of apples fermented.

Cil la ry, s' yâ 'rê, a. belonging to the eyelids.

Ci li cious, sê-lîsh' ôs, a. made of hair.

Cim e ter, sîm' é 'târ, s. a sort of sword.

Cinc ture, slngk' tshûre, s. something worn round the body; an enclosure; a ring.

Cin der, sîn' dâr, s. any thing burnt in the fire, but not reduced to ashes; a hot coal that has ceased to flame.

Cin e ri tious, sîn-ê-rîsh' ôs, a. having the form or state of ashes.

Cin gle, slng' gl, s. a girth for a horse.

Cin na bar, sîn' nâ 'bâr, s. a mineral consisting of mercury and sulphur.

Cin na mon, sîn' nâ 'mûn, s. the fragrant bark of a tree in the island of Ceylon.

Cin que, slngk, s. a five.

Cin que-foil, slngk' fôil, s. a kind of five-leaved clover.

Cion, s' ôn, s. a sprout, a shoot from a plant.

Ci pher, s' fûr, s. an arithmetical character [0]; an intertexture of letters; a secret or occult manner of writing: v. n. to practise arithmetic: v. a. to write in occult characters.

Ci pher ing, s' fûr 'îng, par.

Ci pher ed, s' fûrd, pre.

Cir cle, sêr' kl, s. a curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all parts equally distant from a common centre; a round body; a company; an orb: v. a. to move round any thing; to enclose, surround; to confine: v. n. to move circularly.

Cir cling, sêr' kling, par.: a. circular, round:

Cir cled, sêr' kld, pre.: a. having the form of a circle.

Cir clet, sêr' klt, s. a little circle.

Cir cuit, sêr' klt, s. the act of moving round; space, extent, measured by travelling round; the visitation of the judges for holding assizes: v. n. to move circularly.

Cir cuit ing, sêr' klt 'îng, par.

Cir cuit ed, sêr' klt 'êd, pre.

Cir cu i tous, sêr' kû' é 'tûs, a. round about. [like a circle.]

Cir cu lar, sêr' kû 'lâr, a. round.

Cir cu lar i ty, 'sêr' kû-lâr' é 'tê, s. a circular form. [s. plu.]

Cir cu lar i ties, 'sêr' kû-lâr' é 'tîz, [s. plu.]

Cir cu lar ly, sêr' kû 'lâr-lê, ad. in form of a circle; with a circular motion.

Cir cu late, sêr' kû 'lâte, v. n. to move in a circle: v. a. to put about.

Cir cu la ting, sêr' kû 'lâ-tîng, par.

Cir cu la ted, sêr' kû 'lâ-têd, pre.

Cir cu la tion, 'sêr' kû-lâ' shûn, s. motion in a circle; a reciprocal interchange of meaning.

Cir cu la tor y, sêr' kû 'lâ-tôr' 'rê, a. belonging to circulation: circular.

Cir cum am bien cy, 'sêr' kûm-âm-bê 'ên-sê, s. the act of encompassing.

Cir cum am bi ent, 'sêr' kûm-âm-bê 'ênt, a. surrounding, encompassing.

Cir cum am bu late, 'sêr' kûm-âm-bû 'lâte, v. n. to walk round about.

Cir cum am bu la ting, 'sêr' kûm-âm-bû 'lâ-tîng, par.

Cir cum am bu la ted, 'sêr' kûm-âm-bû 'lâ-têd, pre.

Cir cum cise, sêr' kûm 'sîze, v. a. to cut the prepuce.

Cir cum ci ses, sêr' kûm 'sî-zîz, pres. t. [par.]

Cir cum ci sing, sêr' kûm 'sî-zîng, [par.]

Cir cum cised, sêr' kûm 'sîzd, pre.

Cir cum cis ion, 'sêr' kûm-sîsh' ân, s. the rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

Cir cum duct, 'sêr' kûm-dûk', v. a. to contravene; to nullify.

Cir cum duct ing, 'sêr' kûm-dûk' 'îng, par. [pre.]

Cir cum duct ed, 'sêr' kûm-dûk' 'êd, Cir cum duc tion, 'sêr' kûm-dûk' 'shûn, s. nullity, cancellation.

Cir cum fe rence, sêr' kûm' fê 'rênsê, s. the line including and surrounding any thing; an orb, a circle.

Cir cum fe ren ces, sêr' kûm' fê 'rên-sîz, s. plu.

Cir cum flex, sêr' kûm 'fleks, s. an accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables.

Cir cum flex es, sêr' kûm 'fleks-îz, s. plu.

Cir cum fu ence, sêr' kûm' fû 'ênse, s. an enclosure of waters.

Cir cum fu en ces, sêr' kûm' fû 'ên-sîz, s. plu.

Cir cum fu ent, sêr' kûm' fû 'ênt, a. flowing round any thing.

Cir cum fu ous, sêr' kûm' fû 'ûs, a. environing with waters.

Cir cum fuse, 'sêr' kûm-fûze', v. a. to pour round. [pres. t.]

Cir cum fu ses, 'sêr' kûm-fû' zîz, Cir cum fu sing, 'sêr' kûm-fû' zîng, par.

Cir cum fu sed, 'sêr' kûm-fûzêd', pre.

Cir cum fu sion, 'sêr' kûm-fû' zhûn, s. the act of spreading round.

Cir cum gi rate, sêr' kûm' jê 'râte, v. n. to roll round.

Cir cum gi ra ting, sêr' kûm' jê 'râ-tîng, par. [pre.]

Cir cum gi rated, sêr' kûm' jê 'râ-têd, Cir cum ja cent, 'sêr' kûm-jâ' sênt, a. lying round any thing.

Cir cum lo cu tion, 'sêr' kûm-lô' kû shûn, s. a circuit of words; the use of indirect expressions.

Cir cum loc u tor y, 'sêr' kûm-lô' kû 'tôr' 'rê, a. depending on cir-

CIR

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt—mē, mēt—pine, pin—nō, mōve,

CIT

CLĀ

cumlocution. [walled round.
 Cir cum mu rod, 'sēr-kūm-mūd', a.
 Cir cum nav i gate, 'sēr-kūm-nāv-ē gāte, v. a. to sail round.
 Cir cum nav i ga ting, 'sēr-kūm-nāv-ē gā-tīng, par.
 Cir cum nav i ga ted, 'sēr-kūm-nāv-ē gā-tēd, pre.
 Cir cum nav i ga tion, 'sēr-kūm-nāv-ē gā-shūn, s. the act of sailing round.
 Cir cum ro ta tion, 'sēr-kūm-rō-tā-shūn, s. the act of whirling round.
 Cir cum ro ta tor y, 'sēr-kūm-rō-tā 'tār-rē, a. whirling round.
 Cir cum scribe, 'sēr-kūm-skribē, v. a. to enclose; to bound, confine.
 Cir cum scri bing, 'sēr-kūm-skrib-īng, par. [pre.
 Cir cum scri bed, 'sēr-kūm-skribēd, par.
 Cir cum scrip tion, 'sēr-kūm-skrip-shūn, s. limitation, confinement.
 Cir cum scrip tive, 'sēr-kūm-skrip-tiv, a. enclosing the superficies.
 Cir cum spect, 'sēr kūm 'spēkt, a. cautious, attentive, watchful.
 Cir cum spec tion, 'sēr-kūm-spēk-shūn, s. watchfulness, caution.
 Cir cum spect ive, 'sēr-kūm-spēkt-iv, a. attentive, vigilant, cautious.
 Cir cum spect ive ly, 'sēr-kūm-spēkt-iv 'lē, ad. cautiously, vigilantly.
 Cir cum spect ly, 'sēr kūm 'spēkt-lē, ad. watchfully, vigilantly.
 Cir cum stance, 'sēr kūm 'stānse, s. accident; incident, event; condition, state of affairs: v. a. to place in a particular situation.
 Cir cum stan ces, 'sēr kūm 'stān-siz, a plu. and pres. t. [sing, par.
 Cir cum stan cing, 'sēr kūm 'stān-cing, par.
 Cir cum stan ced, 'sēr kūm 'stān-sed, pre.
 Cir cum stan tial, 'sēr-kūm-stān-shāl, a. accidental; incidental; detailed, minute.
 Cir cum stan tial ly, 'sēr-kūm-stān-

shāl 'lē, ad. according to circumstances; minutely, exactly.
 Cir cum stan ti ate, 'sēr-kūm-stān-shē 'āte, v. a. to place in particular circumstances or condition.
 Cir cum stan ti a ting, 'sēr-kūm-stān-shē 'ā-tīng, par.
 Cir cum stan ti a ted, 'sēr-kūm-stān-shē 'ā-tēd, pre.
 Cir cum val late, 'sēr-kūm-vāl 'lāte, v. a. to enclose with trenches or fortifications. [lā 'tīng, par.
 Cir cum val la ting, 'sēr-kūm-vāl 'lā-tīng, par.
 Cir cum val la ted, 'sēr-kūm-vāl 'lā-tēd, pre.
 Cir cum val la tion, 'sēr-kūm-vāl 'lā-shūn, s. the fortification round a place besieged.
 Cir cum vent, 'sēr-kūm-vēnt', v. a. to deceive, to cheat.
 Cir cum vent ing, 'sēr-kūm-vēnt-īng, par. [pre.
 Cir cum vent ed, 'sēr-kūm-vēnt' ēd, par.
 Cir cum ven tion, 'sēr-kūm-vēn-shūn, s. fraud, imposture, cheat.
 Cir cum vest, 'sēr-kūm-vēst', v. a. to cover round with a garment; to surround. [par.
 Cir cum vest ing, 'sēr-kūm-vēst-īng, par.
 Cir cum vest ed, 'sēr-kūm-vēst' ēd, par.
 Cir cum volve, 'sēr-kūm-vōlv', v. a. to roll round. [lūg, par.
 Cir cum volv ing, 'sēr-kūm-vōlv-īng, par.
 Cir cum volv ed, 'sēr-kūm-vōlv' ēd, pre.
 Cir cum vo lu tion, 'sēr-kūm-vō-lū-shūn, s. the act of rolling round.
 Circus, 'sēr kūs, s. an open space or area for sports.
 Cir cus es, 'sēr kūs 'iz, s. plu.
 Cis tern, 'sīs 'tūrn, s. a receptacle of water for domestic uses; a reservoir.
 Cit, 'sīt, s. an inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsman.
 Cit a del, 'sīt 'ā 'dēl, s. a fortress, a castle.

Ci tal, 'd' tāl, s. summons, citation, quotation.
 Ci ta tion, 'ā-tā-shūn, s. the calling a person before the judge; quotation from another author.
 Cite, 'sītē, v. a. to summon to answer in a court; to quote.
 Ci ting, 'sīt 'tīng, par.
 Ci ted, 'sīt 'tēd, pre.
 Ci ter, 'sīt 'tēr, s. one who cites into a court; one who quotes.
 Cith ern, 'sīt' ūrn, s. a kind of harp.
 Cit i zen, 'sīt' ē zn, s. a freeman of a city; an inhabitant.
 Cit rine, 'sīt' rīn, a. lemon-coloured. s. a species of crystal. [lemon.
 Cit ron, 'sīt' rŋn, s. a kind of large Cit y, 'sīt' tē, s. a large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town corporate: a. relating to a city; an inhabitant.
 Cit ies, 'sīt' tīz, s. plu. [city.
 Civ et, 'sīv' tīt, s. a small animal somewhat resembling the cat; a perfume from the civet.
 Civ ick, 'sīv' lk, a. relating to civil honours.
 Civ il, 'sīv' ll, a. relating to the community; political; intestine; not military; civilized; complaisant, gentle, well bred.
 Civ il ian, 'sē-vīl' yān, s. one that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.
 Civ il i ty, 'sē-vīl' lē 'yē, s. freedom from barbarity; politeness, complaisance, elegance of behaviour.
 Civ il i ties, 'sē-vīl' lē 'yēz, s. plu.
 Civ il i za tion, 'sīv-ē-lē-zā-shūn, s. the state of being civilized, the act of civilizing.
 Civ il ize, 'sīv' ll 'yēz, v. a. to reclaim from savageness and brutality.
 Civ il i zes, 'sīv' ll 'yēz, pres. t.
 Civ il i zing, 'sīv' ll 'yēz-īng, par.
 Civ il i zed, 'sīv' ll 'yēd, pre.
 Civ il ly, 'sīv' ll 'lē, ad. politely, complaisantly.
 Clack, 'klāk, s. anything that makes

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CLE

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûh, bûll—ôl—pônd—âm, vai.

a lasting and importunate noise; part of a mill: v. n. to make a chinking noise; to let the tongue
Clack ing, klák' kng, par. [run.
Clack ed, klákt, pre.
Clad, klád, pre. and per. par. of
Clothe: a clothed, invested.
Claim, kláme, v. a. to demand of right, require authoritatively: a. a demand; a title.
Claim ing, kláme' lng, par.
Claim ed, klámd, pre. •
Claim a ble, kláme' á 'bl, a. that may be demanded as due.
Claim ant, kláme' ánt, s. he that demands. [a demand.
Claim er, kláme' ér, s. he that makes
Clam ber, klám' bûr, v. n. to climb with difficulty.
Clam ber ing, klám' bûr' lng, par.
Clam ber ed, klám' bûrd, pre.
Clamm, klám, v. a. to clog with any glutinous matter.
Clam ming, klám' mng, par.
Clam med, klámd, pre.
Clam mi ness, klám' mé 'nês, a. viscosity, viscosity. [glutinous.
Clam my, klám' mé, a. viscous.
Clam or ous, klám' ôr 'ûs, a. vociferous, noisy.
Clam our, klám' ôr, s. outcry, noise, vociferation: v. n. to exclaim, vociferate.
Clam our ing, klám' ôr' lng, par.
Clam ber ed, klám' ôrd, pre.
Clamp, klámp, s. a piece of wood joined to another to strengthen it; a quantity of bricks: v. a. to strengthen by means of a clamp.
Clamp ing, klámp' lng, par.
Clamp ed, klámp't, pre.
Clan, klán, s. a family, a race.
Clan des tine, klán-dês' tîn, a. secret, hidden. [ad. secretly.
Clan des tine ly, klán-dês' tîn 'lê,
Clang, kláng, s. a sharp, shrill noise: v. n. to clatter, make a loud shrill.
Clang ing, kláng' lng, par. [noise.]

Clang ed, kláng't, pre. [sound.
Clang gour, kláng' gûr, s. a loud shrill.
Clank, klángx, s. a loud, shrill, sharp noise.
Clap, kláp, v. a. to strike together with a quick motion; to praise by clapping the hands: s. a loud noise made by sudden collision; an explosion; an act of applause.
Clap ping, kláp' png, par.
Clap ped, klápt, pre.
Clap per, kláp' pûr, s. one who claps with his hands; the tongue of a bell.
Clar en ceux, klár' ên 'shû, s. the second king at arms; so named from the duchy of Clarence.
Clare ob scure, 'klâre-ôb-skûrê, s. light and shade in painting.
Clar et, klár' êt, s. a species of French wine.
Clar i fica tion, 'klár-ê-fê-ká' shûn, s. the act of making clear from impurities. [to brighten.
Clar i fy, klár' é 'fi, v. a. to purify;
Clar i fies, klár' é 'fize, pres. t.
Clar i fy ing, klár' é 'fi-lng, par.
Clar i fi ed, klár' é 'fide, pre.
Clar ion, klârê' yûn, s. a trumpet.
Clar i ty, klár' é 'yé, s. brightness, splendour.
Clash, klásh, v. n. to make a noise by mutual collision; to contradict, oppose: v. a. to strike one thing against another: s. a noisy collision of two bodies; opposition; contradiction. [plu.
Clash es, klásh' lz, pres. t. and s.
Clash ing, klásh' lng, par.
Clash ed, klásh't, pre.
Clasp, klásp, s. a hook to hold any thing close; an embrace: v. a. to shut with a clasp; to embrace; to enclose.
Clasp ing, klásp' lng, par.
Clasp ed, klásp't, pre.
Clas per, klás' pûr, s. the thread of creeping plants.

Class, klás, s. a rank or order; a number, a set: v. a. to range according to some stated method.
Class es, klás' lz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Class sing, klás' sng, par.
Class ed, klást, pre.
Clas si cal, klás' sé 'kál, } a relating to antique authors; of the first order or rank. [the first rank.
Clas sick, klás' slk, s. an author of
Clas si fi ca tion, 'klás-sê-fê-ká' shûn, s. ranging into classes. [body.
Clas sis, klás' sis, s. order, sort.
Clas ter, klár' tûr, v. n. to make a noise: to talk fast and idly: v. a. to strike; to dispute, jar, to clamour: s. any rattling, tumultuous and confused sound.
Clas ter ing, klár' tûr' lng, par.
Clas ter ed, klár' tûrd, pre.
Clause, kláwz, s. a sentence, a single part of discourse; an article.
Clauses, kláwz' lz, s. plu.
Clave, kláve, pre. of Cleave.
Claw, kláw, s. the foot of a beast or bird armed with sharp nails: v. a. to tear with nails or claws.
Claws, kláwz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Claw ing, kláw' lng, par. [claws.
Claw ed, kláwd, pre. a: armed with
Clay, klá, s. unctuous and tenacious earth: v. a. to cover with clay.
Clays, kláze, s. plu. and pres. t.
Clay ing, klá' lng, par.
Clay ed, kláde, pre.
Clay-cold, klá' kôld, a. cold as the inanimated earth.
Clay ey, klá' é, a. consisting of clay.
Clean, kléén, a. free from dirt or filth; innocent, elegant, neat: ad. quite, perfectly, fully: v. a. to free from dirt.
Clean er, kléén' ér, a. com.
Clean est, kléén' êst, a. su.
Clean ing, kléén' lng, par.
Clean ed, kléén't, pre.
Clean li ness, kléén' lê 'nês, a. free

CLE

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Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pine, plu—nô, môve,

dom from dirt; neatness; purity.
 Clean ly, klén' lê, a. free from dirti-
 ness; pure; nice. [neatly]
 Clean ly, klén' lê, ad. elegantly.
 Clean ness, klén' nês, a. neatness,
 freedom from filth; purity.
 Cleanse, klénz, v. a. to free from
 dirt; to purify; to scour.
 Clean-sea, klén' ziz, pres. t.
 Clean sing, klén' zing, par.
 Clean sed, klénzêd, pre.
 Clear, kléer, a. bright, pellucid,
 transparent; serene; not ob-
 scure; evident; apparent; guilt-
 less; free from encumbrances;
 not entangled; out of debt; sound-
 ing distinctly: ad. clean, quite,
 completely: v. a. to brighten; to
 free; to justify; to discharge; to
 cleanse; to remove any encum-
 brance; to clarify; to gain: v.
 n. to grow bright, recover trans-
 parency.
 Clear er, kléer' êr, a. com.
 Clear est, kléer' êst, a. su.
 Clear ing, kléer' ing, par.
 Clear ed, kléerd, pre.
 Clear ance, kléer' ânse, s. a certifi-
 cate that a ship has been cleared
 at the custom-house.
 Clear an ces, kléer' ân' ziz, s. plu.
 Clear ly, kléer' lê, ad. brightly;
 plainly, evidently.
 Clear ness, kléer' nês, s. transpa-
 rency, brightness; lustre; perspi-
 cuity. [cerning, judicious]
 Clear sight ed, kléer-sit' êd, a. dis-
 cleave, kléev, v. n. to adhere, to
 stick; to unite: v. a. to divide
 with violence, to split.
 Cleav ing, kléev' ing, par.
 Cleav ed, kléevd, pre.
 Clea ver, kléev' vûr, s. a butcher's
 instrument.
 Clef, klîf, s. a mark or term in mu-
 sic which shows the tone or key.
 Cleft, klêft, per. par. of Cleave: s.
 a space made by the separation

of parts, a crack.
 Clem en cy, klém' ên 'sê, s. mercy,
 remission of severity.
 Clem en cies, klém' ên 'ziz, s. plu.
 Clem ent, klém' ênt, a. mild, gentle,
 merciful.
 Cler gy, klér' jê, s. the body of men
 set apart by due ordination for
 the service of God.
 Cler gies, klér' jiz, s. plu.
 Cler gy man, klér' jê mán, s. a man
 in holy orders. [the clergy]
 Cler i cal, klér' é 'kál, a. relating to
 Clerk, klârk, s. a clergyman; a
 scholar; a petty writer in public
 offices.
 Clerk ship, klârk' shîp, s. the office
 of a clerk; scholarship.
 Clev er, klév' êr, a. dexterous, skil-
 ful; fit, proper; handsome.
 Clev er ly, klév' êr 'lê, ad. dexter-
 ously, fitly, handsomely.
 Clev er ness, klév' êr 'nês, s. dex-
 terity, skill.
 Clew, klîd, s. thread wound upon a
 bottom; a guide; a direction: v.
 a. to raise the sails.
 Clews, klûze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Clew ing, klîd' ing, par.
 Clew ed, klûde, pre.
 Click, klîk, v. n. to make a sharp,
 successive noise.
 Click ing, klîk' kîng, par.
 Click ed, klîkt, pre.
 Cli ent, klî' ênt, s. one who applies
 to an advocate for counsel and
 defence; a dependant.
 Cliff, klîf, s. a steep rock, a rock.
 Cli mac ter, klî-mâk' tûr, s. a cer-
 tain progression of years, suppo-
 sed to end in a dangerous time of
 life.
 Clim ac ter ick, 'klîm-âk-têr' îk, a
 containing a certain number of
 years, at the end of which some
 great change is supposed to befall
 the body.
 Cli mate, klî' mâte, s. a region or

tract of land differing from another
 by the temperature of the air.
 Cli max, klî' mâks, s. gradation, as-
 cent; a figure in rhetoric.
 Cli max es, klî' mâks 'ziz, s. plu.
 Climb, klîme, v. a. to ascend.
 Climb ing, klîme' ing, par.
 Climb ed, klîmd, pre.
 Climb er, klîme' êr, s. one that
 mounts; a plant; the name of
 an herb. [tract of earth]
 Clime, klîme, s. climate, region;
 Clinch, klînsh, v. a. to hold in the
 hand with the fingers bent; to
 bend; to confirm, fix: s. a pun,
 an ambiguity. [plu.]
 Clinch es, klînsh' iz, pres. t. and s.
 Clinch ing, klînsh' ing, par.
 Clinch ed, klînshd, pre. [holdfast]
 Clinch er, klînsh' êr, s. a cramp,
 a Cling, klîng, v. n. to hang upon by
 twining round.
 Cling ing, klîng' ing, par.
 Clin i cal, klîn' é 'kál, } a. keeping
 Clin ick, klîn' îk, } the bed through sickness.
 Clink, klîngk, v. n. to utter a small
 interrupted noise: s. a sharp, suc-
 cessive noise.
 Clink ing, klîngk' ing, par.
 Clink ed, klîngkt, pre. [glittering]
 Clinq uant, klîngk' ânt, a. shining,
 Clip, klîp, v. a. to embrace; to cut
 short; to confine.
 Clip ping, klîp' pîng, par.: s. the
 part cut or clipped off.
 Clip ped, klîpt, pre.
 Clip per, klîp' pûr, s. one that de-
 bases coin by cutting.
 Cloak, klôke, s. the outer garment;
 a concealment: v. a. to cover with
 a cloak; to hide, conceal.
 Cloak ing, klôke' ing, par.
 Cloak ed, klôkt, pre.
 Clock, klôk, s. an instrument which
 tells the hour; part of a stocking;
 a beetle.
 Clock ma ker, klôk' mâ 'kûr, s. an

CLO.

CLO

CLU

nôt, nôt—tâbe, tâb, bôl—ôl—pôand—thîn, tris.

artificer who makes clocks.
 Clock work, klôk' wôrk, s. move-
 ments by weights or springs.
 Clod, klôd, s. a lump of earth or
 clay; a turf; any thing vile; a
 dull fellow: v. n. to gather into
 concretions, coagulate: v. a. to
 pelt with clods.
 Clod ding, klôd' dîng, par.
 Clod ded, klôd' dâd, pre.
 Clod dy, klôd' dê, a. full of clods
 unbroken.
 Clod pate, klôd' pâte, } s. a stupid
 Clod poll, klôd' pôle, } fellow,
 Clôff, klôf, s. an allowance of two
 pounds in every hundred weight.
 Clôg, klôg, v. a. to load, to burden;
 to hinder, obstruct: v. n. to coa-
 lesce, adhere: s. any encum-
 brance; a hinderance, an ob-
 struction; a wooden shoe.
 Clôg ging, klôg' gîng, par.
 Clôg ged, klôg' d, pre.
 Clôg gi ness, klôg' gè 'nês, s. the
 state of being clogged.
 Clois ter, klôis' târ, s. a religious re-
 tirement; a piazza: v. a. to shut
 up in a religious house; to im-
 mure from the world.
 Clois ter ing, klôis' târ 'îng, par.
 Clois ter ed, klôis' târd, pre.: a. soli-
 tary, built with piazzas.
 Close, klôze, v. a. to shut; to con-
 clude, finish; to confine; to join:
 v. n. to coalesce, to join its own
 parts together: s. the time of
 shutting up; a pause; a conclu-
 sion or end.
 Clo ses, klô' zîz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Clo sing, klô' zîng, par.
 Clo sed, klôzd, pre.
 Close, klôse, s. a small field en-
 closed: a. shut fast; confined; com-
 pact, concise, brief; immediate;
 secret; trusty; reserved, cove-
 tous; attentive; retired.
 Clo ses, klô' sîz, s. plu.

Clo ser, klô' sâr, a. com.
 Clo sest, klô' sêst, a. su.
 Close bod i ed, klôse-bôd' êd, a.
 made to fit the body exactly.
 Close ly, klôse' lê, ad. without inlet
 or outlet; secretly, slyly.
 Close ness, klôse' nês, s. the state of
 being shut; narrowness; want of
 air; retirement; secrecy; cove-
 tousness.
 Clos et, klôz' ît, s. a small room of
 privacy and retirement; a private
 repository: v. a. to shut up or
 conceal in a closet.
 Clos et ing, klôz' ît 'îng, par.
 Clos et ed, klôz' ît 'êd, pre.
 Clo sure, klô' zhûre, s. the act of
 shutting up; enclosure; conclu-
 sion, end.
 Clot, klôt, s. a concretion: v. n. to
 form clots; to concreate, coagulate.
 Clot ting, klôt' tîng, par.
 Clot ted, klôt' têd, pre.
 Cloth, klôth, s. any thing woven for
 dress or covering.
 Cloths, klôthz, s. plu.
 Clothe, klôthe, v. a. to invest with
 garments, to cover with dress.
 Clothes, klôze, s. plu. garments,
 raiment; those coverings of the
 body that are made of cloth.
 Clothes, klôthz, pres. t.
 Cloth ing, klôthe 'îng, par.: s. dress,
 vesture, garments.
 Cloth ed, klôrd, pre. [cloth.
 Cloth ier, klôthe' yûr, s. a maker of
 Cloth ty, klôt' té, a. full of clots, con-
 creted.
 Cloud, klôud, s. the collection of va-
 pours in the air; any state of ob-
 scurity: v. a. to darken with
 clouds; to obscure; to variegate
 with dark veins: v. n. to grow
 cloudy.
 Cloud ing, klôud' îng, par.
 Cloud ed, klôud' êd, pre.
 Cloud capt, klôud' kâpt, s. topped
 with clouds.

Cloud i ly, klôud' ê 'lê, ad. with
 clouds, darkly; obscurely.
 Cloud i ness, klôud' ê 'nês, s. the
 state of being covered with clouds,
 darkness. [clouded.
 Cloud less, klôud' lês, a. clear, un-
 Cloud y, klôud' ê, a. dark, ob-
 scure; gloomy.
 Cloud i er, klôud' ê 'ûr, a. com.
 Cloud i est, klôud' ê 'êst, a. su.
 Clough, klôd, s. the cleft of a hill,
 a cliff.
 Clout, klôut, s. a cloth for any mean
 use; a patch; an iron plate to
 an axletree: v. a. to patch,
 mend coarsely.
 Clout ing, klôut' îng, par.
 Clout ed, klôut' êd, pre.
 Clove, klôve, s. a valuable spice.
 Clo ven, klô' vn, per. par. of Cleava.
 Clo ven-foot ed, klô' vn 'fût-êd, a.
 having the foot divided into two
 parts.
 Clo ver, klô' vûr, s. a species of tre-
 foil. [with clover.
 Clo ver ed, klô' vûrd, a. covered
 Clown, klôun, s. a rustic, a churl;
 a coarse ill-bred man.
 Clown ish, klôun' ish, a. uncivil,
 ill-bred; clumsy.
 Clown ish ly, klôun' ish 'lê, ad.
 coarsely, rudely.
 Clown ish ness, klôun' ish 'nês, s.
 coarseness; incivility, brutality.
 Cloy, klôe, v. a. to satiate, to sur-
 Cloya, klôiz, pres. t. [feit
 Cloy ing, klôe' îng, par.
 Cloy ed, klôid, pre.
 Cloy less, klôe' lês, a. that cannot
 cause satiety. [pletion.
 Cloy ment, klôe' mêt, s. a satiety, re-
 Club, klôb, s. a heavy stick; the
 name of one of the suits of cards;
 an assembly: v. n. to contribute
 to common expense; to join to
 one effect: v. a. to pay a ~~con-~~
 mon reckoning.
 Club bing, klôb' bîng, par.

COA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, nôve,

COA

COB

Club bed, klûbd, pre.
 Club room, klûb' rôôm, s. the room
 in which a club assembles.
 Cluck, klûk, v. n. to call chickens
 as a hen.
 Cluck ing, klûk' kîng, par.
 Cluck ed, klûkt, pre.
 Clump, klûmp, s. a shapeless piece
 of wood; a small cluster of trees.
 Clumps, klûmps, s. a numscull.
 Clum si ly, klûm' zé 'lô, ad. awk-
 wardly.
 Clum si ness, klûm' zé 'nês, s. awk-
 wardness, want of dexterity.
 Clum sy, klûm' zé, a. awkward,
 heavy, unhandy.
 Clum si er, klûm' zé 'ûr, a. com.
 Clum si est, klûm' zé 'êst, a. su.
 Clung klûng, pre. and per. par. of
 Cling.
 Clus ter, klûs' tûr, s. a bunch, a
 number of things growing or join-
 ed together; a body of people
 collected: v. n. to grow in bunch-
 es: v. a. to collect any thing into
 bodies.
 Clus ter ing, klûs' tûr 'îng, par.
 Clus ter ed, klûs' tûrd, pre.
 Clutch, klûtsh, v. a. to hold in the
 hand; - to gripe; to grasp: s.
 gripe, grasp, seizure. [plu.]
 Clutch es, klûtsh' îz, pres. t. and s.
 Clutch ing, klûtsh' îng, par.
 Clutch ed, klûtsh, pre.
 Clut ter, klût' tûr, s. a noise; a bus-
 tle, a hurry: v. n. to make a noise
 or bustle.
 Clut ter ing, klût' tûr 'îng, par.
 Clut ter ed, klût' tûrd, pre.
 Clys ter, klîs' tûr, s. an injection.
 Co a cer vate, 'kô-â-sêr' vâte, v. a.
 to heap up together. [par.]
 Co a cer va ting, 'kô-â-sêr' vâ 'îng,
 Co a cer va ted, 'kô-â-sêr' vâ 'têd,
 pre.
 Co a cer va tion, kô 'âs-sêr-vâ' shûn,
 s. the act of heaping.
 Coach, kôtsh, s. a carriage of pleas-

ure or state: v. a. to carry in a
 coach.
 Coach es, kôtsh' îz, s. plu. and pres.
 Coach ing, kôtsh' îng, par. [t.]
 Coach ed, kôtsh, pre.
 Coach-box, kôtsh' bôks, s. the seat
 on which the driver of the coach
 sits.
 Coach-box es, kôtsh' bôks 'îz, s. plu.
 Coach-hire, kôtsh' hire, s. money
 paid for the use of a hired coach.
 Coach-man, kôtsh' mân, s. the dri-
 ver of a coach. [concert]
 Co act, kô-âkt', v. n. to act in
 concert.
 Co act ing, kô-âkt' îng, par.
 Co act ed, kô-âkt' êd, pre.
 Co ac tion, kô-âk' shûn, s. compul-
 sion, force.
 Co ac tive, kô-âk' tîv, a. compul-
 sory; acting in concurrence.
 Co ad ju tor, 'kô-âd-jû' tûr, s. a fel-
 low-helper, an assistant.
 Co ad ju van cy, kô-âd' jû 'vân-sé,
 s. help, concurrent help.
 Co ad ju van cies, kô-âd' jû 'vân-
 sîz, s. plu. [to congregate.]
 Co ag ment, 'kô-âg-mênt', v. a.
 Co ag ment ing, 'kô-âg-mênt' îng,
 par. [pre.]
 Co ag ment ed, 'kô-âg-mênt' êd,
 Co ag u la ble, kô-âg' û 'lâ-bl, a.
 capable of concretion.
 Co ag u late, kô-âg' û 'lâte, v. a. to
 force into concretions: v. n. to
 run into concretions. [par.]
 Co ag u la ting, kô-âg' û 'lâ-tîng,
 Co ag u la ted, kô-âg' û 'lâ-têd, pre.
 Co ag u la tion, kô 'âg-û-lâ' shûn,
 s. concretion, congelation.
 Co ag u la tive, kô-âg' û 'lâ-tîv, a.
 that has the power of causing
 concretion.
 Coal, kôle, s. the common fossil
 fuel; the cinder of burnt wood:
 v. a. to burn wood to charcoal.
 Coal ing, kôle' îng, par.
 Coal ed, kôld, pre. [ging coals.]
 Coal-pit, kôle' pît, s. a pit for dig-

Co a lesce, 'kô-â-lês', v. n. to unite
 in masses; to grow together
 join.
 Co a les ces, 'kô-â-lês' sîz, pres. t.
 Co a les cing, 'kô-â-lês' îng, par.
 Co a les ced, 'kô-â-lês', pre.
 Co a les cence, 'kô-â-lês' sênsê, s.
 concretion, union. [s. plu.]
 Co a les cen ces, 'kô-â-lês' sên 'sh;
 Co a li tion, 'kô-â-lîsh' ûn, s. union
 in one mass or body.
 Coal y, kôle' è, a. containing coal.
 Co arct, kô-ârk't', v. a. to straiten
 confine.
 Co arct ing, kô-ârk't' îng, par.
 Co arct ed, kô-ârk't' êd, pre.
 Coarse, kôrse, a. not refined; rude
 uncivil; gross; mean.
 Coars er, kôrse' ûr, a. com.
 Coars est, kôrse' êst, a. su.
 Coars ly, kôrse' lêd, ad. meanly
 rudely; inelegantly.
 Coars ness, kôrse' nês, s. impurity
 roughness; want of delicacy
 meanness.
 Coast, kôst, s. the edge or margin of
 the land next the sea, the shore
 v. n. to sail by the coast.
 Coast ing, kôste' îng, par.
 Coast ed, kôste' êd, pre.
 Coast er, kôste' ûr, s. he that sail
 near the shore.
 Coat, kôte, s. the upper garment
 for a man; the covering of an
 animal; any tegument: v. a. t
 cover, invest.
 Coat ing, kôte' îng, par.
 Coat ed, kôte' êd, pre.
 Coax, kôks, v. a. to wheedle, flatter:
 Coax es, kôks' îz, pres. t.
 Coax ing, kôks' îng, par.
 Coax ed, kôkst, pre. [flatter:]
 Coax er, kôks' ûr, s. a wheedler,
 Cob, kôb, s. the head or top.
 Cob ait, kôb' âit, s. a marcasite.
 Cob ble, kôb' bl, v. a. to mend c
 make any thing coarsely or clum
 Cob bling, kôb' blîng, par. [sily]

Cob bled, kòb bíd, pre.
 Cob blier, kòb bíl, s. a mender of old shoes; a clumsy workman.
 Cob web, kòb wéb, s. the web or net of a spider.
 Coch in eal, kùsh' l'n 'èél, s. an insect from which a red colour is extracted.
 Cock, kók, s. the male to the hen, or any small birds; a spout to let out water, or any liquor at will; part of a gun-lock; a small heap of hay; the form of a hat: v. a. to set erect; to mould the form of the hat; to fix the cock of a gun for a discharge; to raise hay in small heaps: v. n. to strut, to hold up the head.
 Cock ing, kók k'ing, par.
 Cock ed, kòkt, pre.
 Cockade, kók-àde', s. a riband worn in the hat. [of serpent.
 Cock a trice, kók á 'trise, s. a kind
 Cock a trice, kók á 'trí-siz, s. plu.
 Cock boat, kók bòte, s. a small boat belonging to a ship.
 Cock crow ing, kók krò 'ing, s. the time at which cocks crow.
 Cock er, kók kùr, v. a. to fondle, indulge: s. one who follows the sport of cock-fighting.
 Cock er ing, kók kùr 'ing, par.
 Cock er ed, kók kùrd, pre.
 Cock fight, kók fite, s. a match of cocks. [back, triumphant.
 Cock horse, kók hòrse, a. on horse.
 Cock le, kók kl, s. a small shell-fish; a weed that grows in corn: v. a. to contract into wrinkles.
 Cock ling, kók k'ling, par.
 Cock led, kók k'ld, pre.: a. shelled.
 Cock loft, kók lóft, s. the room over the garret.
 Cock ney, kók nè, s. a native of London; any low citizen.
 Cock neys, kók n'iz, s. plu.
 Cock pit, kók pít, s. the area where cocks fight; a place on the low-

er deck of a man of war.
 Cock sure, kók-shòór, a. confident-ly certain.
 Cock swain, kók sn, s. the officer that has the command of the cockboat.
 Co coa, kò kò, s. a species of palm-tree. [boiling.
 Coc tion, kók' shùn, s. the act of
 Cod fish, kòd' f'ish, } s. a sea-fish.
 Cod, kòd, }
 Code, kòde, s. a book of the civil law. [dage to a will.
 Cod i cil, kòd' é 'síl, s. an appen-
 Cod le, kòd' dl, v. a. to parboil.
 Cod ling, kòd' d'ing, par.: s. an apple generally codled; a small codfish.
 Cod led, kòd' d'ld, pre.
 Co ef fi ca cy, kò-èf' fè 'ká-sè, s. the power of several things acting together. [plu.
 Co ef fi ca cies, kò-èf' fè 'ká-siz, s.
 Co ef fi cient, 'kò-èf-f'ish' ènt, s. that which unites its action with the action of another.
 Co e qual, kò-é' kwál, a. equal.
 Co e qual i ty, 'kò-é-kwól' lè 'tè, s. the state of being equal. [plu.
 Co e qual i ties, 'kò-é-kwól' lè 'tíz, s.
 Co erce, kò-èrse', v. a. to restrain, to keep in order by force.
 Co er ces, kò-èr' siz, pres. t.
 Co er cing, kò-èr' s'ing, par.
 Co er ced, kò-èrst', pre.
 Co er ci ble, kò-èr' sè 'bl, a. that may, or ought to be restrained.
 Co er cion, kò-èr' shùn, s. a penal restraint, check.
 Co er cive, kò-èr' s'iv, a. that has the power of laying restraint.
 Co es sen tial, 'kò-ès-sèn' shál, a. participating of the same essence.
 Co é ta ne ous, 'kò-é-tà' nè 'ús, a. of the same age with another.
 Co e ter nal, 'kò-é-tèr' nál, a. equal-ly eternal with another.
 Co e val, kò-é' vól, a. of the same

age: s. a contemporary.
 Co ex ist, 'kò-ègz-ist', v. n. to exist at the same time with another.
 Co ex ist ing, 'kò-ègz-ist' 'ing, par.
 Co ex ist ed, 'kò-ègz-ist' èd, pre.
 Co ex ist ence, 'kò-ègz-ist' ènse, s. existence at the same time with another.
 Co ex ist ent, 'kò-ègz-ist' ènt, a. having existence at the same time with another.
 Coff fee, kòf' fè, s. the berries of the coffee-tree; the drink or liquor made from them.
 Coff er, kòf' fùr, s. a chest, generally for keeping money: v. a. to treasure up in chests.
 Coff er ing, kòf' f'ing, par.
 Coff er ed, kòf' fùrd, pre.
 Coff er er, kòf' fùr 'ùr, s. a principal officer of a king's court.
 Coff in, kòf' f'ín, s. a chest for a dead body; a mould: v. a. to enclose in a coffin.
 Coff in ing, kòf' f'ín 'ing, par.
 Coff in ed, kòf' f'ind, pre.
 Cog, kòg, s. the tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel: v. a. to flatter; to obtrude by falsehood; to fix cogs in a wheel: v. n. to lie, wheedle.
 Cog ging, kòg' g'ing, par.
 Cog ged, kògd, pre. [strength.
 Co gen cy, kò' jèn 'vè, s. force,
 Co gen cies, kò' jèn 's'iz, s. plu.
 Co gent, kò' jènt, a. forcible, convincing. [sistless force, forcibly.
 Co gent ly, kò' jènt 'lè, ad. with re-
 Co gi tate, kòj' é 'tate, v. n. to think.
 Co gi ta ting, kòj' é 'tá-'ting, par.
 Co gi ta ted, kòj' é 'tá-tèd, pre.
 Co gi ta tion, 'kòj-é-tá' shùn, s. thought; purpose; meditation.
 Cog na tion, kòg-ná' shùn, s. kindred, relation.
 Cog ni see, 'kòg-né-sè, s. he to whom a fine in lands or tene-ments is acknowledged.

COH

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pla—nô, môve,

COL

COL

Cog ni sour, 'kôg-nê-zôr', a. he that passes or acknowledges a fine.
 Cog ni tion, 'kôg-nîsh' ün, s. knowledge, complete conviction.
 Cog ni tive, 'kôg' né 'tîv, a. having the power of knowing.
 Cog ni za ble, 'kôg' né 'zá-bl, a. that falls under judicial notice; proper to be tried. [cial notice, trial.
 Cog ni zance, 'kôg' né 'zânse, a. judicial impression; a corner: v. a. to mint or stamp metals for money; to forge.
 Cog nos cence, 'kôg-nôs' sênsê, s. knowledge.
 Cog nos ci ble, 'kôg-nôs' sé 'bl, a. that Co hab it, 'kô-hâb' 'tî, v. n. to live together as husband and wife.
 Co hab it ing, 'kô-hâb' 'tî 'ng, par.
 Co hab it ed, 'kô-hâb' 'tî 'êd, pre.
 Co hab i tant, 'kô-hâb' é 'tânt, s. an inhabitant of the same place.
 Co hab i ta tion, 'kô 'hâb-é-tâ' shûn, s. the state of living together as married persons.
 Co hejr, 'kô-âre', s. one of several among whom an inheritance is divided.
 Co heir ess, 'kô-âre' 'sâ 'z, s. a woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.
 Co heir ess es, 'kô-âre' 'sâ 'z, s. plu.
 Co here, 'kô-hêrê', v. n. to stick together; to suit; to agree.
 Co he ring, 'kô-hê' 'rîng, par.
 Co he red, 'kô-hêrêd', pre.
 Co he rence, 'kô-hê' 'rênsê, } s. connexion, dependance, the relation of parts or things one to another.
 Co he ren cy, 'kô-hê' 'rên 'sé, }
 Co he rent, 'kô-hê' 'rênt, a. sticking together; regularly adapted; consistent. [of union; connexion.
 Co he sion, 'kô-hê' 'zhûn, s. the state
 Co he sive, 'kô-hê' 'sîv, a. that has the power of sticking together.
 Co hib it, 'kô-hîb' 'tî, v. a. to restrain, hinder.

Co hib it ing, 'kô-hîb' 'tî 'ng, par.
 Co hib it ed, 'kô-hîb' 'tî 'êd, pre.
 Co hort, 'kô' 'hört, s. a troop of soldiers about 500.
 Coif, 'kôlf, s. the head-dress, a cap.
 Coil, 'kôll, v. a. to gather into a narrow compass: s. tumult, bustle; a rope wound into a ring.
 Coil ing, 'kôll' 'ng, par.
 Coil ed, 'kôlld, pre.
 Coin, 'kôln, s. money stamped with a legal impression; a corner: v. a. to mint or stamp metals for money; to forge.
 Coin ing, 'kôln' 'ng, par.
 Coin ed, 'kôlnd, pre.
 Coin age, 'kôln' 'âje, s. the act or practice of coining money; forgery, invention.
 Coin a ges, 'kôln' é 'âz, s. plu. [cur.
 Co in cide, 'kô-in-sîdê', v. n. to con-
 Co in ci dîng, 'kô-in-sî' dîng, par.
 Co in ci ded, 'kô-lu-sî' dêd, pre.
 Co in ci dence, 'kô-lu-sî' sé 'dênsê, s. concurrence, tendency. [s. plu.
 Co in ci den ces, 'kô-lu-sî' sé 'dên-sîz,
 Co in ci dent, 'kô-lu-sî' sé 'dênt, a. concurrent, equivalent.
 Coin er, 'kôln' 'ûr, s. a maker of money; an inventor.
 Coit, 'kôlt, s. any thing thrown at a certain mark.
 Co i tion, 'kô-lîsh' ün, s. a copulation, the act of generation.
 Coke, 'kôke, s. fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.
 Col an der, 'kôl' 'ân 'dûr, s. a sieve.
 Co la tion, 'kô-lâ' shûn, s. the art of straining. [matter strained.
 Col a ture, 'kôl' é 'tshûre, s. the Cold, 'kôld, a. chill; frigid; unaf-
 fecting; reserved, coy; without passion: s. the privation of heat; chillness; a disease.
 Cold er, 'kôld' 'ûr, a. com.
 Cold est, 'kôld' 'êst, a. su.
 Cold ly, 'kôld' 'lê, ad. without heat;

indifferently, negligently.
 Cold ness, 'kôld' 'nêss, s. want of heat; unconcern; coyness, want of kindness.
 Cole wort, 'kôlê' wûrt, s. cabbage.
 Col ick, 'kôl' 'îk, s. a disorder of the bowels that is attended with pain.
 Col lapse, 'kôl-lâpse', v. n. to fall together.
 Col lap ses, 'kôl-lâp' 'sîz, pres. t.
 Col lap sing, 'kôl-lâp' 'sîng, par.
 Col lap sed, 'kôl-lâpst', pre.
 Col lar, 'kôl' 'lâr, s. something put round the neck: v. a. to seize by the collar.
 Col lar ing, 'kôl' 'lâr 'ng, par.
 Col lar ed, 'kôl' 'lêrd, pre.
 Col late, 'kôl-lâte', v. a. to compare, examine.
 Col la ting, 'kôl-lâ' 'tîng, par.
 Col la ted, 'kôl-lâ' 'têd, pre.
 Col lat er al, 'kôl-lât' 'êr 'âl, a. side to side; running parallel; not direct; concurrent.
 Col lat er al ly, 'kôl-lât' 'êr 'âl-lê, ad. side by side; indirectly.
 Col la tion, 'kôl-lâ' shûn, s. the act of bestowing, gift; comparison; a repast.
 Col la tor, 'kôl-lâ' 'tûr, s. one that compares copies or manuscripts.
 Col league, 'kôl' 'lêég, s. a partner in office or employment. [with.
 Col league, 'kôl-lêég', v. a. to unite
 Col leagu ing, 'kôl-lêég' 'ng, par.
 Col leagu ed, 'kôl-lêégd', pre.
 Col lect, 'kôl' 'lêkt, s. a short prayer
 Col lect, 'kôl-lêkt', v. a. to gather together; to gain from observation; to infer.
 Col lect ing, 'kôl-lêkt' 'ng, par.
 Col lect ed, 'kôl-lêkt' 'êd, pre.
 Col lect a ne ous, 'kôl-lêk-tâ' né 'ûs, a. gathered together.
 Col lec tion, 'kôl-lêkt' shûn, s. the act of gathering; the things gathered.
 Col lect ive, 'kôl-lêkt' 'îv, a. gathered

COL

COL

COM

nôt, nôt—tùbe, tùb, bûl—ôl—pônd—âm, rnis.

into one mass, accumulative.
Col lect ive ly, kôl-lêk' l'v 'lê, ad.
in a general mass, not singly.
Col lect or, kôl-lêk' ôr, s. a tax-gatherer; a gatherer.
Col lege, kôl' lêjê, s. a community; a society of men set apart for learning or religion; the house in which the collegians reside.
Col le ges, kôl' lêj 'l'z, s. plu.
Col le gi al, kôl-lê' jê 'âl, a. relating to a college.
Col le gi an, kôl-lê' jê 'ân, s. an inhabitant of a college.
Col le gi ate, kôl-lê' jê 'âte, a. containing a college, instituted after the manner of a college: s. a member of a college.
Col let, kôl' lît, s. that part of a ring in which the stone is set.
Coll ier, kôl' yôr, s. a digger of coals; a dealer in coals.
Coll ier y, kôl' yôr 'rê, s. the place where coals are dug; the coal trade.
Coll ier ies, kôl' yôr 'rîz, s. plu.
Col li ga tion, 'kôl-lê-gâ' shûn, s. a binding together.
Col lis ion, kôl-lîzh' ûn, s. the act of striking two bodies together; a clash. [place, to station.
Col lo cate, kôl' lô 'kâte, v. a. to Col lo ca ting, kôl' lô 'kâ-ting, par.
Col lo ca ted, kôl' lô 'kâ-têd, pre.
Col lo ca tion, 'kôl-lô-kâ' shûn, s. the act of placing. [meat.
Col lop, kôl' lûp, s. a small slice of.
Col lo qu al, kôl-lô' kwê 'âl, a. relating to conversation.
Col lo quy, kôl' lô 'kwê, s. conference, talk.
Col lo qu ies, kôl' lô 'kwîz, s. plu.
Col luc ta tion, 'kôl-lûk-tâ' shûn, s. contest, opposition.
Col lude, kôl-lûdê, v. n. to conspire in a fraud.
Col lu ding, kôl-lô' dîng, par.
Col lu ded, kôl-lô' dêd, pre.

Col lu sion, kôl-lô' zhûn, s. a deceitful agreement.
Col lu sive, kôl-lô' sîv, s. a fraudulently concerted.
Col lu sor y, kôl-lô' sûr 'rê, a. carrying on a fraud by secret concert.
Col ly, kôl' lê, s. the smut of coal.
Col lon, kô' lôn, s. a point [:]; the greatest of the intestines.
Co lo nel, kûr' nêl, s. the chief commander of a regiment.
Col o nize, kôl' ô 'nîze, v. a. to plant with inhabitants.
Col o n izes, kôl' ô 'nî-zîz, pres. t.
Col o n i zing, kôl' ô 'nî-zîng, par.
Col o n i zed, kôl' ô 'nîzd, pre.
Col on nade, 'kôl-lô-nâdê, s. a series of columns disposed in a circle; any range of pillars.
Col o ny, kôl' ô 'nê, s. a body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place; the country planted, a plantation.
Col o nies, kôl' ô 'nîz, s. plu.
Col o ra tion, 'kôl-ô-râ' shûn, s. the art of colouring; the state of being coloured.
Col o rif ick, 'kôl-ô-rîf' îk, s. that has the power of producing colours.
Col os sus, kô-lôs' sûs, s. a statue of enormous magnitude.
Col los sus es, kô-lôs' sûs 'l'z, s. plu.
Col os se an, 'kôl-lôs-sê' ân, s. giant-like.
Col our, kûl' lûr, s. the appearance of bodies to the eye; hue, die; palliation; false show: v. a. to mark with some hue or die; to palliate, to excuse; to make plausible.
Col ours, kûl' lûrz, s. plu. a standard, an ensign of war.
Col our ing, kûl' lûr' îng, par.: s. an art in painting.
Coloured, kûl' lûrd, pre.: s. streaked, diversified with hues.

Col our a ble, kûl' lûr 'â-bl, a. specious, plausible.
Col our less, kûl' lûr 'lêz, a. without colour.
Colt, kôlt, s. a young horse; a young foolish fellow.
Co lum ba ry, kô-lûm' bâ 'rê, s. a dove-cot, a pigeon-house. [plu.
Co lum ba ries, kô-lûm' bâ 'rîz, s. Col umm, kôl' lûm, s. a round pillar; a long file or row of troops; part of a page. [in columns.
Co lum nar, kô-lûm' nâr, s. formed Co lures, kô-lûrz, s. plu. two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world.
Co ma, kô' mâ, s. a lethargy.
Co mate, kô-mâ'tê, s. companion.
Comb, kômê, s. an instrument to adjust the hair; a crest; the cavities in which bees lodge their honey: v. a. to divide and adjust the hair: to lay wool smooth.
Comb ing, kômê' îng, par.
Comb ed, kômd, pre.
Com bat, kûm' bât, s. contest, battle, duel: v. n. to fight: v. a. to oppose.
Com bat ing, kûm' bât 'îng, par.
Com bat ed, kûm' bât 'êd, pre.
Com bat ant, kûm' bât 'ânt, s. he that fights; a champion.
Com bi na ble, kôm-bî' nâ 'bl, s. that may be joined together.
Com bi nate, kôm' bê 'nâte, a. betrothed, promised.
Com bi na tion, 'kôm-bê-nâ' shûn, s. union, association, league; commixture, conjunction.
Com bine, kôm-bînê, v. a. to join together; to link in union; to accord: v. n. to coalesce, unite with each other.
Com bi ning, kôm-bî' nîng, par.
Com bi ned, kôm-bînd, pre.
Com bus ti ble, kôm-bûz 'tê 'bl, s. susceptible of fire.
Com bus ti ble ness, kôm-bûz 'tê 'nêz, s.

COM

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

COM

COM

'bî-nê, s. aptness to take fire.
 Com bus tion, kôm-bûs' tshûn, a. conflagration, burning; tumult, hurry.
 Come, kôm, v. n. to draw near, to advance towards; to attain; to happen: per. par.
 Com ing, kôm' ing, par.: s. approach, arrival: a. forward, future, to come; ready to come.
 Co me di an, kô-mê' dè' 'ân, s. a player or actor of comick parts.
 Com e dy, kôm' ô' 'dê, s. a dramatic representation of the lighter faults of mankind.
 Com e dies, kôm' ô' 'diz, s. plu.
 Come li ness, kôm' lê' 'nê, s. grace, beauty, dignity. [cent.
 Come ly, kôm' lê, a. graceful, delicate.
 Come li er, kôm' lê' 'ûr, a. com.
 Come li est, kôm' lê' 'êst, a. su.
 Com er, kôm' 'ûr, s. one that comes.
 Com et, kôm' 'it, s. a body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing.
 Com fit, kôm' 'fit, s. a kind of sweetmeat.
 Com fort, kôm' 'fûrt, v. a. to strengthen, enliven, invigorate; to console: s. support, assistance; consolation.
 Com fort ing, kôm' 'fûrt' ing, par.
 Com fort ed, kôm' 'fûrt' 'êd, pre.
 Com fort a ble, kôm' 'fûrt' 'â-bl, a. susceptible of comfort, dispensing comfort.
 Com fort a bly, kôm' 'fûrt' 'â-blê, ad. with comfort, without despair.
 Com fort er, kôm' 'fûrt' 'ûr, s. one that administers consolation in misfortune. [without comfort.
 Com fort less, kôm' 'fûrt' 'lê, a.
 Com i cal, kôm' ô' 'kâl, a. raising mirth, merry, diverting.
 Com i cal ly, kôm' ô' 'kâl-lê, ad. in such a manner as raises mirth.
 Com i cal ness, kôm' ô' 'kâl-nê, s. the quality of being comical.

Com ick, kôm' 'ik, a. relating to comedy; raising mirth.
 Co mi tial, kô-mîah' 'âl, a. relating to the assemblies of the people.
 Com ma, kôm' 'mâ, s. the point marked thus [,].
 Com mand, kôm-mând', v. a. to govern; to order, to direct: v. n. to have the supreme authority: s. the right of commanding, power, supreme authority; order.
 Com mand ing, kôm-mând' ing, par.
 Com mand ed, kôm-mând' 'êd, pre.
 Com mand er, kôm-mând' 'ûr, s. he that has the supreme authority, a chief; a heavy wooden mallet.
 Com mand ment, kôm-mând' 'mênt, s.* command, order, precept; authority.
 Com mand ress, kôm-mând' 'rê, s. a woman vested with supreme authority.
 Com ma te ri al, 'kôm-mâ-tê' 'rê' 'âl, a. consisting of the same matter with another.
 Com mem o ra ble, kôm-mêm' ô' 'râ-bl, a. deserving to be mentioned with honour.
 Com mem o rate, kôm-mêm' ô' 'râte, v. a. to preserve the memory by some public act. [ing, par.
 Com mem o ra ting, kôm-mêm' ô' 'râ-tîng, par.
 Com mem o ra ted, kôm-mêm' ô' 'râ-têd, pre.
 Com mem o ra tion, kôm 'mêm-ô-râ' shûn, s. an act of public celebration.
 Com mem o ra tive, kôm-mêm' ô' 'râ-tîv, a. tending to preserve the memory of any thing.
 Com mence, kôm-mênse', v. a. to begin, to make a beginning: v. n. to take beginning, take a new character.
 Com men ces, kôm-mên's' 'sîz, pres. t.
 Com men cing, kôm-mên's' ing, par.
 Com men ced, kôm-mên's' 'prê.
 Com mence ment, kôm-mênse'

mênt, s. beginning, date.
 Com mend, kôm-mênd', v. a. to recommend; to mention with approbation.
 Com mend ing, kôm-mênd' ing, par.
 Com mend ed, kôm-mênd' 'êd, pre.
 Com mend a ble, kôm' 'mênd' 'â-bl, a. laudable, worthy of praise.
 Com mend a bly, kôm' 'mênd' 'â-blê, ad. laudably.
 Com mend a tion, 'kôm-mênd-â' shûn, s. recommendation, praise.
 Com mend a tor y, kôm-mênd' 'â-tûr-rê, a. containing praise.
 Com men su ra bil i ty, kôm 'mên-shû-râ-bîl' 'lê' 'tê, s. capacity of being compared with another as to the measure.
 Com men su ra ble, kôm-mên' shû-râ-bl, a. reducible to some common measure.
 Com men su rate, kôm mên' shû-râte, v. a. to reduce to some common measure: a. reducible to some common measure; equal.
 Com men su ra ting, kôm-mên' shû-râ-tîng, par. [râ-têd, pre.
 Com men su ra ted, kôm-mên' shû-râ-têd, pre.
 Com men su ra tion, kôm 'mên-shû-râ' shûn, s. reduction of things to some common measure.
 Com ment, kôm' 'mênt, v. n. to write notes, to expound: s. annotation, exposition.
 Com ment ing, kôm' 'mênt' ing, par.
 Com ment ed, kôm' 'mênt' 'êd, pre.
 Com ment a ry, kôm' 'mênt' 'â-rê, s. an exposition, annotation, remark. [s. plu.
 Com ment a ries, kôm' 'mênt' 'â-rîz, s. expositor, annotator.
 Com merce, kôm' mên'sê, s. exchange of one thing for another, trade, traffick. [hold intercourse.
 Com merce, kôm-mên'sê', v. n. to
 Com mer ces, kôm-mên's' 'sîz, pres. t.
 Com mer cing, kôm-mên's' ing, par.

COM

COM

COM

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tâb, bûl—ôl—pôand—ân, rui.

Com mer ced, kôm-mêr'st, pre.

Com mer cial, kôm-mêr' shâl, a. relating to commerce or traffic.

Com mi grate, kôm'mê' grâte, v. n. to remove by consent from one country to another. [tîng, par.

Com mi gra tîng, kôm'mê' grâ-tîng, par.
Com mi gra ted, kôm'mê' grâ-têd, pre.

Com mi gra tiôn, 'kôm-mê-grâ-shûn, a. a removal of a people from one country to another.

Com mi na tiôn, 'kôm-mê-nâ-shûn, s. a denunciation of punishment.

Com min gle, kôm-mîng' gl, v. a. to mix, to blend: v. n. to unite with another thing. [par.

Com min gling, kôm-mîng' gîng, par.

Com min gled, kôm-mîng' glêd, pre.

Com mi nute, 'kôm-mê-nû-tê, v. a. to grind, pulverize. [par.

Com mi nu tîng, 'kôm-mê-nû-tîng, par.

Com mi nu ted, 'kôm-mê-nû-têd, pre.

Com mi nu tiôn, 'kôm-mê-nû-shûn, s. the act of grinding into small parts, pulverization.

Com mis er a ble, kôm-mîz' êr 'â-bl, a. worthy of compassion, pitiable.

Com mis er ate, kôm-mîz' êr 'â-tê, v. a. to pity, to compassionate.

Com mis er a tîng, kôm-mîz' êr 'â-tîng, par. [têd, pre.

Com mis er a ted, kôm-mîz' êr 'â-têd, par.

Com mis er a tiôn, kôm'mîz-êr-â-shûn, s. pity, compassion, tenderness.

Com mis sa ry, kôm'mîs 'sâ-rê, s. an officer, a delegate; a deputy.

Com mis sa ries, kôm'mîs 'sâ-rîz, s. plu.

Com mis sion, kôm-mîsh' ûn, s. a trust, a warrant; act of committing a crime; a number of people joined in a trust or office; the order by which a factor trades for another: v. a. to empower, appoint.

Com mis sion ing, kôm-mîsh' ûn 'îng, par. [pre.

Com mis sion ed, kôm-mîsh' ûnd, par.

Com mis sion er, kôm-mîsh' ûn 'êr, s. one included in a warrant of authority.

Com mit, kôm-mî't, v. a. to intrust; to put in any place to be kept safe; to send to prison; to perpetrate.

Com mit tîng, kôm-mî't 'îng, par.

Com mit ted, kôm-mî't 'têd, par.

Com mit ment, kôm-mî't 'mênt, s. act of committing; act of, or order for sending to prison.

Com mit tee, kôm-mî't 'tê, s. those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred.

Com mit tees, kôm-mî't 'têez, s. plu.

Com mit ter, kôm-mî't 'târ, s. one that commits. [to blend.

Com mix, kôm-mîks', v. a. to mingle.

Com mix es, kôm-mîks' 'îz, pres. t.

Com mix ing, kôm-mîks' 'îng, par.

Com mix ed, kôm-mîks' 'îd, par.

Com mix ion, kôm-mîks' 'shûn, s. mixture, incorporation.

Com mix ture, kôm-mîks' 'tshûre, s. the act of mingling, the state of being mingled; compound.

Com mode, kôm-môd'ê, s. the head-dress of a woman.

Com mo di ous, kôm-mô' dé 'ûs, a. convenient, suitable.

Com mo di ous ly, kôm-mô' dé 'ûs-lê, ad. conveniently, suitably.

Com mo di ous ness, kôm-mô' dé 'ûs-nêz, s. convenience, advantage.

Com mod i ty, kôm-môd'ê 'tê, v. advantage, profit; merchandise.

Com mod i ties, kôm-môd'ê 'tîz, s. plu.

Com mo dore, 'kôm-mô-dôre, s. the captain who commands a squadron of ships.

Com mon, kôm'môn, a. having no possessor or owner; vulgar, mean; public, general; frequent, ordinary; prostitute: a

an open ground equally used by many persons.

Com mon age, kôm'môn 'âje, s. the right of feeding on a common.

Com mon a ges, kôm'môn 'â-jîz, s. plu.

Com mon al ty, kôm'môn 'âl-tê, s. the common people. [s. plu.

Com mon al ties, kôm'môn 'âl-tîz, s. plu.

Com mon er, kôm'môn 'êr, s. one of the common people; a man not noble; a member of the house of commons.

Com mon ly, kôm'môn 'lê, ad. frequently, usually.

Com mon ness, kôm'môn 'nêz, s. equal participation among many; frequency.

Com mon place, kôm'môn 'plâze, a. ordinary; not uncommon.

Com mons, kôm'mônz, s. plu. the lower people; the lower house of parliament; food, fare.

Com mon wealth, kôm'môn 'wêlth, s. the public, the general body of the people; a republic.

Com mo rance, kôm'mô 'rânse, a. dwelling, residence. [s. plu.

Com mo ran ces, kôm'mô 'rân-sîz, s. plu.

Com mo rant, kôm'mô 'rânt, a. resident. [mult, disturbance.

Com mo tion, kôm'mô 'shûn, s. tumult, disturbance.

Com mune, kôm'mûnê, v. n. to converse, impart sentiments mutually.

Com mu nîng, kôm'mû 'nîng, par.

Com mu ned, kôm'mûnd', pre.

Com mu ni ca bil i ty, kôm'mû-nê-kâ-bîl' 'tê, s. the quality of being communicated.

Com mu ni ca ble, kôm'mû-nê-kâ-bîl, a. that may be imparted or recounted.

Com mu ni cant, kôm'mû-nê-kânt, s. one who receives the Lord's Supper.

Com mu ni cate, kôm'mû-nê-kâ-tê, v. a. to impart to others; to tell.

COM

Fàte, fâr, fáll, fát—mé, mêt—pline, pîn—nò, mòve,

COM

COM

veal: v. n. to partake of the blessed sacrament. [ting, par.
Com mu ni ca ting, kóm-mù' né 'kà-
Com mu ni ca ted, kóm-mù' né 'kà-
téd, pre.
Com mu ni ca tion, kóm 'mù-né-
kà' shùn, s. the act of imparting;
common boundary or inlet; con-
versation.
Com mu ni ca tive, kóm-mù' né-
'kà-tív, a. liberal of knowledge,
not selfish.
Com mu ni ca tive ness, kóm-mù'-
né 'kà-tív 'nès, s. the quality of
being communicative.
Com mun ion, kóm-mùne' yùn, s.
intercourse, fellowship; the pub-
lic celebration of the Lord's Sup-
per; union in the common wor-
ship of any church.
Com mu ni ty, kóm-mù' né 'tè, s. the
commonwealth, the body politic.
Com mu ni ties, kóm-mù' né 'tíz, s.
plu. [that may be exchanged.
Com mu ta ble, kóm-mù' tá 'bl, a.
Com mu ta tion, 'kóm-mù-tà' shùn,
s. change, alteration; exchange;
ransom.
Com mute, kóm-mùte', v. a. to ex-
change; to buy off: v. n. to atone.
Com mu ting, kóm-mù' ting, par.
Com mu ted, kóm-mù' téd, pre.
Com pact, kóm' pákt, s. a contract,
an agreement.
Com pact, kóm-pákt', v. a. to join
together: a. firm, solid close, brief.
Com pact ing, kóm-pákt' ing, par.
Com pact ed, kóm-pákt' éd, pre.
Com pact ly, kóm-pákt' lé, ad.
closely.
Com pact ness, kóm-pákt' nès, s.
firmness, closeness.
Com pan ion, kóm-pán' yùn, s. a
partner, an associate.
Com pan ion a ble, kóm-pán' yùn-
'à-bl, a. fit for good fellowship,
social.
Com pa ny, kóm' pá 'né, s. persons

assembled together; fellowship;
a corporation; a band; a subdivi-
sion of a regiment.
Com pa nies, kóm' pá 'niz, s. plu.
Com pa ra ble, kóm' pá 'rà-bl, a.
worthy to be compared, of equal
regard.
Com pa ra bly, kóm' pá 'rà-blé, ad.
in a manner worthy to be com-
pared.
Com pa ra tive, kóm-pár' á 'tív, a.
estimated by comparison, not ab-
solute.
Com pa ra tive ly, kóm-pár' á 'tív-
lé, ad. in a state of comparison.
Com pare, kóm-pàré', v. a. to esti-
mate the relative goodness or
badness: s. comparison; simile.
Com pa ring, kóm-pá' ring, par.
Com pa red, kóm-pàrd', pre.
Com pa ri son, kóm-pár' é 'sùn, s.
the act of comparing; the state
of being compared; a simile.
Com part, kóm-párt', v. a. to divide.
Com part ing, kóm-párt' ing, par.
Com part ed, kóm-párt' éd, pre.
Com part ment, kóm-párt' mènt, a.
division.
Com pass, kóm' pús, v. a. to en-
circle, surround; to obtain, procure:
s. circle; space; enclosure; the
instrument with which circles are
drawn; the instrument composed
of a needle and card, whereby
mariners steer. [and pres. t.
Com pas ses, kóm' pús 'síz, s. plu.
Com pas sing, kóm' pús 'sing, par.
Com pass ed, kóm' púst, pre.
Com pas sion, kóm-pàsh' ún, s.
pity, commiseration.
Com pas sion ate, kóm-pàsh' ún-
'àte, a. inclined to pity, merciful;
tender: v. a. to pity, commiserate.
Com pas sion a ting, kóm-pàsh' ún-
'à-ting, par. ['à-téd, pre.
Com pas sion a ted, kóm-pàsh' ún-
Com pas sion ate ly, kóm-pàsh' ún-
'àte-lé, ad. mercifully, tenderly.

Com pat i bil ity, kóm 'pát-è-bíff-
lé 'tè, s. consistency, the power
of co-existing with something else.
Com pat i ble, kóm-pát' é 'bl, a.
suitable to, consistent with; agree-
able. [fity, suitably.
Com pat i bly, kóm-pát' é 'blé, ad.
Com pa tri ot, kóm-pát' tré 'út, s.
one of the same country.
Com peer, kóm-péér', s. equal, com-
panion, colleague.
Com pel, kóm-pél', v. a. to force,
oblige, constrain.
Com pel ling, kóm-pél' ling, par.
Com pell ed, kóm-pèld', pre.
Com pel la ble, kóm-pél' lá 'bl, a.
that may be forced.
Com pel la tion, 'kóm-pél-là' shùn,
s. the style of address.
Com pend, kóm' pènd, s. abridg-
ment, summary, epitome.
Com pen di ous, kóm-pèn' jé 'ús, a.
short, summary, comprehensive.
Com pen di ous ness, kóm-pèn' jé-
'ús-nès, s. shortness, brevity.
Com pen di um, kóm-pèn' jé 'úm,
s. abridgment, summary.
Com pen sate, kóm-pèn' sàte, v. a.
to recompense.
Com pen sa ting, kóm-pèn' sà 'ting,
par. [pre.
Com pen sa ted, kóm-pèn' sà 'téd,
Com pen sa tion, 'kóm-pèn-sà' shùn,
s. recompense, something equiv-
alent.
Com pe tence, kóm' pé 'tènce, }
Com pe ten cy, kóm' pé 'tèn-sé, } s.
such a quantity of any thing as
is sufficient.
Com pe ten ces, kóm' pé 'tèn-síz, }
Com pe ten cies, kóm' pé 'tèn-síz, }
s. plu.
Com pe tent, kóm' pé 'tènt, a. suit-
able, fit, adequate; qualified.
Com pe tent ly, kóm' pé 'tènt-lé,
ad. reasonably; adequately, prop-
erly. [rivalry, contest.
Com pe ti tion, 'kóm-pè-tish' ún, s.

COM

nòr, nót—tùb, túb, búb—tùl—pònd—tín, rnis.

COM

COM

Com pet i tor, kóm-pét' é 'túr, s. a rival, an opponent.

Com pi la tion, 'kóm-pé-lá shún, s. a collection from various authors; an assemblage.

Com pile, kóm-plíe', v. a. to draw up from various authors; to write.

Com pi ling, kóm-pl' líng, par.

Com pi led, kóm-plí'd', pre.

Com pi ler, kóm-pl' lúr, s. a collector, one who compiles.

Com pla cen cy, kóm-plá' sên 'vé, s. a pleasure, satisfaction; civility.

Com pla cencie, kóm-plá' sên 'sh, s. pla. [affable, mild.]

Com pla cent, kóm-plá' sên't, a. civil.

Com plain, kóm-pláne', v. n. to mention with sorrow, to lament; to inform against.

Com plain ing, kóm-pláne' líng, par.

Com plain ed, kóm-plánd', pre.

Com plain ant, kóm-pláne' ánt, s. one who urges a suit against another.

Com plaint, kóm-plánt', s. representation of pains or injuries; a malady, a disease.

Com plai sance, 'kóm-plé-xánse', s. civility; desire of pleasing.

Com plai sant, 'kóm-plé-xán't', a. civil, desirous to please.

Com plai sant ly, 'kóm-plé-xán't' lé, ad. civilly, with desire to please.

Com ple ment, kóm' plé 'mènt, s. a perfection; the full quantity.

Com plete, kóm-plète', a. perfect, full; finished: v. a. to perfect, finish.

Com ple ting, kóm-plé' tíng, par.

Com ple ted, kóm-plé' téd, pre.

Com plete ly, kóm-plète' lé, ad. fully, perfectly. [perfection.]

Com plete ness, kóm-plète' nés, s.

Com ple tion, kóm-plé' shún, s. accomplishment, act of fulfilling; perfect state.

Com plex, kóm' pléks, a. composite; of many parts, not simple.

Com plex ion, kóm-pléks shún, s. the involution of one thing in another; the colour of the external parts of any body.

Com plex i ty, kóm-pléks' é 'vé, a. state of being complex. [plu.]

Com plex i ties, kóm-pléks' é 'tíz, a.

Com plex ly, kóm' pléks 'lé, ad. in a complex manner.

Com plex ure, kóm-pléks' shüre, s. the involution of one thing with others.

Com pli ance, kóm-plí' ánsé, s. the act of yielding, submission.

Com pli ant, kóm-plí' ánt, a. yielding, complaisant.

Com pli cate, kóm' plé 'káte, v. a. to entangle one with another; to unite by involution of parts: a. compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

Com pli ca ting, kóm' plé 'ká-tíng, par. [pre.]

Com pli ca ted, kóm' plé 'ká-téd, [pre.]

Com pli cate ness, kóm' plé 'káte-nés, s. intricacy.

Com pli ca tion, 'kóm-plé-ká' shún, s. the act of involving one thing in another.

Com pli er, kóm-pl' úr, s. one of an easy temper.

Com pli ment, kóm' plé 'mènt, s. an act or expression of civility: v. a. to sooth with expressions of respect, to flatter.

Com pli ment ing, kóm' plé 'mènt-líng, par. [pre.]

Com pli ment ed, kóm' plé 'mènt-éd, [pre.]

Com pli ment al, 'kóm-plé-mén't-ál, a. expressive of respect or civility. [úr, s. a flatterer.]

Com pli ment er, kóm' plé 'mènt-

Com plot, kóm' plót, s. a confederacy in some secret crime, a plot.

Com plot, kóm-plót', v. a. to form a plot, to conspire.

Com plot ting, kóm-plót' tíng, par.

Com plot ted, kóm-plót' téd, pre.

Com ply, kóm-plí', v. n. to yield to.

Com plies, kóm-plíes', pres. t.

Com ply ing, kóm-plí' líng, par.

Com pli ed, kóm-plíe'd', pre.

Com po nent, kóm-pó' nânt, s. a. that which constitutes the compound body. [conduct.]

Com port, kóm' pòrt, s. a behaviour,

Com port, kóm-pòrt', v. n. to agree, to suit: v. a. to bear, endure.

Com port ing, kóm-pòrt' líng, par.

Com port ed, kóm-pòrt' éd, pre.

Com port able, kóm-pòrt' á 'bl, a. consistent. [a. behaviour.]

Com port ment, kóm-pòrt' mènt,

Com pose, kóm-póze', v. a. to form, to put together; to calm, quiet, settle; to arrange letters.

Com po ses, kóm-pó' zéz, pres. t.

Com po sing, kóm-pó' zíng, par.

Com po sed, kóm-pózd', pre.: a. calm, serious. [calmly, seriously.]

Com po sed by, kóm-pó' zéd 'yé, ad.

Com po ser, kóm-pó' zúr, s. an author, a writer.

Com po site, kóm-póze' 'ít, a. the last of the five orders in architecture.

Com po si tion, 'kóm-pó-zísh' ún, s. a mass formed by mingling dif-

ferent ingredients; the state of being compounded, union, conjunction; the act of discharging a debt by paying part; consistency; written work.

Com pos i tor, kóm-póze' é 'túr, s. he that adjusts the types in printing.

Com post, kóm' póst, s. manure.

Com po sure, kóm-pó' zhüre, s. arrangement, order; relative adjustment; calmness, tranquillity; composition.

Com po ta tion, 'kóm-pò-tá' shún, s. the act of drinking together.

Com po tor, kóm-pó' túr, s. one that drinks with another.

Com pound, kóm' pònd, s. the mass formed by the union of

CON

stood.
Con ceiv a ble ness, kón-seév' a

CON

CON

CON

nêr, nôt—tûb, tûb, bûll—ôn—pônd—ûin, rai.

'bi-nêr, s. the quality of being conceivable.
 Con ceiv a bly, kôn-sêv' à 'biê, ad. in a conceivable manner.
 Con ceive, kôn-sêv', v. a. to form in the mind; to comprehend; to think: v. n. to have an idea of; to become pregnant.
 Con ceiv ing, kôn-sêv' ing, par.
 Con ceiv ed, kôn-sêv'd', pre.
 Con cent, kôn-sên't', s. harmony; consistency.
 Con cen trate, kôn-sên' trâte, v. a. to drive into a narrow compass; to drive towards the centre.
 Con cen tra ting, kôn-sên' trâ 'ting, par. [pre.]
 Con cen tra ted, kôn-sên' trâ 'têd, Con cen tra tion, 'kôn-sên-trâ' shûn, s. collection into a more narrow space round the centre.
 Con cen tre, kôn-sên' tûr, v. n. to tend to one common centre.
 Con cen tring, kôn-sên' tring, par.
 Con cen tred, kôn-sên' tûrd, pre.
 Con cen trick, kôn-sên' trik, a. having one common centre.
 Con cep tion, kôn-sêp' shûn, s. the act of conceiving; the state of being conceived; notion, idea; purpose; apprehension; conceit, sentiment.
 Con cern, kôn-sêrn', v. a. to relate to; to affect; to interest; to disturb: s. business, affair; interest, importance, regard.
 Con cern ing, kôn-sêrn' ing, par.: prep. relating to, with relation to.
 Con cern ed, kôn-sêrn'd', pre.
 Con cern ment, kôn-sêrn' mên't, s. business, importance, emotion of mind.
 Con cert, kôn-sêrt, s. communication of design; many performers playing the same tune.
 Con cert, kôn-sêrt', v. a. to settle, contrive, adjust.
 Con cert ing, kôn-sêrt' ing, par.

Con cert ed, kôn-sêrt' êd, pre.
 Con ces sion, kôn-sêsh' ûn, s. the act of yielding; a grant.
 Con ces sive, kôn-sêsh' sly, a. yielded by way of concession.
 Conch, kôngk, s. a shell, a sea-shell.
 Con cil iate, kôn-sil' yâ'te, v. a. to gain over, to reconcile. [par.]
 Con cil ia ting, kôn-sil' yâ 'ting, Con cil ia ted, kôn-sil' yâ 'têd, pre.
 Con cil i a tion, kôn-sil'-ê-â' shûn, s. the act of gaining or reconciling.
 Con cil i a tor y, kôn-sil' ê-â' tûr-rê, a. relating to reconciliation.
 Con cin ni ty, kôn-sin' nê 'tê, a. decency, fitness. [plu.]
 Con cin ni tiea, kôn-sin' nê 'têz, a. Con cise, kôn-sêsh', a. brief, sh. ut.
 Con cise ly, kôn-sêsh' lê, ad. briefly, shortly. [ity, shortness]
 Con cise ness, kôn-sêsh' nêss, s. brevity.
 Con cision, kôn-sizh' ûn, s. cutting off; excision.
 Con clave, kông' klâve, s. an assembly of cardinals; a close assembly.
 Con clude, kôn-klûdê, v. a. to decide, determine; to end, finish: v. n. to settle opinion; finally to determine.
 Con clu ding, kôn-klû' ding, par.
 Con clu ded, kôn-klû' dêd, pre.
 Con clu dent, kôn-klû' dênt, a. decisive. [terminable]
 Con clu sible, kôn-klû' zê 'bl, a. de-
 Con clu sion, kôn-klû' zhûn, s. determination, final decision; consequence; the close. [sive]
 Con clu sive, kôn-klû' sly, a. decisive.
 Con clu sive ly, kôn-klû' sly 'lê, ad. decisively.
 Con coct, kôn-kôkt', v. a. to digest by the stomach; to purify by heat.
 Con coct ing, kôn-kôkt' ing, par.
 Con coct ed, kôn-kôkt' êd, pre.
 Con coc tion, kôn-kôkt' shûn, s. di-

gestion in the stomach.
 Con com i tance, kôn-kôm' ê 'tânse, s. subsistence together.
 Con com i tan ces, kôn-kôm' ê 'tân-siz, s. plu.
 Con com i tant, kôn-kôm' ê 'tânt, a. conjoined or concurrent with:
 s. companion, person or thing collaterally connected.
 Con cord, kông' kôrd, s. agreement, union, harmony.
 Con cord ance, kôn-kôrd' ânse, s. agreement; a book which shows in how many texts of scripture any word occurs. [s. plu.]
 Con cord an ces, kôn-kôrd' ân 'têz, Con cord ant, kôn-kôrd' ânt, a. agreeable, agreeing.
 Con cor po rate, kôn-kôr' pô 'râte, v. a. to unite in one mass or substance.
 Con cor po ra ting, kôn-kôr' pô 'râ-ting, par.
 Con cor po ra ted, kôn-kôr' pô 'râ-têd, pre.
 Con cor po ra tion, kôn 'kôr-pô-râ' shûn, s. union in one mass.
 Con course, kông' kôrsê, s. the confluence of many persons or things; the persons assembled.
 Con courses, kông' kôrsê 'têz, s. plu.
 Con cre ma tion, 'kông-kre-mâ-shûn, s. the act of burning together. [formed by concretion]
 Con crete, kông' krê'te, s. a mass.
 Con crete, kôn-krê'te', v. n. to coalesce into one mass: v. a. to form by concretion: a. formed by concretion.
 Con cre ting, kôn-krê' ting, par.
 Con cre ted, kôn-krê' têd, pre.
 Con crete ness, kôn-krê'te' nêss, s. coagulation.
 Con cre tion, kôn-krê' shûn, s. the act of concreting; the mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.
 Con cre tive, kôn-krê' tîv, a. co-

CÓN

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môve,

CON

CON

Con cu bì nage, kón-kù' bē' nàje, s. the act of living with a woman not married.

Con cu bìne, kóng' kù' bìne, s. a woman kept in fornication, a whore.

Con cu pi science, kón-kù' pé' sēse, s. irregular desire, libidinous wish. [sìz, a. plu.]

Con cu pi scen ces, kón-kù' pé' sēn-
Con cu pi scent, kón-kù' pé' sēnt, a. lecherous.

Con cur, kón-kùr', v. n. to meet in one point; to agree, to be conjoined.

Con cur ring, kón-kùr' rìng, par.

Con cur red, kón-kùrd', pre.

Con cur reace, kón-kùr' rēse, s. union, association; combination; help; joint right, common claim.

Con cur ren ces, kón-kùr' rēn' sìz, s. plu.

Con cur rent, kón-kùr' rēnt, a. acting in conjunction: s. that which concurs. [act of shaking.]

Con cus sion, kón-kùsh' ùn, s. the Con demn, kón-dēm', v. a. to find guilty, to doom to punishment; to censure, to blame.

Con dem ning, kón-dēm' nìng, par.

Con demn ed, kón-dēm'd', pre.

Con dema na ble, kón-dēm' ná' bl', a. blameable, culpable.

Con dem na tion, 'kón-dēm-nà'-shùn, s. the sentence to punishment.

Con dem na tor y, kón-dēm' ná'-tùr-rē, a. passing a sentence of condemnation. [blamer.]

Con dem ner, kón-dēm' nùr, s. a Con den sa ble, kón-dēn' sá' bl', a. that is capable of condensation.

Con den sate, kón-dēn' sàte, v. a. to make thicker: v. n. to grow thicker: a. made thick.

Con den sa ting, kón-dēn' sá' tìng, par.

Con den sa ted, kón-dēn' sá' tēd,

Con den sa tion, 'kón-dēn-sá' shùn, s. the act of thickening.

Con dense, kón-dēnsē', v. a. to make any body thicker, closer, and weightier: v. n. to grow close and weighty: a. thick, dense.

Con den sea, kón-dēn' sìz, pres. t.

Con den sing, kón-dēn' sìng, par.

Con den sed, kón-dēns't', pre.

Con den si ty, kón-dēn' sé' tē, s. the state of being condensed. [plu.]

Con den si ties, kón-dēn' sé' tēs, a.

Con de scend, 'kón-dē-sēnd', v. n. to consent; to stoop, bend, yield.

Con de scend ing, 'kón-dē-sēnd'-ìng, par.

Con de scend ed, 'kón-dē-sēnd' ēd, Con de scend ing ty, 'kón-dē-sēnd'-ìng tē, ad. by way of kind concession.

Con de scen sion, 'kón-dē-sēn' shùn, s. voluntary humiliation, descent from superiority. [a. courteous.

Con de scen sive, 'kón-dē-sēn' sív, Con dign, kón-dìgnē', a. suitable, de-

served, merited.

Con di ment, kón-dē' mēnt, s. sea-

soning, sauce.

Con dite, kón-dìtē', v. a. to pickle.

Con di ting, kón-dì' tìng, par.

Con di ted, kón-dì' tēd, pre.

Con di tion, kón-dìsh' ùn, s. quali-

ty; temper; state; rank; stipu-

lation, terms of compact.

Con di tion al, kón-dìsh' ùn' ál, a. by way of stipulation, not ab-

solute.

Con di tion al ly, kón-dìsh' ùn' ál-
lē, ad. with certain limitations.

Con di tion a ry, kón-dìsh' ùn' á-rē, a. stipulated.

Con di tion ed, kón-dìsh' ùnd, a. having qualities or properties good or bad.

Con dole, kón-dòlē', v. n. to lament with those that are in misfortune.

Con do ling, kón-dò' lìng, par.

Con do led, kón-dòld', pre.

Con dole ment, kón-dòlē' mēnt, s. grief, sorrow.

Con do lence, kón-dò' lēnsē, a. grief for the sorrows of another.

Con duce, kón-dùsē', v. n. to pro-

mote an end, contribute to.

Con du ces, kón-dù' sìz, pres. t.

Con du cing, kón-dù' sìng, par.

Con du ced, kón-dùst', pre.

Con du ci ble, kón-dù' sé' bì, a. having the power of conducting.

Con du cive, kón-dù' sív, a. that may contribute to an end.

Con du cive ness, kón-dù' sív' nēs, s. the quality of conducting.

Con duct, kón-dùkt', s. management, economy; convoy; behaviour.

Con duct, kón-dùkt', v. a. to lead, direct, accompany, manage.

Con duct ing, kón-dùkt' ìng, par.

Con duct ed, kón-dùkt' ēd, pre.

Con duct or, kón-dùkt' òr, s. a leader; a general; a manager; a di-

rector.

Con duct ress, kón-dùkt' rēs, s. a woman that directs. [s. plu.]

Con duct resses, kón-dùkt' rēs' òz,

Con duit, kón-dìt', s. a canal of pipes for the conveyance of water; the pipe at which water is drawn.

Cone, kónē, s. a solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

Con fab u late, kón-fáb' ù' lâte, v. n. to talk easily together. [par.]

Con fab u la ting, kón-fáb' ù' lā-tìng,

Con fab u la ted, kón-fáb' ù' lā-tēd, pre. [shùn, s. easy conversation.]

Con fab u la tion, kón fáb-ù-lā'-
Con sect, kón' fēkt', s. a sweetmeat.

Con sec tion, kón-fēk' shùn, s. a sweetmeat; a mixture.

Con sec tion a ry, kón-fēk' shùn' á-rē, s. the place where sweetmeats are made or sold.

Con sec tion a ries, kón-fēk' shùn'-á-rēs, a. plu.

CON

CON

CON

nór, nó--tábe, táb, búl--bíl--póad--shín, znis.

on sec tion er, kón-fék' shún 'tír, a. one who makes sweetmeats.
 on fed er a cy, kón-féd' ér 'á-sé, a. league, union, engagement.
 on fed er a cies, kón-féd' ér 'á-sz, a. plu.
 on fed er ate, kón-féd' ér 'á-te, v. a. to join in a league, unite, to ally : a. united in a league : s. an ally. [tíng, par.
 on fed er a tíng, kón-féd' ér 'á-tíng, kón-féd' ér 'á-téd, pre. [shún, s. league, alliance.
 on fed er a tion, kón-féd' ér 'á-tion, kón-fér, v. n. to discourse with another, conduce to : v. a. to compare ; to give, bestow.
 on fer ring, kón-fér' ríng, par.
 on fer red, kón-fér'd, pre.
 on fer ence, kón' fēr 'ense, s. formal discourse, oral discussion ; an appointed meeting for discussing some point. [plu.
 on fer en ces, kón' fēr 'en-sz, s. on fess, kón-fēs', v. a. to acknowledge a crime ; to own, avow.
 on fess es, kón-fēs' sz, pres. t. on fess ing, kón-fēs' sítg, par.
 on fess ed, kón-fēs't, pre.
 on fess ed ly, kón-fēs' séd 'lé, ad. avowedly, indisputably.
 on fess ion, kón-fēs'h 'ún, s. an acknowledgment ; a formulaary in which the articles of faith are comprised.
 on fés sor, kón' fēs 'súr, s. one who makes profession of his faith ; he that hears confessions ; he who confesses his crimes.
 on fi dant, kón-fé-dánt', s. a person trusted with private affairs.
 on fide, kón-flde', v. n. to trust in.
 on fi ding, kón-fl' díng, par.
 on fi ded, kón-fl' déd, pre.
 on fi dence, kón' fē 'dēse, s. firm belief ; trust ; honest boldness, firmness of integrity.
 pn fi dent, kón' fē 'dēt, a. assu-

red beyond doubt : positive, dogmatical ; secure of success ; impudent. [worthy of confidence.
 Con fi den tial, 'kón-fé-dēn' shál, a. Con fi den tial ly, 'kón-fé-dēn' shál-lé, ad. in a confidential manner.
 Con fi dent ly, kón' fē 'dēt-lá, a. without doubt ; with firm trust ; positively.
 Con fig u ra tion, kón 'fíg-ú-rá'-shún, s. the form of the various parts, adapted to each other.
 Con fig ure, kón-flg' úre, v. a. to dispose into any form.
 Con fig u ring, kón-flg' ú 'rítg, par.
 Con fig u red, kón-flg' úrd, pre.
 Con fine, kón' fíne, a. coaimon boundary, border, edge.
 Con fine, kón-flne', v. n. to border upon : v. a. to limit ; to imprison ; to restrain.
 Con fi ning, kón-fl' nítg, par.
 Con fi ned, kón-fínd', pre.
 Con fine ment, kón-flne' mēnt, s. imprisonment, restraint of liberty.
 Con firm, kón-fěrm', v. a. to put past doubt ; to establish ; to strengthen ; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian.
 Con firm ing, kón-fěrm' íng, par.
 Con firm ed, kón-fěrm'd, pre.
 Con firm a ble, kón-fěrm' á 'bl, a. capable of incontestable evidence.
 Con firm a tion, 'kón-fěrm-á' shún, s. the act of establishing ; evidence ; proof ; an ecclesiastical rite.
 Con firm a tor y, kón-fěrm' á 'túr-ré, a. giving additional testimony.
 Con firs cate, kón-fls' ká-te, v. a. to transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty : a. transferred to the publick as forfeit.
 Con fis ca ting, kón-fls' ká 'títg, par.
 Con fis ca ted, kón-fls' ká 'téd, pre.
 Con fis ca tion, 'kón-fls-ká' shún, s. the act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use.

Con fla gra tion, 'kón-flá-grá' shón, s. a general fire.
 Con fla tion, kón-flá' shún, s. the act of blowing many instruments together.
 Con flict, kón' flíkt, s. a violent collision, or opposition ; a combat, strife, contention ; struggle.
 Con flict, kón-flíkt', v. n. to contest, to struggle.
 Con flict ing, kón-flíkt' íng, par.
 Con flict ed, kón-flíkt' éd, pre.
 Con flu ence, kón' shú 'ense, s. the junction or union of several streams ; the act of crowding to a place ; a concourse. [plu.
 Con flu en ces, kón' shú 'en-sz, s. Con flu ent, kón' shú 'ēt, a. running one into another, meeting.
 Con flux, kón' shúks, s. the union of several currents ; crowd, multitude collected.
 Con flux es, kón' shúks 'íz, s. plu.
 Con form, kón-fórm', v. a. to reduce to the like appearance with something else : v. n. to comply with.
 Con form ing, kón-fórm' íng, par.
 Con form ed, kón-fórm'd, pre.
 Con form a ble, kón-fórm' á 'bl, a. similar ; agreeable, suitable.
 Con form a bly, kón-fórm' á 'blé, ad. with conformity, suitably.
 Con form a tion, 'kón-fórm-á' shún, s. the form of things as relating to each other.
 Con form ist, kón-fórm' íst, s. one that complies with the worship of the church of England.
 Con form i ty, kón-fórm' é 'té, s. similitude, resemblance.
 Con found, kón-fóund', v. a. to mingle ; to perplex ; to astonish ; to destroy.
 Con found ing, kón-fóund' íng, par.
 Con found ed, kón-fóund' éd, pre. : a. hateful, detestable.
 Con found ed ly, kón-fóund' éd 'lé, ad. hatefully, shamefully.

CON

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fàt—mà, mèt—plne, pln—nò, mòve,

CON

CON

Con frater ni ty, 'kón-frá-tèr' nè 'tè, s. a body of religious men.
 Con frater ni ties, 'kón-frá-tèr' nè 'tìz, s. plu.
 Con front, 'kón-frón't', v. a. to stand face to face, in-opposition to another; to compare.
 Con front ing, 'kón-frón't' ing, par.
 Con front ed, 'kón-frón't' éd, pre.
 Con fuse, 'kón-fú-zé', v. a. to disorder; to perplex; to hurry the mind.
 Con fu ses, 'kón-fú' zìz, pres. t.
 Con fu sing, 'kón-fú' zìng, par.
 Con fu sed, 'kón-fú-zéd', pre.
 Con fu sed ly, 'kón-fú' zéd 'lè, ad. indistinctly, not clearly; hastily.
 Con fu sed ness, 'kón-fú' zéd 'nès, s. a want of distinctness.
 Con fu sion, 'kón-fú' zhàn, s. irregular mixture; tumult; astonishment, distraction of mind.
 Con fu ta ble, 'kón-fú' tá 'bl, a. possible to be disproved.
 Con fu ta tion, 'kón-fú-tá' shùn, s. the act of confuting, disproof.
 Con fute, 'kón-fú-té', v. a. to convict of error, disprove.
 Con fu ting, 'kón-fú' tìng, par.
 Con fu ted, 'kón-fú' téd, pre.
 Con geal, 'kón-jéél', v. a. to turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state: v. n. to concreate by cold.
 Con geal ing, 'kón-jéél' ing, par.
 Con geal ed, 'kón-jéél'd', pre.
 Con geal a ble, 'kón-jéél' á 'bl, a. susceptible of congelation.
 Con geal ment, 'kón-jéél' mèn't, s. the clot formed by congelation.
 Con gee, 'kón-jéé', s. act of reverence, bow, courtesy; leave.
 Con gees, 'kón-jééz', s. plu.
 Con ge la tion, 'kón-jé-lá' shùn, s. state of being congealed.
 Con gen er ous, 'kón-jén' ér 'ús, a. of the same kind.
 Con ge ni al, 'kón-jé' nè 'ál, a. par-taking of the same genius.
 Con ge ni al i ty, 'kón-jé-né-ál' tì 'tè,

s. cognition of mind.
 Con ger, 'kóng' gür, s. the sea-eel.
 Con ge ries, 'kón-jé' ré 'éz, s. a mass of small bodies heaped up together. [to turn to, y. n.
 Con gla ci ate, 'kón-glá' shé 'á'te, y. n.
 Con gla ci a ting, 'kón-glá' shé 'á'tìng, par. [pre.
 Con gla ci a ted, 'kón-glá' shé 'á-téd, [pre.
 Con gla ci a tion, 'kón-glá-shé-á'-shùn, s. act of changing into ice.
 Con glo bate, 'kón-gló' bá'te, v. a. to gather into a hard firm ball: a. moulded into a firm ball.
 Con glo ba ting, 'kón-gló' bá 'tìng, par. [pre.
 Con glo ba ted, 'kón-gló' bá 'téd, [pre.
 Con glo ba tion, 'kóng-gló-bá' shùn, s. a round body.
 Con glom er ate, 'kón-glóm' ér 'á'te, v. a. to gather into a ball: a. gathered into a round ball; twisted together. [tìng, par.
 Con glom er a ting, 'kón-glóm' ér 'á'tìng, par.
 Con glom er a ted, 'kón-glóm' ér 'á-téd, pre.
 Con glom er a tion, 'kón-glóm-ér-á'-shùn, s. collection of matter into a loose ball; mixture.
 Con glu ti na tion, 'kón-glú-tè-ná'-shùn, s. the act of uniting wounded bodies.
 Con grat u lant, 'kón-grátsh' ú 'lánt, a. rejoicing in participation.
 Con grat u late, 'kón-grátsh' ú 'lá'te, v. a. to compliment upon any happy event: v. n. to rejoice in participation. [tìng, par.
 Con grat u la ting, 'kón-grátsh' ú 'lá'tìng, par.
 Con grat u la ted, 'kón-grátsh' ú 'lá-téd, pre.
 Con grat u la tion, 'kón-grátsh-ú-lá' shùn, s. the act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.
 Con grat u la tor y, 'kón-grátsh' ú 'lá-túr 'rè, a. expressing joy for the good of another.

Con gre gate, 'kóng' gré 'gá'te, v. a. to collect, assemble: a. collected, compact. [par.
 Con gre ga ting, 'kóng' gré 'gá-tìng, par.
 Con gre ga ted, 'kóng' gré 'gá-téd, pre.
 Con gre ga tion, 'kóng-gré-gá' shùn, s. a collection; an assembly met to worship God.
 Con gre ga tion al, 'kóng-gré-gá'-shùn 'ál, a. publick, pertaining to a congregation. [a conflict.
 Con gress, 'kóng' grés, s. a meeting.
 Con gress es, 'kóng' grés 'éz, s. plu.
 Con gress ive, 'kón-grés' sív, a. meeting, encountering.
 Con gru ence, 'kóng' grü 'én'se, s. agreement. [plu.
 Con gru en ces, 'kóng' grü 'én-sìz, s. plu.
 Con gru ent, 'kóng' grü 'ént, a. agreeing. [bleness, consistency.
 Con gru i ty, 'kón-grü' é 'tè, s. suitability.
 Con gru i ties, 'kón-grü' é 'tìz, s. plu.
 Con gru ous, 'kóng' grü 'ús, a. consistent with, suitable to.
 Con gru ous ly, 'kóng' grü 'ús-lè, ad. suitably, pertinently.
 Con i cal, 'kón' é 'kál, } a. having the form of a cone.
 Con i cal ly, 'kón' é 'kál-lè, ad. in form of a cone.
 Con icks, 'kón' íks, s. plu. that part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.
 Con jec tu ra ble, 'kón-jék' tshù 'rá-bl, a. possible to be guessed.
 Con jec tu ral, 'kón-jék' tshù 'rá-l, a. depending on conjecture.
 Con jec tu ral ly, 'kón-jék' tshù 'rá-l-lè, ad. by conjecture.
 Con jec ture, 'kón-jék' tshù're, s. guess, imperfect knowledge: v. a. to guess, to judge by guess.
 Con jec tu ring, 'kón-jék' tshù 'tìng, par.
 Con jec tu red, 'kón-jék' tshù'red, pre.
 Con join, 'kón-jóin', v. a. to unite;

CON

CON

CON

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pônd—flin, rais.

to associate, connect : v. n. to league.

bn join ing, kôn-jôn' ing, par.

bn join ed, kôn-jônd', pre.

pn joint, kôn-jôit', a. united, connected.

on joint ly, kôn-jôn' lê, ad. in

on ju gal, kôn' jû' gâl, a. belong-

ing to marriage. [matrimonially.

on ju gal ly, kôn' jû' gâl-lê, ad.

on ju gate, kôn' jû' gâte, v. a. to

join in marriage, unite ; to in-

flect verbs.

n ju ga ting, kôn' jû' gâ-tîng, par.

n ju ga ted, kôn' jû' gâ-têd, pre.

n ju ga tion, 'kôn-jû-gâ' shûn, s.

the act of uniting ; the form of

inflecting verbs ; union.

n junct, kôn-jûngkt', a. conjoin-

ed, concurrent, united.

n junct ion, kôn-jûngkt' shûn, s.

union, league ; one of the parts

of speech.

n junct ive, kôn-jûngkt' iv, a.

closely united ; in grammar, the

mood of a verb. [jointly, together.

n junct ly, kôn-jûngkt' lê, ad.

n junct ure, kôn-jûngkt' tshûre, s.

combination of many circum-

stances ; critical time.

n ju ra tion, 'kôn-jû-râ' shûn, s.

an incantation, an enchantment ;

a plot.

n jure, kûn' jûr, v. n. to practise

charms or enchantments.

n jur ing, kûn' jûr' ing, par.

n jur ed, kûn' jûrd', pre.

n jure, kôn-jûrê', v. a. to summon

in a sacred name ; to conspire.

n ju ring, kôn-jû' rîng, par.

n ju red, kôn-jûrd', pre.

n jure nient, kôn-jûrê' mên't, s.

serious injunction.

n jur er, kûn' jûr' ûr, s. an impos-

itor who pretends to secret arts ;

a man of shrewd conjecture.

n nate, kôn-nâ'te', a. born with

another.

Con nat u ral, kôn-nâtsh' ù' râl, a.

suitable to nature.

Con nat u ral ly, kôn-nâtsh' ù' râl-

lê, ad. by the act of nature, ori-

ginally.

Con nect, kôn-nêkt', v. a. to join ;

to unite : v. n. to cohere.

Con nect ing, kôn-nêkt' ing, par.

Con nect ed, kôn-nêkt' êd, pre.

Con nect ive ly, kôn-nêkt' iv lê,

ad. in conjunction, in union.

Con nex, kôn-nêks', v. a. to join or

link together.

Con nex es, kôn-nêks' lz, pres. t.

Con nex ing, kôn-nêks' ing, par.

Con nex ed, kôn-nêkt', pre.

Con nex ion, kôn-nêkt' shûn, s. uni-

on, junction ; just relation.

Con ni vance, kôn-nl' vânsê, s.

voluntary blindness. [s plu.

Con ni van ces, kôn-nl' vân' sz,

Con nive, kôn-nlve', v. n. to wink ;

to pretend blindness or ignorance.

Con ni ving, kôn-nl' vîng, par.

Con ni ved, kôn-nlvd', pre.

Con nois seur, 'kô-nêss-sêrê', s. a

judge, a critic.

Con nu bi al, kôn-nû' bê' âl, a.

nuptial, conjugal.

Côn noid, kô-nôid', s. a figure par-

taking of a cone.

Con quer, kôngk' ûr, v. a. to over-

come, subdue ; to surmount.

Con quer ing, kôngk' ûr' ing, par.

Con quer ed, kôngk' ûrd', pre.

Con quer a ble, kôngk' ûr' â-bl, a.

possible to be overcome.

Con quer or, kôngk' ûr' ûr, s. a vic-

tor ; one that subdues.

Con quest, kông kwêst, s. the act

of conquering, subjection ; vic-

tory, success in arms.

Con sanguine ous, 'kôn-sâng-gwîn-

ê' ys, a. related by birth.

Con san guin i ty, 'kôn-sâng-gwîn-

ê' té, s. relation by blood.

Con science, kôn' shên'sê, s. the

knowledge or faculty by which

we judge of the goodness or wick-

edness of ourselves ; real 'sentiment, private thoughts ; scruple.

Con scien ces, kôn' shên' 'sz, s. plu.

Con sci en tious, 'kôn-shê-ên' shû,

a. scrupulous, exactly just.

Con sci en tious ly, 'kôn-shê-ên' shûs 'lê, ad. according to the di-

rection of conscience.

Con sci en tious ness, 'kôn-shê-ên' shûs 'nêš, s. exactness of justice.

Con scion a ble, kôn' shûn 'â-bl, a.

reasonable, just.

Con scious, kôn' shûs, a. endowed

with the power of knowing one's

own thoughts and actions ; know-

ing from memory.

Con scious ly, kôn' shûs 'lê, ad.

with knowledge of one's own

actions.

Con scious ness, kôn' shûs 'nêš, s.

the perceptions of what passes in

a man's own mind ; internal

sense of guilt, or innocence.

Con script, kôn' skript, a. registered,

enrolled.

Con se crate, kôn' sé' 'krâte, v. a.

to make sacred, dedicate : a sa-

cred.

Con se cra ting, kôn' sé' 'krâ-tîng,

par.

Con se crated, kôn' sé' 'krâ-têd, pre.

Con se cra tion, 'kôn-sê-krâ' shûn,

s. a rite of dedicating to the ser-

vice of God.

Con sec ta ry, kôn' sêk' 'tâ-rê, a.

consequent : s. deduction from

premises.

Con se cu tion, 'kôn-sê-kû' shûn, s.

train of consequences ; succe-

sion.

Con sec u tive, kôn-sêk' ù' 'tîv, a.

following in train ; succeeding.

Con sen sion, kôn-sên' shûn, s.

agreement, accord.

Con sent, kôn-sên't', s. agreement,

concord : v. n. to agree to.

Con sent ing, kôn-sên't' ing, par.

CON

CON

CON

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât--mê, mêt--plue, plu--nô, môve,

Con sent ed, kôn-sên't êd, pre.

Con sên ta ne ous, 'kôn-sên-tâ nô-
us, a. agreeable to, consistent
with.Con sên ti ent, kôn-sên' shê 'ânt, a.
agreeing, united in opinion.Con se quence, kôn'sê 'kwênse, a.
that follows from any cause or
principle; deduction, importance.Con se quen ces, kôn'sê 'kwên-siz,
s. plu.Con se quent, kôn'sê 'kwên't, a.
following by rational deduction,
or as the effect of a cause: s. ef-
fect, that which follows.Con se quen tial, 'kôn-sê-kwên'-
shâ, a. conclusive.Con se quent ly, kôn'sê 'kwên't-lê,
ad. by consequence, necessarily.Con ser va ble, kôn-sêr' vâ 'bl, a.
capable of being kept.Con ser va tion, 'kôn-sêr-vâ' shôn,
s. the act of preserving; protec-
tion.Con ser va tive, kôn-sêr' vâ 'tîv, a.
having the power of opposing
diminution or injury.Con ser va tor, 'kôn-sêr-vâ' tûr, s.
preserver.Con ser va tor y, kôn-sêr' vâ 'tûr-
rê, s. a place where any thing is
kept: a. having a preserving
quality. ['tûr-rîz, s. plu.]Con ser va tor ies, kôn-sêr' vâ
Con serve, kôn'sêr', s. a sweetmeat.Cou serve, kôn-sêrv', v. a. to pre-
serve, to candy or pickle fruit.

Con serv ing, kôn-sêrv' ing, par.

Con serv ed, kôn-sêrv' êd, pre.

Con ses sion, kôn-sêsh' ôn, s. a sit-
ting together.Con sid er, kôn-sîd' ûr, v. a. to
think upon, ponder; to requite.

Con sid er ing, kôn-sîd' ûr' ing, par.

Con sid er ed, kôn-sîd' ûrd, pre.

Con sid er a ble, kôn-sîd' ûr' 'â-bl,
a. worthy of consideration; re-
spectable; important, valuable.Con sid er a bly, kôn-sîd' ûr' 'â-blê,
ad. importantly.Con sid er ate, kôn-sîd' ûr' 'âte, a.
serious, prudent; regardful; mod-
erate. [ad. calmly, coolly.]Con sid er ate ly, kôn-sîd' ûr' 'âte-lê,
Con sid er a tion, kôn'sîd-ûr-'â'
shôn, s. regard, notice; mature
thought; importance; compen-
sation; motive.Con sign, kôn-sîne', v. a. to make
over; to transfer; to commit, in-
trust.

Con sign ing, kôn-sîne' ing, par.

Con sign ed, kôn-sînd', pre.

Con sign ment, kôn-sîne' mên't, s.
the act of consigning; the writing
by which any thing is consigned.Con sist, kôn-sîst', v. n. to continue
fixed; to be comprised, to be con-
tained in; to be composed of.

Con sist ing, kôn-sîst' ing, par.

Con sist ed, kôn-sîst' êd, pre.

Con sist ence, kôn-sîst' ênse, } a.
state with respect to material ex-
istence; substance; agreement
with itself.

Con sist en ces, kôn-sîst' ên 'sîz, }

Con sist en cies, kôn-sîst' ên 'sîz, }

Con sist ent, kôn-sîst' ênt, a. not
contradictory; firm, not fluid.Con sist ent ly, kôn-sîst' ênt lê, ad.
without contradiction, agreeably.Con sis to ri al, 'kôn-sîs-tô' rê 'âl,
a. relating to the ecclesiastical
court.Con sist or y, kôn-sîst' ûr' 'rê, s. the
place of justice in the ecclesiasti-
cal court; any solemn assembly.Con sist or ies, kôn-sîst' ûr' 'rîz, s.
plu.Con so ci ate, kôn-sô' shê 'âte, s.
an accomplice, a partner: v. a.
to unite, to join: v. n. to coalesce.Con so ci a ting, kôn-sô' shê 'â-tîng,
par.Con so ci a tion, kôn-sô' shê 'â-tî-
on, s. alliance; union.Con so ci a tion, kôn-sô' shê 'â-tî-
on, s. alliance; union.Con so ci a tion, kôn-sô' shê 'â-tî-
on, s. alliance; union.Con so ci a ted, kôn-sô' shê 'â-tê
pre. [s. alliance; union]Con so ci a tion, kôn-sô' shê 'â-tî-
on, s. alliance; union.Con so la ble, kôn-sô' lâ 'bl, a. that
admits comfort.Con so la tion, 'kôn-sô-lâ' shôn,
comfort, alleviation of misery.Con sol a tor y, kôn-sôl' lâ 'tûr-r
a. tending to give comfort.Con sole, kôn'sôlê, s. in archite-
ture, a part or member project-
ing in manner of a bracket.Con sole, kôn-sôlê', v. a. to com-
fort to cheer.

Con so ling, kôn-sô' ling, par.

Con so led, kôn-sôld', pre.

Con so ler, kôn-sô' lûr, s. one that
gives comfort.Con sol i date, kôn-sôl' ê 'dâte, v.
to form into a compact and sol-
id body; to harden: v. n. to grow
hard or solid. [pa]Con sol i da ting, kôn-sôl' ê 'dâ-tîng
Con sol i da ted, kôn-sôl' ê 'dâ-tê
pre.Con sol i da tion, kôn-sôl' ê 'dâ-tî-
on, s. the act of uniting into a solid
mass.Con so nance, kôn'sô 'nânse, s. a
cord of sound; consistency
agreement. [pu]Con so nan ces, kôn'sô 'nân-sîz,
Con so nant, kôn'sô 'nânt, a. agree-
able, consistent: s. a letter which
cannot be sounded by itself.Con so nant ly, kôn'sô 'nânt-lê, ad.
consistently, agreeably.Con so nous, kôn'sô 'nûs, a. agree-
ing in sound. [partu]Con sort, kôn'sôrt, s. companion
sort, kôn-sôrt', v. n. to asso-
ciate with: v. a. to join, mix, mar-

Con sort ing, kôn-sôrt' ing, par.

Con sort ed, kôn-sôrt' êd, pre.

Con sort a ble, kôn-sôrt' 'â 'bl, a.
to be compared with, suitable.Con spec ta ble, kôn-spêk' tâ 'bl,
a. easy to be seen.

nór, nót—tábe, túb, búll—m—péand—shín, rais.

Con spi eu i ty, 'kón-spé-kí' à 'é, a obviousness to the sight.

Con spic u ous, kón-spík' à 'ús, a. obvious to the sight; eminent.

Con spic u ous ly, kón-spík' à 'ús-lé, ad- obviously to the view; eminently.

Con spic u ous ness, kón-spík' à 'ús-nés, a. eminence, celebrity.

Con spir a ey, kón-spir' à 'sé, a. a plot, a concerted treason. [s. plu.

Con spir a cies, kón-spir' à 'síz, Con spir a tor, kón-spir' à 'túr, s. a man engaged in a plot.

Con spire, kón-spiré' v. n. to concert a crime; to agree together.

Con spi ring, kón-spi' ring, par.

Con spi red, kón-spi' red, pre. [officer.

Con sta ble, kón' stá 'bl, s. a peace.

Con stau cy, kón' stán 'sé, s. continuance; consistency; steadiness; lasting affection.

Con stant, kón' stánt, a. firm, unvaried; resolute; certain.

Con stant ly, kón' stánt 'lé, ad. perpetually, certainly, steadily.

Con stel la tion, 'kón-stél-lá' shún, s. a cluster of fixed stars.

Con ster na tion, 'kón-stér-ná' shún, s. amazement, terror, dread.

Con sti pate, kón' sté 'páte, v. a. to crowd into a narrow room; to thicken, condense, to make costive.

Con sti pa ting, kón' sté 'pá-tíng, par.

Con sti pa ted, kón' sté 'pá-téd, Con sti pa tion, 'kón-sté-pá' shún, s. the act of crowding into less room; stoppage.

Con stit u ent, kón-sítst' à 'ént, a. elemental, essential: s. the person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing; he that deposes another.

Con stit ute, kón' sté 'túte, v. a. to appoint; to erect; to depute. [par.

Con sti tu ting, kón' sté 'tú-tíng,

Con sti tu ted, kón' sté 'tú-téd, pre. Con sti tu tion, 'kón-sté-tú' shún, s.

state of being; natural qualities; temper of body or mind; system of laws; form of government.

Con sti tu tion al, 'kón-sté-tú' shún-'ál, a. radical; consistent with the constitution.

Con strain, kón-stráne', v. a. to compel, to force; to necessitate; to confine.

Con strain ing, kón-stráne' íng, par.

Con strain ed, kón-stránd', pre.

Con strain a ble, kón-stráne' à 'bl, a. liable to constraint.

Con strain t, kón-stránt', s. compulsion, violence, confinement.

Con stric tion, kón-strík' shún, s. contraction, compression.

Con stringe, kón-strínje', v. a. to contract, bind.

Con strin ges, kón-strín' jíz, pres. t.

Con strin ging, kón-strín' jíng, par.

Con strin ged, kón-strínjd', pre.

Con strin gent, kón-strín' jént, a. having the quality of binding.

Con struct, kón-strúkt', v. a. to build, to form.

Con struct ing, kón-strúkt' íng, par.

Con struct ed, kón-strúkt' éd, pre.

Con struc tion, kón-strúkt' shún, s. the act or form of building, structure; explanation; the meaning.

Con struc ture, kón-strúkt' tshúre, s. pile, edifice, fabric.

Con strue, kón' stróó, v. a. to interpret, explain.

Con stru ing, kón' stróó' íng, par.

Con stru ed, kón' stróó'd, pre.

Con stu prate, kón' stú 'práte, v. a. to violate, debauch, defile. [par.

Con stu pra ting, kón' stú 'prá-tíng, Con stu pra ted, kón' stú 'prá-téd, pre. [s. violation, defilement.

Con stu pra tion, 'kón-stú-prá' shún, Con sub stan tial, 'kón-súb-stán-'shál, a. having the same substance.

Con sub stantiality, 'kón-súb-'stán-shé-'ál' là 'é, s. existence of more than one in the same substance.

Con sub stan ti ate, 'kón-súb-stán-'shé 'áte, v. a. to unite in one substance. [shé 'à-tíng, par.

Con sub stan ti a ting, 'kón-súb-stán-'shé 'à-téd, pre.

Con sub stan ti a ted, 'kón-súb-stán-'shé 'à-téd, pre.

Con sub stan ti a tion, 'kón-súb-'stán-shé-'át' shún, s. the union of our Blessed Saviour, with the sacramental elements.

Con sul, kón' sál, s. an officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

Con su lar, kón' shú 'lár, a. relating to the consul.

Con sul ship, kón' sál 'shíp, s. the office of consul.

Con sult, kón' súlt, s. the act of consulting; the effect of consulting; a council.

Con sult, kón-súlt', v. a. to ask advice of; to regard, act with respect to; to examine.

Con sult ing, kón-súlt' íng, par.

Con sult ed, kón-súlt' éd, pre.

Con sult a tion, 'kón-súlt-'át' shún, s. the act of consulting, secret deliberation. [consults.

Con sult er, kón-súlt' ér, s. one that

Con su ma ble, kón-sú' má 'bl, a. susceptible of destruction.

Con sume, kón-súme', v. a. to waste, spend, destroy: v. n. to be exhausted.

Con su ming, kón-sú' míng, par.

Con su med, kón-súmd', pre.

Con su mer, kón-sú' múr, s. one that spends, wastes, or destroys.

Con sum mate, kón-súm' máte, v. a. to complete, to perfect: a. complete, perfect. [par.

Con sum ma ting, kón-súm' má' íng,

Con sum ma ted, kón-súm' má' téd,

pre.

CON

Fâs, fâr, fâll, fâi—mâ, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

CON

CON

Con sum ma tion, 'kôn-sâm-mâ-shûn, a. completion, perfection, end. [the act of consuming, waste.

Con sump tion, 'kôn-sâm' shûn, a. Con sump tive, 'kôn-sâm' tîv, a. destructive, wasting; diseased with a consumption.

Con sump tive ness, 'kôn-sâm' tîv-'nês, s. tendency to a consumption. [v. a. to floor with boards.

Con tab u late, 'kôn-tâb' ù 'lâ-te, Con tab u la ting, 'kôn-tâb' ù 'lâ-tîng, par. [pre.

Con tab u la ted, 'kôn-tâb' ù 'lâ-têd, Con tact, 'kôn' tâkt, s. touch, close union.

Con ta gi on, 'kôn-tâ' jé 'ân, a. the emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated; infection; pestilence, venomous emanations.

Con ta gi ous, 'kôn-tâ' jé 'ûs, a. infectious, caught by approach.

Con tag ious ness, 'kôn-tâ' jé 'ûs-nês, s. the quality of being contagious.

Con tain, 'kôn-tâ-ne', v. a. to hold; to comprise, restrain: v. n. to live in continence.

Con tain ing, 'kôn-tâ-ne' ing, par.

Con tain ed, 'kôn-tând', pre.

Con tain a ble, 'kôn-tâ-ne' é 'bl, a. possible to be contained.

Con tam i nate, 'kôn-tâm' é 'nâ-te, v. a. to defile, to corrupt by base mixture: a. polluted, defiled.

Con tam i na ting, 'kôn-tâm' é 'nâ-tîng, par. [têd, pre.

Con tam i na ted, 'kôn-tâm' é 'nâ-Con tam i na tion, 'kôn-tâm-é-nâ'-shûn, s. pollution, defilement.

Con temn, 'kôn-têm', v. a. to despise, to scorn, to neglect.

Con tem ning, 'kôn-têm' nîng, par.

Con temn ed, 'kôn-têmd', pre.

Con tem ner, 'kôn-têm' nûr, s. one that contemns.

Con tem per a ment, 'kôn-têm' pâr-â 'mênt, s. degree of any quality.

Con tem per ate, 'kôn-têm' pâr 'lâ-te, v. a. to moderate, to temper.

Con tem per a ting, 'kôn-têm' pâr 'lâ-tîng, par. [têd, pre.

Con tem per a ted, 'kôn-têm' pâr 'lâ-Con tem plate, 'kôn-têm' plâ-te, v. a. to study, meditate: v. n. to muse.

Con tem pla ting, 'kôn-têm' plâ 'tîng, par. [pre.

Con tem pla ted, 'kôn-têm' plâ 'têd, Con tem pla tion, 'kôn-têm-plâ'-shûn, s. meditation; study.

Con tem pla tive, 'kôn-têm' plâ 'tîv, a. given to thought, studious.

Con tem pla tor, 'kôn-têm' plâ 'tûr, s. one employed in study.

Con tem po ra ry, 'kôn-têm' pô 'râ-rê, a. living in the same age: s. one who lives at the same time with another. [rîz, s. plu.

Con tem po ra ries, 'kôn-têm' pô 'râ-Con tem po rise, 'kôn-têm' pô 'rîze, v. a. to make contemporary.

Con tem po ri ses, 'kôn-têm' pô 'rî-zîz, pres. t. [zîng, par.

Con tem po ri sing, 'kôn-têm' pô 'rî-Con tem po ri sed, 'kôn-têm' pô 'rî-zîzd, pre.

Con tempt, 'kôn-têmt', s. the act of despising others; scorn.

Con tempt i ble, 'kôn-têmt' é 'bl, a. deserving scorn; despised.

Con tempt i ble ness, 'kôn-têmt' é 'bl-nês, s. vileness, cheapness.

Con tempt i bly, 'kôn-têmt' é 'blê, ad. in a manner deserving contempt.

Con temp tu ous, 'kôn-têm' tshû 'ûs, a. scornful. [ûs-lê, ad. with scorn.

Con temp tu ous ly, 'kôn-têm' tshû 'ûs, a. scornful.

Con temp tu ous ness, 'kôn-têm' tshû 'ûs-nês, s. disposition to contempt.

Con tend, 'kôn-tênd', v. n. to strive; to vie: v. a. to dispute anything; to contest.

Con tend ing, 'kôn-tênd' ing, par.

Con tend ed, 'kôn-tênd' êd, pre.

Con tend er, 'kôn-tênd' ûr, s. combatant, champion.

Con tent, 'kôn-tênt', s. satisfied, ease, moderate happiness; acquiescence: v. a. to satisfy, please, gratify.

Con tents, 'kôn' têtts, s. plu. heads of a book; capacity, that which is contained.

Con tent ing, 'kôn-tênt' ing, par.

Con tent ed, 'kôn-tênt' êd, pre.: satisfied, not repining.

Con ten tion, 'kôn-tên' shûn, s. strife, debate; emulation.

Con ten tious, 'kôn-tên' shûs, a. quarrelsome, perverse.

Con ten tious ness, 'kôn-tên' shû-'nês, s. proneness to contest.

Con tent less, 'kôn-tênt' lês, a. dissatisfied, uneasy.

Con tent ment, 'kôn-tênt' mênt, acquiescence; gratification.

Con ter mi nous, 'kôn-têr' mê 'nûs, a. bordering upon. [bat

Con test, 'kôn' têtst, s. dispute, debate.

Con test, 'kôn-têtst', v. a. to dispute, litigate: v. n. to strive, to emulate.

Con test ing, 'kôn-têtst' ing, par.

Con test ed, 'kôn-têtst' êd, pre.

Con test a ble, 'kôn-têtst' é 'bl, a. disputable.

Con test a ble ness, 'kôn-têtst' é 'bl-nês, s. possibility of contest.

Con text, 'kôn' têtst, s. the general series of a discourse.

Con text, 'kôn-têkst', v. a. to weave together: a. knit together, first.

Con text ing, 'kôn-têkst' ing, par.

Con text ed, 'kôn-têkst' êd, pre.

Con tex ture, 'kôn-têks' tshûr, s. the disposition of parts one among another.

Con ti gu i ty, 'kôn-tî-gû' é 'yé, actual contact, nearness of situation.

Con tig u ous, 'kôn-tî-gû' ù 'ûs, meeting so as to touch.

Con tig u ous ness, 'kôn-tî-gû' ù 'ûs-nês, s. close connexion.

CON

CON

CON

nôt, nôt—tâb, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôund—thin, rais.

Con ti nence, kôn' tē 'nēnsē, }
 Con ti nen cy, kôn' tē 'nēn-sē, } a re-
 straint; chastity.
 Con ti nent, kôn' tē 'nēnt, a. chaste,
 moderate, temperate: s. land not
 disjoined by the sea from other
 lands. [relating to the continent.
 Con ti nent al, kôn-tē-nēnt' ál, a.
 Con tinge, kôn-tlŋjē', v. a. to touch,
 to reach.
 Con tin ges, kôn-tlŋ' jŋz, pres. t.
 Con tin ging, kôn-tlŋ' jŋg, par.
 Con tin ged, kôn-tlŋj' d, pre.
 Con tin gence, kôn-tlŋ' jēnsē, } s.
 Con tin gen cy, kôn-tlŋ' jēn 'sē, }
 accidental possibility.
 Con tin gen ces, kôn-tlŋ' jēn 'sē, }
 Con tin gen cies, kôn-tlŋ' jēn 'sē, }
 s. plu.
 Con tin gent, kôn-tlŋ' jēnt, a. acci-
 dental: s. a thing in the hands
 of chance; a proportion.
 Con tin u al, kôn-tlŋ' ù 'ál, a. in-
 cessant, proceeding without in-
 terruption.
 Con tin u al ly, kôn-tlŋ' ù 'ál-lē, ad.
 without pause, or ceasing.
 Con tin u ance, kôn-tlŋ' ù 'ânse, s.
 abode in a place; duration; per-
 severance. [immediately united.
 Con tin u ate, kôn-tlŋ' ù 'âte, a.
 Con tin u a tion, kôn-tlŋ' ù-à' shŋn,
 s. protraction, or succession, un-
 interrupted.
 Con tin u a tor, kôn-tlŋ' ù-à' tŋr, s.
 he that continues or keeps up the
 series of succession.
 Con tin ue, kôn-tlŋ' ù, v. n. to re-
 main in the same state: v. a. to
 protract, or repeat without in-
 terruption; to unite without a
 chasm.
 Con tin ues, kôn-tlŋ' ùzē, pres. t.
 Con tin u ing, kôn-tlŋ' ù 'ŋg, par.
 Con tin u ed, kôn-tlŋ' ùdē, pre.
 Con ti nu i ty, kôn-tē-nŋ' 'tē, s.
 connexion, uninterrupted cohe-
 sion.

Con tin u ous, kôn-tlŋ' ù 'ŋs, a. join-
 ed together. [write.
 Con tort, kôn-tŋrt', v. a. to twist,
 Con tort ing, kôn-tŋrt' ŋg, par.
 Con tort ed, kôn-tŋrt' ēd, pre.
 Con tor tion, kôn-tŋr' shŋn, s. twist,
 wry motion.
 Con tour, kôn-tŋŋr', s. the outline.
 Con tra band, kôn' trā 'bând, a.
 prohibited, illegal. [a compact.
 Con tract, kôn' trakt', s. a bargain,
 Con tract, kôn-trakt', v. a. to draw
 together, shorten; to make a bar-
 gain; to betroth: v. n. to shrink
 up.
 Con tract ing, kôn-trakt' ŋg, par.
 Con tract ed, kôn-trakt' ēd, pre.
 Con tract ed ness, kôn-trakt' ēd-
 'nēs, s. the state of being con-
 tracted.
 Con tract i ble ness, kôn-trakt' ē-
 'bl-nēs, s. the quality of suffering
 contraction.
 Con trac tile, kôn-trakt' tŋl, a. hav-
 ing the power of shortening itself.
 Con trac tion, kôn-trakt' shŋn, s. the
 act of contracting or shortening;
 abbreviation.
 Con tract or, kôn-trakt' ŋr, s. one
 of the parties to a contract or
 bargain. [oppose verbally, deny.
 Con tra dict, kôn-trā-dŋkt', v. a. to
 Con tra dict ing, kôn-trā-dŋkt' ŋg,
 par. [pre.
 Con tra dict ed, kôn-trā-dŋkt' ēd,
 Con tra dict er, kôn-trā-dŋkt' ŋr, s.
 one that contradicts, an opposer.
 Con tra dic tion, kôn-trā-dŋk' shŋn,
 s. verbal opposition, inconsisten-
 cy, contrariety.
 Con tra dic tious, kôn-trā-dŋk' shŋs,
 a. filled with contradictions; in-
 clined to contradict.
 Con tra dict or y, kôn-trā-dŋkt' ŋr-
 'yē, a. opposite to, inconsistent with.
 Con tra dis tinc tion, kôn-trā-dis-
 tŋŋŋk' shŋn, s. distinction by op-
 posite qualities.

Con tra dis tin guish, kôn-trā-dis-
 tŋŋŋg' gwŋsh, v. a. to distinguish
 by opposite qualities.
 Con tra dis tin guish es, kôn-trā-
 dis-tŋŋŋg' gwŋsh 'ŋz, pres. t.
 Con tra dis tin guish ing, kôn-trā-
 dis-tŋŋŋg' gwŋsh 'ŋg, par.
 Con tra dis tin guish ed, kôn-trā-
 dis-tŋŋŋg' gwŋsh't, pre.
 Con tra po si tion, kôn-trā-pŋ-zŋsh'-
 ŋn, s. a placing over against.
 Con tra ri ant, kôn-trā' rē 'ânt, a.
 inconsistent, contradictory.
 Con tra ries, kôn' trā 'ŋz, s. plu.
 propositions which destroy each
 other.
 Con tra ri e ty, kôn-trā-rŋ' 'tē, s.
 opposition; inconsistency.
 Con tra ri e ties, kôn-trā-rŋ' 'tŋz,
 s. plu. [a manner contrary.
 Con tra ri ly, kôn' trā 'rē-lē, ad. in
 Con tra ri ness, kôn' trā 'rē-nēs, s.
 opposition. [opposite, repugnant.
 Con tra ri ous, kôn-trā' rē 'ŋs, a. op-
 posite, contradictory; inconsistent;
 Con tra ri wise, kôn' trā-rē 'wŋzē,
 ad. on the contrary.
 Con tra ry, kôn' trā 'rē, a. opposite,
 contradictory; inconsistent; ad-
 verse: s. a thing of opposite
 qualities. [of figures.
 Con trast, kôn' trāst', s. opposition
 Con trast, kôn-trāst', v. a. to place
 in opposition.
 Con trast ing, kôn-trāst' ŋg, par.
 Con trast ed, kôn-trāst' ēd, pre.
 Con tra vena, kôn-trā-vēnē, v. a.
 to oppose, obstruct. [par.
 Con tra ve ning, kôn-trā-vē' nŋg,
 Con tra ve ned, kôn-trā-vēnd', pre.
 Con tra ven tion, kôn-trā-vēn' shŋn,
 s. opposition.
 Con trib u ta ry, kôn-trŋb' ù 'tā-rē,
 a. paying tribute to the same
 sovereign.
 Con trib ute, kôn-trŋb' ùtē, v. a. to
 give to some common stock: v.
 n. to bear a part, to have a share
 in any act or effect.

Fát, fát, fát, fát--mè, mè--pín, pín--nò, mòve,

Con trib u ting, kón-trìb' ù' ting, par.	debate, to dispute.	[par.	Con ve ni ent, kón-vè' né
Con trib u ted, kón-trìb' ù' téd, par.	Con tro vert ing, kón' trò' vèrt-ing,	fit, suitable, proper.	
Con tri bu tion, kón-tré-bù' shùn, s. the act of contributing; that which is given.	Con tro vert ed, kón' trò' vèrt-éd, pre.	Con ve ni ent ly, kón-vè' ni	
Con trib u tive, kón-trìb' ù' tìv, a. that which has the power or quality of promoting.	Con tro vert i ble, kón-trò-vèrt' é-	ad. commodiously, fitly.	
Con trib u tor, kón-trìb' ù' tûr, s. one that bears a part in some common design.	Con tro vert ist, kón' trò' vèrt-ist, s. a disputant.	Con vent, kón' vènt, s. a house, a nunnery.	
Con trib u tor y, kón-trìb' ù' tûr-ré, a. promoting the same end.	Con tu ma cious, kón-tù-má' shûs, a. perverse, stubborn, obstinate.	Con vent, kón-vènt, v. a. before a judge.	
Con trite, kón' trite, a. worn with sorrow, penitent.	Con tu ma cious ly, kón-tù-má' shûs' lè, ad. obstinately, perversely.	Con vent ed, kón-vènt' éd,	
Con trite ly, kón' trite' lè, ad. penitence, sorrow for sin.	Con tu ma cious ness, kón-tù-má' shûs' nèss, s. obstinacy, perverseness.	Con ven ti cle, kón-vèn'	
Con tri tion, kón-trish' ùn, s. penitence, sorrow for sin.	Con tu ma cy, kón' tù' mà-sé, s. obstinacy; wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons.	an assembly for worship.	
Con tri vance, kón-trì' vânsé, a. a scheme, plan; a plot, artifice.	Con tu me li ous, kón-tù-mé' lè' ùs, a. approachful, sarcastick.	Con ven ti cler, kón-vèn'	
Con tri van ces, kón-trì' vâns' z, s. plu.	Con tu me li ous ness, kón-tù-mé' lè' ùs-nèss, s. rudeness, reproach.	a. one that frequents pri	
Con trive, kón-trive', v. a. to plan out; to find out means: v. n. to form or design.	Con tu me ly, kón' tù' mè-lé, s. bitterness of language, reproach.	semblies.	
Con tri ving, kón-trì' vîng, par.	Con tu me lies, kón' tù' mè-liz, s. plu.	Con ven tion, kón-vèn' shi	
Con tri ved, kón-trivéd, pre. [ventor.	Con tuse, kón-tùsè, v. a. to bruise.	assembly; a contract, a	
Con tri ver, kón-trì' vûr, s. an in-	Con tu ses, kón-tù' sîz, pres. t.	for a time.	
Con trol, kón-tròl', s. check, re-	Con tu sing, kón-tù' zîng, par.	Con ven tion al, kón-vèn'	
straint; power, authority: v. a. to govern; restrain; to confute.	Con tu sed, kón-tùséd, pre.	a. agreed on by compact	
Con trol ling, kón-tròl' lîng, par.	Con tu sion, kón-tù' shùn, s. the act of bruising; a bruise.	Con ven tion a ry, kón-vè'	
Con troll ed, kón-tròld', pre.	Co nun drum, kó-nûn' drûm, s. a low jest, a quibble.	à-ré, a. acting upon con	
Con trol la ble, kón-trò' lá' bì, a. subject to control.	Con va les cence, kón-vá-lès' sènsé, s. a renewal of health.	Con vent u al, kón-vèn'	
Con trol ler, kón-trò' lûr, s. one that has the power of governing.	Con va les cent, kón-vá-lès' sènt, a. recovering.	a. belonging to a conven	
Con trol ler ship, kón-trò' lûr' shîp, s. the office of a controller.	Con vene, kón-vène', v. n. to come together, assemble: v. a. to call together, convoke; to summon judicially.	that lives in a convent.	
Con trol ment, kón-tròl' mènt, s. restraint; opposition.	Con ve ning, kón-vé' nîng, par.	Con verge, kón-vèrjè', v. n. to one point.	
Con tro ver sial, kón-trò-vèr' shâl, a. relating to disputes.	Con ve ned, kón-vènd', pre.	Con ver ges, kón-vèr' jîz, p	
Con tro ver sy, kón' trò' vèr-sé, s. dispute, debate: a quarrel.	Con ve ni ence, kón-vé' né' ènsé, s. fitness, commodiousness.	Con ver ging, kón-vèr' jîng,	
Con tro ver sies, kón' trò' vèr-sîz, s. plu.	Con va ni en ces, kón-vé' né' èn-sîz, s. plu.	Con ver ged, kón-vèrjéd', pr	
Con tro vert, kón' trò' vèrt, v. a. to		Con ver gent, kón-vèr' jènt,	
		ing to one point.	
		Con ver sa ble, kón-vèr' s	
		qualified for conversator	
		Con ver sa bly, kón-vèr' sà	
		in a conversable manner	
		Con ver sant, kón' vèr' sâr	
		quainted with, familiar.	
		Con ver sa tion, kón-vèr-	
		s. familiar discourse,	
		commerce; behaviour.	
		Con verse, kón' vèrsé, s. m	
		discoursing in familiar l	
		quaintance.	
		Con verse, kón' vèrsé', v. n	
		intercourse with, to disc	
		cohabit with.	

CON

CON

COO

nôz, nôc—tùbe, túb, bôll—ôh—pôad—ôin, tris.

- Con ver ses, kôn-vêr' sêz, pres. t.
 Con ver sing, kôn-vêr' sîng, par.
 Con ver sed, kôn-vêr' sêd, pre.
 Con ver sion, kôn-vêr' shûn, s.
 change from one state or religion
 to another; transmutation.
 Con ver sive, kôn-vêr' sîv, a. com-
 versable, sociable.
 Con vert, kôn-vêrt, s. a person con-
 verted from one opinion to an-
 other.
 Con vert, kôn-vêrt', v. a. to change
 into another substance; to turn
 from a bad to a good life; to ap-
 propriate.
 Con vert ing, kôn-vêrt' îng, par.
 Con vert ed, kôn-vêrt' êd, pre.
 Con vert i ble, kôn-vêrt' é'bl, a.
 susceptible of change, transmu-
 table.
 Con vex, kôn' vêks, a. rising in a
 circular form: s. a convex body.
 Con vex es, kôn' vêks 'êz, s. plu.
 Con vex i ty, kôn-vêks' é' tî, s.
 protuberance in a circular form.
 Con vex i ties, kôn-vêks' é' tîz, s.
 plu.
 Con vex ly, kôn-vêks' lê, ad. in a
 convex form.
 Con vey, kôn-vâ', v. a. to carry, to
 transport; to transmit, to trans-
 fer; to impart.
 Con vey s, kôn-vâze', pres. t.
 Con vey ing, kôn-vâ' îng, par.
 Con vey ed, kôn-vâde', pre.
 Con vey ance, kôn-vâ' ânse, s. the
 act of removing any thing; way
 for carriage; act of transferring;
 writing by which property is
 transferred. [plu.]
 Con vey an ces, kôn-vâ' ân' sêz, s.
 Con vey an cer, kôn-vâ' ân' sâr, s.
 a lawyer who draws writings by
 which property is transferred.
 Con vey er, kôn-vâ' êr, s. one who
 carries or transmits any thing.
 Con vict, kôn' vîkt, s. a person con-
 victed, or cast at the bar.
 Con vict, kôn' vîkt', v. a. to prove
 guilty; to confute.
 Con vict ing, kôn' vîkt' îng, par.
 Con vict ed, kôn' vîkt' êd, pre.
 Con vic tion, kôn' vîk' shûn, s. de-
 tection of guilt; confutation.
 Con vic tive, kôn' vîk' tîv, a. having
 the power of convincing.
 Con vince, kôn' vînse', v. a. to force
 another to acknowledge a con-
 tested position.
 Con vin ces, kôn' vîn' sêz, pres. t.
 Con vin cing, kôn' vîn' sîng, par.
 Con vin ced, kôn' vînst', pre.
 Con vin ci ble, kôn' vîn' sé' bl, a.
 capable of conviction.
 Con vin cing ly, kôn' vîn' sîng' lê,
 ad. in such a manner as to leave
 no room for doubt. [social.]
 Con vin cial, kôn' vîv' yâl, a. festive;
 Con vo cate, kôn' vò' kâte, v. a. to
 call together.
 Con vo ca ting, kôn' vò' kâ-tîng, par.
 Con vo ca ted, kôn' vò' kâ-têd, pre.
 Con vo ca tion, kôn' vò' kâ' shûn, s.
 the act of calling to an assembly;
 an assembly of the clergy.
 Con vo ke, kôn' vòke', v. a. to call to-
 gether, to summon to an assembly.
 Con vo king, kôn' vò' kîng, par.
 Con vo ked, kôn' vòkt', pre.
 Con vol ve, kôn' vòlv', v. a. to roll
 together.
 Con vol v ing, kôn' vòlv' îng, par.
 Con vol v ed, kôn' vòlvêd', pre.
 Con vo lu ted, kôn' vò' lû' têd, a.
 twisted, rolled upon itself.
 Con vo lu tion, kôn' vò' lû' shûn, s.
 the act of rolling any thing upon
 itself. [way of defence.]
 Con voy, kôn' vòe', s. attendance by
 Con voys, kôn' vòiz, s. plu.
 Con voy, kôn' vòe', v. a. to ac-
 company by land or sea, for the
 sake of defence.
 Con voys, kôn' vòiz', pres. t.
 Con voy ing, kôn' vòe' îng, par.
 Con voy ed, kôn' vòjêd', pre.
 Con vul se, kôn' vûlse', v. a. to give an
 irregular and involuntary motion.
 Con vul ses, kôn' vûl' sêz, pres. t.
 Con vul sing, kôn' vûl' sîng, par.
 Con vul sed, kôn' vûlst', pre.
 Con vul sion, kôn' vûl' shûn, s. an
 irregular and violent motion, com-
 motion. [twitches or spasms.]
 Con vul sive, kôn' vûl' sîv, a. giving
 Con y, kôn' nè, s. a rabbit.
 Con ies, kôn' nîz, s. plu. [pigeon.]
 Coo, kôô, v. n. to cry as a dove or
 Coos, kôôz, pres. t.
 Coo ing, kôô' îng, par.
 Coo ed, kôôd, pre.
 Cook, kôôk, s. one who dresses and
 prepares victuals for the table: v.
 a. to prepare victuals for the table.
 Cook ing, kôôk' îng, par.
 Cook ed, kôôkt, pre.
 Cook er y, kôôk' êr' rê, s. the art of
 dressing victuals.
 Cook er ies, kôôk' êr' rîz, s. plu.
 Cool, kôôl, a. somewhat cold; in-
 different, not zealous: s. freedom
 from heat: v. a. to make cool; to
 quiet passion; to calm anger:
 v. n. to grow less hot.
 Cool er, kôôl' êr, a. com: s. that
 which has the power of cooling;
 a vessel in which any thing is
 made cool.
 Cool est, kôôl' êst, a. su.
 Cool ing, kôôl' îng, par.
 Cool ed, kôôld, pre. [or passion.]
 Cool ly, kôôl' lê, ad. without heat,
 Cool ness, kôôl' nês, s. gentle cold;
 want of affection; freedom from
 passion.
 Coora, kôôm, s. soot; matter that
 works out of the wheels of car-
 riages. [four bushels.]
 Coomb, kôôm, s. a measure of
 Coop, kôôp, s. a cage or pen for
 animals or poultry: v. a. to shut
 up in a narrow compass.
 Coop ing, kôôp' îng, par.
 Coop ed, kôôpd', pre.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

- er, kôôp' úr, s. one that makes
ops or barrels.
op er ate, kô-ôp' ér 'àte, v. n. to
labour jointly; to concur in the
same effect.
Co-op er a ting, kô-ôp' ér 'à-tíng,
par. [pre.
Co-op er a ted, kô-ôp' ér 'à-têd,
Co-op er a tion, kô-ôp-ér-à' shûn,
s. the act of contributing to the
same end.
Co-op' er a tive, kô-ôp' ér 'à-tív, a.
promoting the same end.
Co-op er a tor, kô-ôp' ér 'à-tûr, s.
he that promotes the same end
with others.
Co-or di nate, kô-ôr' dé 'nàte, a.
holding the same rank.
Co-or di na tion, kô-ôr-dé-nà' shûn,
s. the state of holding the same
rank. [fowl.
Coot, kôôt, s. a small black water-
Co part ner, kô-pârt' nûr, s. a joint
partner.
Co part nership, kô-pârt' nûr 'shíp,
s. the state of bearing an equal
part, or possessing an equal share.
Cope, kôpe, s. a sacerdotal cloak;
any thing spread over the head:
v. a. to cover as with a cope; to
contend with, to oppose: v. n. to
struggle, strive.
Co ping, kô' píng, par. s. the up-
per tire of masonry that covers
Co ped, kôpt, pre. [the wall.
Cop i er, kôp' à 'ûr, s. one that cop-
ies, a transcriber; a plagiarist.
Co pi ous, kô' pé 'ûs, a. plentiful,
abundant.
Co pi ous ly, kô' pé 'ûs-lé, ad. plen-
tifully, abundantly.
Co pi ous ness, kô' pé 'ûs-nés, s.
plenty, abundance.
Cop per, kôp' pûr, s. one of the six
primitive metals; a large boiler.
Cop per as, kôp' pûr 'às, s. a kind
of vitriol.
Cop per plate, kôp' pûr 'plâte, s. a
plate of copper engraved.
Cop per smith, kôp' pûr 'smít'h, s.
one that manufactures copper.
Cop per y, kôp' pûr 'rè, a. contain-
ing copper.
Cop pice, kôp' pís, s. low woods
cut at stated times for fuel.
Cop pi ces, kôp' pís 'tîz, s. plu.
Copse, kôps, s. short wood.
Cop ses, kôp' sîz, s. plu.
Cop u late, kôp' ú 'lâte, v. a. to
unite, conjoin.
Cop u la ting, kôp' ú 'lâ-tíng, par.
Cop u lated, kôp' ú 'lâ-têd, pre.
Cop u la tion, kôp-ú-lâ' shûn, s.
the congress or embrace of the
two sexes.
Cop u la tive, kôp' ú 'lâ-tív, a.
a term of grammar.
Cop y, kôp' pé, s. a transcript from
the archetype or original; the
original: v. a. to transcribe; to
write after an original; to imitate.
Cop ies, kôp' pís, s. plu. and pres. t.
Cop y ing, kôp' pé 'íng, par.
Cop i ed, kôp' pld, pre.
Cop y book, kôp' pé 'bôók, s. a book
in which copies are written for
learners to imitate.
Cop y ist, kôp' pé 'íst, s. one who
copies writing or pictures.
Co quet, kô-kê't, v. a. to treat with
an appearance of amorous ten-
derness or love; to deceive.
Co quet ting, kô-kê't 'tíng, par.
Co quet ted, kô-kê't 'têd, pre.
Co quet ry, kô-kê't 'rè, s. affectation
of amorous advances.
Co quet ries, kô-kê't 'rîz, s. plu.
Co quette, kô-kê't, s. a gay, airy
girl.
Cor al, kôr' ál, s. a sea plant of a
hard, and stony nature; a child's
plaything. [íng of coral.
Cor al line, kôr' ál 'lín, a. consist-
ing of coral.
Cord, kôrd, s. a small rope, a string;
a quantity of wood, eight feet
long, four feet high and four feet
wide, or 128 cubick feet: v. a.
bind with cords or ropes.
Cord ing, kôrd' íng, par.
Cord ed, kôrd' êd, pre. s. a mar-
of ropes. [cord
Cord age, kôrd' tje, s. a quantity
Cord er lier, kôr-dé-léér, s. a Fran-
ciscan friar.
Cor di al, kôr' jé 'âl, s. any thing
that comforts and exhilarates:
reviving, invigorating; sincere
Cor di al i ty, kôr-jé-ál' lé 'tè,
relation to the heart; sincerity
Cor di al ly, kôr' jé 'âl-lé, ad. sin-
cerely, heartily.
Cord wood, kôrd' wûd, s. wood
piled up for fuel.
Core, kôre, s. the inner part of ar-
thing; the heart.
Co ri a ceous, kô-ré-à' shûs, a.
a substance resembling leather.
Co ri an der, kô-ré-án' dûr, s.
plant.
Co rin thi an, kô-rín' thè 'ân,
the fourth order of architecture
Cork, kôrk, s. a tree; the bark
the cork-tree; the stopple of
bottle: v. a. to put corks into
Cork ing, kôrk' íng, par.
Cork ed, kôrk't, pre.
Cork y, kôrk' è, a. consisting of
Cor mo rant, kôr' mò 'rânt,
bird that preys upon fish
glutton.
Corn, kôrn, s. the seed which
in ears; an excrescence
foot: v. a. to sprinkle with
to form into small grains.
Corn ing, kôrn' íng, par.
Corn ed, kôrn'd, pre.
Corn-field, kôrn' fêld, s.
where corn is growing.
Corn-mill, kôrn' mîl, s.
grind corn into meal.
Corn chand ler, kôrn' tî-
s. one that retails corn.
Cor ne ous, kôr' né 'ûs, s.
Cor ner, kôr' nûr, s. an

COR

secret or remote place.
 Cor ner-stone, kôr nêr 'stône, s. the stone that unites the two walls at the corner.
 Cor ner wise, kôr nêr 'wîze, ad. diagonally.
 Cor net, kôr nêt, s. a musical instrument; an officer.
 Cor net cy, kôr nêt 'sê, s. the post of a cornet in the army.
 Cor nice, kôr nîs, s. the highest projection of a wall or column.
 Cor ni ces, kôr nîs 'îz, s. plu.
 Cor nu co pi ae, 'kôr-nû-kô' pé 'ê, s. the horn of plenty.
 Cor nute, kôr-nû'tê, v. a. to bestow horns, to cuckold.
 Cor nu ting, kôr-nû' tîng, par.
 Cor nu ted, kôr-nû' têt, pre.: a. grafted with horns, cuckolded.
 Corn y, kôr'n 'ê, a. strong or hard like horn; producing corn.
 Cor ol la ry, kôr 'ô 'lâ-rê, s. the conclusion; an inference.
 Cor ol la ries, kôr 'ô 'lâ-rîz, s. plu.
 Cor o nal, kôr 'ô 'nâl, s. a crown, a garland.
 Co ro nal, kô-rô' nâl, a. belonging to the top of the head.
 Cor o na tion, 'kôr-ô-nâ shûn, s. the act or solemnity of crowning a king.
 Cor o ner, kôr 'ô 'nêr, s. an officer whose duty it is to inquire how any violent or accidental death was occasioned.
 Cor o net, kôr 'ô 'nêt, s. an inferior crown worn by the nobility.
 Cor po ral, kôr pô 'râl, s. the lowest officer of the infantry: a. relating or belonging to the body; material, not spiritual.
 Cor po ral i ty, 'kôr-pô-râl' lê 'tê, s. the quality of being imbodied.
 Cor po ral ly, kôr pô 'râl-lê, ad. bodily.
 Cor po rate, kôr pô 'râte, a. united in a body or community.

COR

nôr, nô't—tâbe, tâb, bûll—M—pôund—thin, rais.

Cor po ra tion, 'kôr-pô-râ' shûn, s. a body politic.
 Cor po re al, kôr-pô' rê 'âl, a. having a body, material.
 Cor po re al ly, kôr-pô' rê 'âl-lê, ad. in a material manner.
 Cor po re i ty, 'kôr-pô-rê' lê 'tê, s. materiality.
 Corps, kôre, s. a body of forces.
 Corps, kôrz, s. plu. (body, a corpse.
 Corpse, kôrpz, s. a carcass, a dead
 Corps es, kôrpz 'îz, s. plu.
 Cor pu lence, kôr pô 'lênse, }
 Cor pu len cy, kôr pô 'lên-sê, } a bulkiness of body.
 Cor pu lent, kôr pô 'lênt, a. fleshy, bulky. (body, an atom.
 Cor pus cle, kôr pûs 'cl, s. a small
 Cor pus cu lar, kôr-pûs' kû 'lâr, a. relating to bodies.
 Cor rect, kôr-rêkt', v. a. to punish, chastise; to amend: a. revised or finished with exactness.
 Cor rect ing, kôr-rêkt' îng, par.
 Cor rect ed, kôr-rêkt' êd, pre.
 Cor rec tion, kôr-rêkt' shûn, s. punishment, discipline; amendment; reprehension.
 Cor rect ive, kôr-rêkt' îv, a. having the power to alter or obviate: s. that which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss. [rately, exactly.
 Cor rect ly, kôr-rêkt' lê, ad. accurately, exactness.
 Cor rect ness, kôr-rêkt' nês, s. accuracy, exactness.
 Cor rect or, kôr-rêkt' ôr, s. he that amends, alters, or revises.
 Cor rel a tive, kôr-rêl' â 'tîv, a. having a reciprocal relation.
 Cor rep tion, kôr-rêp' shûn, s. reprehension, reproof.
 Cor re spond, 'kôr-rê-spônd', v. 'n. to suit, to answer, to fit; to keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.
 Cor re spond ing, 'kôr-rê-spônd' îng, par.

COR

Cor re spond ed, 'kôr-rê-spônd' êd, pre.
 Cor re spond ence, 'kôr-rê-spônd' ênse, s. relation; intercourse; friendship, interchange of offices or civilities. [ên 'vîa, s. plu.
 Cor re spond en ces, 'kôr-rê-spônd' ênt, a. suitable, adapted, answerable: s. one with whom commerce is kept up by mutual letters.
 Cor re spon sive, 'kôr-rê-spôn' sîv, a. answerable.
 Cor ri dor, 'kôr-rê-dôre', s. a gallery round about a building.
 Cor ri gi ble, kôr rê 'jê-bl, a. that may be altered or amended.
 Cor rob o rant, kôr-rôb' ô 'rânt, a. having the power to give strength.
 Cor rob o rate, kôr-rôb' ô 'râte, v. a. to confirm, establish; to strengthen. [par.
 Cor rob o ra ting, kôr-rôb' ô 'râ-tîng,
 Cor rob o ra ted, kôr-rôb' ô 'râ-têl, pre.
 Cor rob o ra tion, kôr-rôb' ô-râ' shûn, s. the act of strengthening or confirming.
 Cor rob o ra tive, kôr-rôb' ô 'râ-tîv, a. having the power of increasing strength.
 Cor rode, kôr-rôde', v. a. to eat or wear away by degrees.
 Cor ro ding, kôr-rô' dîng, par.
 Cor ro ded, kôr-rô' dêd, pre.
 Cor ro dent, kôr-rô' dênt, a. having the power of corroding or wasting.
 Cor ro si ble, kôr-rô' sê 'bl, a. possible to be consumed.
 Cor ro sion, kôr-rô' shûn, s. the power of eating or wearing away by degrees.
 Cor ro sive, kôr-rô' sîv, a. having the power of wearing away: s. that which has the power of wearing away. [like a corrosive.
 Cor ro sive ly, kôr-rô' sîv 'lê, ad.
 Cor ro sive ness, kôr-rô' sîv 'nêss,

COS

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

COT

COU

the quality of corroding or eating away. [wrinkle or purse up.
Cor ru gate, kôr rû gâte, v. a. to
Cor ru ga ting, kôr rû gâ-ting, par.
Cor ru ga ted, kôr rû gâ-têd, pre.
Cor ru ga tion, 'kôr-rû-gâ' shûn, a
contraction into wrinkles.
Cor rupt, kôr-rûpt', v. a. to turn
from a sound to a putrescent
state, to infect; to deprave, de-
stroy: v. n. to become putrid,
grow rotten: a. vicious, tainted
with wickedness.
Cor rupt ing, kôr-rûpt' ing, par.
Cor rupt ed, kôr-rûpt' êd, pre.
Cor rupt er, kôr-rûpt' ùr, s. he that
taints or vitiates.
Cor rupt i bil i ty, kôr 'rûpt-ê-bil'-
lê 'tê, s. possibility to be corrupt-
ed. [possible to be vitiated.
Cor rupt i ble, kôr-rûpt' ê 'bl, a.
Cor rupt i ble ness, kôr-rûpt' ê 'bl-
nês, a. susceptibility of corrup-
tion.
Cor rupt i bly, kôr-rûpt' ê 'blê, ad.
in such a manner as to be cor-
rupted.
Cor rup tion, kôr-rûp' shûn, a.
wickedness; putrescence.
Cor rupt ly, kôr-rûpt' lê, ad. with
taint; viciously. [trescence, vice.
Cor rupt ness, kôr-rûpt' nês, s. pu-
Cor sair, kôr sâre, s. a pirate.
Corse, kôrse, s. a dead body, a
Cor ses, kôr sêz, s. plu. [carcass.
Cours let, kôr lêst, a. light armour
for the fore part of the body.
Cor ti cal, kôr tê 'kâl, a. barky, be-
longing to the rind.
Cor ti ca ted, kôr tê 'kâ-têd, a. re-
sembling the bark of a tree.
Co rus cant, kô-rûs' kânt, a. glit-
tering by flashes, flashing.
Cos us ca tion, 'kôr-ûs-kâ' shûn, a.
flash, quick vibration of light.
Cos met ick, kôz-mêf' lk, a. beau-
tifying. [or setting with the sun.
Cos mi cal, kôz' mê 'kâl, a. rising

Cos mog o ny, kôz-môg' ô 'nê, s. the
rise or birth of the world, the
creation.
Cos mog ra pher, kôz-môg' grâ'fûr,
s. one who writes a description
of the world.
Cos mog ra phy, kôz-môg' grâ'fê,
s. the science of the general sys-
tem of the world; a general de-
scription of the universe.
Cos mog ra phies, kôz-môg' grâ-
fûz, s. plu.
Cos mop o lite, kôz-môp' ô 'lîte, s.
a citizen of the world, one who
is at home in every place.
Cost, kôst, s. the price of any thing;
charge; detriment: v. n. to be
bought for, to be had at a price:
pre. and per. par.
Cost ing, kôst' ing, par. [riba.
Cos tal, kôs' tâl, a. belonging to the
Cos tard, kôs' târd, s. a head; a
kind of apple. [body; close.
Cos tive, kôs' tîv, a. bound in the
Cos tive ness, kôs' tîv 'nês, s. the
state of the body in which excre-
tion is obstructed.
Cost li ness, kôst' lê 'nês, s. sumptu-
ousness, expensiveness. [pensive.
Cost ly, kôst' lê, a. sumptuous, ex-
Cos tume, kôs-tûme', s. the corre-
spondence of dress to its respect-
ive ages or nations.
Cot, kôt, s. a small house, a hut.
Co tem po ra ry, kô-têm' pô 'râ-rê,
a. living at the same time.
Co ter ie, 'kô-tûr-rê, s. a club, a
society. [of dance.
Co till on, 'kô-tîl-yông, s. a kind
Cot land, kôt' lând, s. land appen-
dant to a cottage. [habitation.
Cot tage, kôt' tâje, s. a hut, a mean
Cot ta gea, kôt' tâ 'jêz, s. plu.
Cot ta ger, kôt' tâ 'jûr, s. one who
lives in a hut or cottage.
Cot ton, kôt' tn, s. the down of the
cotton-tree; a plant; cloth or
stuff made of cotton.

Couch, kôútsh, s. a seat of repose,
a layer: v. n. to lie down in a
place of repose; to stoop or bend
down: v. a. to lay on a place of
repose; to hide; to depress the
film that overspreads the pupil
of the eye. [pres. t.
Couch es, kôútsh' êz, s. plu. and
Couch ing, kôútsh' ing, par.
Couch ed, kôútsh' ed, pre.
Couch ant, kôútsh' ânt, a. lying
down, squatting.
Couchée, kôd' shêe, s. bedtime, the
time of visiting late at night.
Cough, kôf, s. a convulsion of the
lungs: v. n. to have the lungs
convulsed: v. a. to eject by a
Cough ing, kôf' ing, par. [cough.
Cough ed, kôf' ed, pre. [coughs.
Cough er, kôf' ùr, s. one that
Coughs, kôf' ùr, s. one that
Could, kôd, v. defective, the pre.
of Can.
Coul ter, kôlê' tûr, s. the sharp iron
of the plough which cuts the
earth.
Coun cil, kôûn' sîl, s. an assembly of
persons met together in consulta-
tion.
Coun sel, kôûn' sîl, s. advice, direc-
tion; prudence; scheme, de-
sign; a pleader: v. a. to give
advice or counsel; to advise.
Coun sel ling, kôûn' sîl' ling, par.
Coun sell ed, kôûn' sîld, pre.
Coun sel la ble, kôûn' sîl' lâ-bl, a.
willing to receive and follow ad-
vice.
Coun sel lor, kôûn' sîl' lûr, s. one
that gives advice; a confidant;
one that is consulted in a case of
law.
Count, kôûnt, v. a. to number; to
recount; to impute to: s. num-
ber; reckoning; a title of for-
eign nobility.
Count ing, kôûnt' ing, par.
Count ed, kôûnt' êd, pre.
Coun te nance, kôûn' tê 'nânse, s.

COU

nòc, nòc—tùbe, túb, bóll—òll—pònd—tàn, rns.

the form of the face, the system of the features, air; aspect of assurance; patronage, support: v. a. to support, patronise.
 Coun te nan ces, kòón' té 'nán-siz, a plu. and pres. t.
 Coun te nan cing, kòón' té 'nán-sing, par. [pre.
 Coun te nan ced, kòón' té 'nánst,
 Coun te nan cer, kòón' té 'nán-súr, a. one that countenances or supports another.
 Coun ter, kòón' tūr, a. a piece of false money; a kind of table on which goods are viewed in a shop: ad. contrary to, in opposition to.
 Coun ter act, 'kòón-tūr-ák', v. a. to hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.
 Coun ter act ing, 'kòón-tūr-ák' ing, par. [pre.
 Coun ter act ed, 'kòón-tūr-ák' éd,
 Coun ter bal ance, kòón' tūr 'bál-láuse, s. opposite weight.
 Coun ter bal an ces, kòón' tūr 'bál-lán 'siz, s. plu.
 Coun ter bal ance, 'kòón-tūr-bál-láuse, v. a. to act against with an opposite weight.
 Coun ter bal an ces, 'kòón-tūr-bál-lán 'siz, pres. t.
 Coun ter bal an cing, 'kòón-tūr-bál-lán 'sing, par.
 Coun ter bal an ced, 'kòón-tūr-bál-lánst, pre.
 Coun ter buff, kòón' tūr 'bóf, s. a stroke that produces a recoil.
 Coun ter buff, 'kòón-tūr-bóf', v. a. to impel; to strike back.
 Coun ter buf fng, 'kòón-tūr-bóf' fng, par. [pre.
 Coun ter buf fed, 'kòón-tūr-bóf',
 Coun ter change, kòón' tūr 'shánje, s. exchange, reciprocation.
 Coun terchan ges, kòón' tūr 'shá-ne-jiz, s. plu.
 Coun ter change, 'kòón-tūr-shánje', v. a. to give and receive.

COU

Coun terchan ges, 'kòón-tūr-shá-ne-jiz, pres. t.
 Coun ter chan ging, 'kòón-tūr-shá-ne' jng, par. [shánj', pre.
 Coun ter chan ged, 'kòón-tūr-shá-ne' ged, kòón' tūr 'shárm, a. that by which a charm is dissolved.
 Coun ter charm, 'kòón-tūr-shárm', v. a. to destroy the effect of an enchantment.
 Coun ter charm ing, 'kòón-tūr-shárm' ing, par. [shárm', pre.
 Coun ter charm ed, 'kòón-tūr-shárm' ed, kòón' tūr 'shék, s. stop, rebuke. [a. to oppose.
 Coun ter check, 'kòón-tūr-shék', v.
 Coun ter check ing, 'kòón-tūr-shék' kng, par. [pre.
 Coun ter check ed, 'kòón-tūr-shék' ed, kòón' tūr 'fít, v. a. to copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to imitate: a. forged, fictitious; deceitful: a. an impostor; something made in imitation of another; a forgery.
 Coun ter feit ing, kòón' tūr 'fít-ing, par. [pre.
 Coun ter feit ed, kòón' tūr 'fít-éd,
 Coun ter feit er, kòón' tūr 'fít-ér, s. a forger.
 Coun ter mand, kòón' tūr 'mánd, s. repeal of a former order.
 Coun ter mand, 'kòón-tūr-mánd', v. a. to contradict an order.
 Coun ter mand ing, 'kòón-tūr-mánd' ing, par.
 Coun ter mand ed, 'kòón-tūr-mánd' éd, pre.
 Coun ter march, kòón' tūr 'mártsh, s. retrocession, march backward; a change of measures.
 Coun ter march es, kòón' tūr 'mártsh-lz, s. plu.
 Coun ter march, 'kòón-tūr-mártsh', v. n. to march backward.
 Coun ter march es, 'kòón-tūr-mártsh' lz, pres. t.

COU

Coun ter march ing, 'kòón-tūr-mártsh' ing, par. [mártsh', pre.
 Coun ter march ed, 'kòón-tūr-mártsh' ed, kòón' tūr 'mine, s. a hole sunk in the ground, from which a gallery runs out, to seek out the enemy's mine; a stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.
 Coun ter mine, 'kòón-tūr-mine', v. a. to delve a passage into an enemy's mine; to defeat by secret measures.
 Coun ter mi ning, 'kòón-tūr-mí-nng, par. [pre.
 Coun ter mi ned, 'kòón-tūr-mínd,
 Coun ter pane, kòón' tūr 'páne, s. a coverlet for a bed.
 Coun ter part, kòón' tūr 'párt, s. the correspondent part.
 Coun ter plea, kòón' tūr 'plé, s. in law, a replication.
 Coun ter plot, kòón' tūr 'plót, s. an artifice opposed to an artifice.
 Coun ter plót, 'kòón-tūr-plót', v. a. to oppose one machination by another.
 Coun ter plót ting, 'kòón-tūr-plót' tng, par.
 Coun ter plót ted, 'kòón-tūr-plót' téd, pre.
 Coun ter poise, kòón' tūr 'póise, s. equiponderance, equivalence of weight or power. [s. plu.
 Coun ter pois es, kòón' tūr 'póiz-lz, pres. t.
 Coun ter poise, 'kòón-tūr-póize', v. a. to act with equal power against any person or cause.
 Coun ter pois es, 'kòón-tūr-póiz' lz, pres. t. [ing, par.
 Coun ter pois ing, 'kòón-tūr-póiz' ing, par.
 Coun ter pois ed, 'kòón-tūr-póiz' ed, pre.
 Coun ter proj ect, 'kòón-tūr-prój-ék, s. correspondent part of a scheme.
 Coun ter sign, 'kòón-tūr-sígn', v. a. to sign an order or permit of.

COU

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, plu—nò, mòve,

COU

COV

superiour, in quality of secretary. [Ing, par.
 Coun ter sign ing, 'kòun-tûr-sine-
 Coun ter sign ed, 'kòun-tûr-sin'd',
 pre.
 Coun ter ten our, 'kòun-tûr-tên' ôr,
 s. one of the middle parts of music.
 Coun ter turn, kòun' tûr 'tûrn, s.
 the height and full growth of the
 play, which destroys expectation.
 Coun ter vail, kòun' tûr 'vâle, s.
 equal weight.
 Coun ter vail, 'kòun-tûr-vâle', v. a.
 to be equivalent to, to act against
 with equal power.
 Coun ter vail ing, 'kòun-tûr-vâle-
 Ing, par. [pre.
 Coun ter vail ed, 'kòun-tûr-vâld',
 Coun ter view, kòun' tûr 'vû, s. op-
 position; contrast; a posture in
 which two persons front each
 other.
 Coun ter work, 'kòun-tûr-wûrk', v. a.
 to hinder by contrary opera-
 tions. [Ing, par.
 Coun ter work ing, 'kòun-tûr-wûrk-
 Coun ter work ed, 'kòun-tûr-wûrk',
 pre. [an earl or count.
 Count ess, kòunt' ês, s. the lady of
 Count ess es, kòunt' ês 'iz, s. plu.
 Count less, kòunt' lês, a. innum-
 erable.
 Coun try, kûn' trê, s. a tract of
 land, a region; rural parts; the
 native soil: a. rustick, rural; re-
 mote from cities; rude, ignorant.
 Coun tries, kûn' triz, s. plu.
 Coun try man, kûn' trê 'mân, s. one
 born in the same country; a rus-
 tick.
 Coun ty, kòun' té, s. a shire.
 Coun ties, kòun' tiz, s. plu.
 Coup le, kûp' pl, s. a chain or tie;
 two, a brace; a male and his fe-
 male: v. a. to chain together; to
 join one to another; to marry:
 v. a. to join embraces.

Coup ling, kûp' pling, par.
 Coup led, kûp' pl'd, pra. [a pair.
 Coup let, kûp' lét, s. two verses;
 Coup age, kûr' rîje, s. bravery, ac-
 tive fortitude. [daring, bold.
 Cour a ge ous, kûr-â' jê 'ûs, a. brave,
 Cour a ge ous ly, kûr-â' jê 'ûs-lê,
 ad. bravely, boldly.
 Cour a ge ous ness, kûr-â' jê 'ûs-nês,
 s. bravery, boldness, courage.
 Cour ant, kûr-rân't, s. a nimble
 dance; a paper of news.
 Cour rier, kôô' rêér, s. a messenger
 sent in haste.
 Course, kôrse, s. race, career;
 ground on which a race is run;
 track or line in which a ship
 sails; order of succession: v. 'a.
 to hunt, pursue; to force to run:
 v. n. to run, rove about.
 Cour ses, kôr' sîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Cour sing, kôr' sing, par.
 Cour sed, kôrst, pre.
 Cour ser, kôr' sûr, s. a swift horse;
 one who pursues the sport of
 coursing hares.
 Court, kôrt, s. the residence of a
 prince, the palace; the hall or
 chamber where justice is admin-
 istered; open space before a
 house; the art of pleasing or in-
 sinuation: v. a. to woo, solicit a
 woman; to seek; to flatter, en-
 deavour to please.
 Court ing, kôrt' Ing, par.
 Court ed, kôrt' êd, pre.
 Cour te ous, kûr' tshê 'ûs, a. elegant
 of manners, well bred.
 Cour te ous ly, kûr' tshê 'ûs-lê, ad.
 respectfully, civilly, complaisant-
 ly. [s. civility, complaisance.
 Cour te ous ness, kûr' tshê 'ûs-nês,
 Cour te san, 'kûr-tê-zân', s. a wom-
 an of the town; a prostitute.
 Cour te sy, kûr' té 'sê, s. elegance of
 manners, civility, complaisance.
 Cour te sies, kûr' té 'sîz, s. plu.
 Courte sy, kûrt' sê, s. the reverence

made by women: v. n. to make
 a reverence in the manner of la-
 dies. [pres. t.
 Courte sies, kûrt' sîz, s. plu. and
 Courte sy ing, kûrt' sê 'Ing, par.
 Courte si ed, kûrt' sîd, pre.
 Courte jer, kôrt' yûr, s. one that at-
 tends the courts of princes; one
 that courts or solicits the favour
 of another.
 Court li ness, kôrt' â 'nês, s. eie-
 gance of manners, complaisance.
 Court ly, kôrt' lê, a. relating to the
 court, elegant, flattering.
 Court ship, kôrt' shîp, s. the act of
 soliciting favour; the solicitation
 of a woman to marriage.
 Cous in, kôz' zn, s. any one collat-
 erally related more remotely than
 a brother or a sister; the child of
 an uncle or aunt. [a shelter.
 Cove, kôve, s. a small creek or bay;
 Cove nant, kûv' â 'nânt, s. a con-
 tract, a stipulation; a compact:
 v. n. to bargain, stipulate. [par.
 Cove nant ing, kûv' â 'nânt-Ing,
 Cove nant ed, kûv' â 'nânt-êd, pre.
 Cov er, kûv' ûr, v. a. to overspread,
 conceal, bury, to shelter: s. any
 thing laid over another; a con-
 cealment; a shelter.
 Cov er ing, kûv' ûr 'Ing, par.: s.
 dress, vesture.
 Cov er ed, kûv' ûrd, pre.
 Cov er let, kûv' ûr 'lêt, s. the outer-
 most of the bed-clothes.
 Cov ert, kûv' ûrt, s. a shelter, a de-
 fence; a thicket: a. sheltered,
 hidden, insidious.
 Cov ert ly, kûv' ûrt 'lê, ad. secretly,
 closely. [daintely or earnestly.
 Cov et, kûv' êt, v. a. to desire inor-
 Cov et ing, kûv' êt 'Ing, par.
 Cov et ed, kûv' êt 'êd, pre.
 Cov e tous, kûv' â 'ûtis, a. inordi-
 nately desirous; avaricious.
 Cov e tous ly, kûv' â 'ûis-lê, ad.
 avariciously, eagerly.

nôr, nôl—tûbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pôdâd—shin, rais.

trous tûes, kûv' é 'tûs-nês, a. y, kûv' vè, a. a hatch; an old i wish her young ones.
ya, kûv' viz, a. plu.
in, kûv' in, a. a fraudulent sement.
kôâ, s. the female of the bull: to depress with fear.
ng, kôâ' ing, par.
d, kôâd, pre.
urd, kôâ' ūrd, a. a poltron; whose predominant passion is. [habitual timidity.
urd ice, kôâ' ūrd 'is, a. fear.
urd li ness, kôâ' ūrd 'lè-nês, a. idity.
urd ly, kôâ' ūrd 'lè, a. fearful, orous; mean; ad. in the man- of a coward.
v, kôâ' ūr, v. n. to sink by ding the knees, to stoop.
v ing, kôâ' ūr 'ing, par.
v ed, kôâ' ūrd, pre.
kôâl, s. a monk's hood.
ock, kôâ' pôk, s. an eruption n the teats of a cow, said to un infallible preservative from small pox.
ilip, kôâ' sîlp, s. a species of mrose.
omb, kôâ' kôme, s. a flower; p.
omb ry, kôâ' kôme 'rè, s. a sop- om i cal, kôâ' kôm' é 'kâl, a. pish, conceited.
ôâ, s. a modest, decent; re- ed: v. n. to behave with re- e, to reject familiarity.
r, kôâ' ūr, a. com.
st, kôâ' èst, a. su.
kôlz, pres. t.
g, kôâ' ing, par.
d, kôld, pre.
r, kôâ' lè, ad. with reserve.
ess, kôâ' nês, a. reserve, un- ingness to become familiar.

Coz en, kûz' zn, v. a. to cheat, de- fraud.
Coz en ing, kûz' zn 'ing, par.
Coz en ed, kûz' znd, pre.
Coz en age, kûz' zn 'âje, s. a fraud, deceit, cheat.
Coz en a ges, kûz' zn 'â-jiz, s. plu.
Coz en er, kûz' zn 'ūr, s. a cheater, a defrauder.
Crab, krâb, s. a shell-fish; a wild apple; a peevish, morose person; a sign of the zodiack.
Crab bed, krâb' béd, a. peevish, morose; harsh, unpleasing; dif- ficult. [vishly.
Crab bed ly, krâb' béd 'lè, ad. pee- Crab bed ness, 'krâb' béd 'nês, s. sourness of taste; asperity of manners; difficulty.
Crack, krâk, s. a sudden disrup- tion; chink, fissure; any sudden and quick sound; any breach: v. a. to break into chinks; to split; to craze: v. n. to burst; to fall to ruin; to boast.
Crack ing, krâk' kîng, par.
Crack ed, krâkt, pre.
Crack-brain ed, krâk-brând', a. cra- zy, without right reason.
Crack er, krâk' kûr, s. a noisy boast- ing fellow; a quantity of gun- powder confined so as to burst with great noise; a kind of hard biscuit. [slight cracks.
Crack le, krâk' kl, v. n. to make
Crack ling, krâk' kîng, par.
Crack led, krâk' kîd, pre.
Cra dle, krâ' dl, s. a moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth mo- tion; a case; a frame of timber; an instrument used in cutting grain: v. a. to lay or rock in a cradle; to cut grain with a cradle.
Cra dling, krâ' dîng, par.
Cra dled, krâ' did, pre.
Cra ft, krâft, s. a manual art, trade; cunning; small sailing vessels.

Craft i ly, krâft' é 'lè, ad. cunning- ly, artfully. [stratagem.
Craft i ness, krâft' é 'nês, s. cunning;
Crafts man, krâfts mán, s. an artíf- icer, a manufacturer.
Craft y, krâft' é, a. cunning, artful.
Craft i er, krâft' é 'ūr, a. com.
Craft i est, krâft' é 'èst, a. su.
Crag, krâg, s. a rough steep rock; the neck.
Crag ged, krâg' gèd, a. full of ine- qualities and prominences.
Crag ged ness, krâg' gèd 'nês, s. ful- ness of crags or prominent rocks.
Crag gi ness, krâg' gè 'nês, s. the state of being craggy.
Crag gy, krâg' gè, a. rugged, full of prominences, rough.
Cram, krâm, v. a. to stuff; to fill beyond satiety; to thrust in by force.
Cram ming, krâm' mîng, par.
Cram med, krâmd, pre.
Cramp, krâmp, s. a contraction of the limbs; confinement; a piece of iron bent at each end: v. a. to pain with cramp; to confine; to Cramp ing, krâmp' ing, par. [bind.
Cramp ed, krâmp, pre.
Crane, krâne, s. a bird; an instru- ment made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks; a crooked pipe.
Cra ni um, krâ' nè 'tîm, s. the skull.
Crank, krângk, s. the end of an iron axis; any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word: a. healthy, sprightly; loaded near to be overset.
Crank er, krângk' ūr, a. com.
Crank est, krângk' èst, a. su.
Crank le, krângk' kl, v. n. to run in and out: v. a. to break into une- qual surfaces.
Crank ling, krângk' kîng, par.
Crank led, krângk' kîd, pre.
Crank ness, krângk' nês, a. health- ily.
Cran ny, krân' nè, s. a chink, crack.

ORE

CRE

CRE

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mô, mêt—pise, pîn—nô, nôve,

Cran ries, krân' nîz, s. plu.
 Crape, krâpe, s. a thin stuff loosely woven.
 Crash, krâsh, v. n. to make a loud complicated noise : v. a. to break, to bruise : s. a loud mixed sound.
 Crash es, krâsh' lz, s. plu. and pres.
 Crash ing, krâsh' ing, par. [t.
 Crash ed, krâsh't, pre.
 Cras si tude, krâs' zé 'tûde, s. grossness, coarseness. [for hay.
 Cratch, krâtsh, s. a palisaded frame
 Cratch es, krâtsh' lz, s. plu.
 Craunch, krânsh, v. a. to crush in the mouth.
 Craunch ea, krânsh' lz, pres. t.
 Craunch ing, krânsh' ing, par.
 Craunch ed, krânsh't, pre.
 Cra vat, krâ-vât', s. a neckcloth.
 Grave, krâve, v. a. to ask with earnestness or submission ; to long.
 Cra ving, krâ' vîng, par.
 Cra ved, krâvd, pre. [ed ; a coward.
 Cra ven, krâ' vû, s. a cock conqueror.
 Craw, krâw, s. the crop or first stomach of birds.
 Craws, krâwz, s. plu.
 Craw fish, krâw' fish, s. a small shell-fish found in brooks.
 Crawl, krâwl, v. n. to creep, move slowly.
 Crawl ing, krâw' ing, par.
 Crawl ed, krâwld, pre.
 Cray on, krâ' ûn, s. a kind of pencil, a paste ; a drawing.
 Craze, krâze, v. a. to break, to crush ; to crack the brain.
 Cra zes, krâ' zîz, pres. t.
 Cra zing, krâ' zîng, par.
 Cra zed, krâzd, pre.
 Cra zi ness, krâ' zé 'nês, s. state of being crazy ; imbecility, weakness. [shattered in the intellect.
 Cra zy, krâ' zé, a. broken, decrepit ;
 Cra zi er, krâ' zé 'îr, a. com.
 Cra zi est, krâ' zé 'îst, a. su.
 Creak, krêék, v. n. to make a harsh
 Creak ing, krêék' ing, par. [noise.

Creak ed, krêék't, pre.
 Cream, krêém, s. the oily part of milk : v. n. to gather cream ; to mantle or froth.
 Cream ing, krêém' ing, par.
 Cream ed, krêémd, pre.
 Crease, krêése, s. a mark made by doubling any thing : v. a. to mark any thing by doubling. [t.
 Creas es, krêés' lz, s. plu. and pres.
 Creas ing, krêés' ing, par.
 Creas ed, krêést, pre.
 Cre ate, krê-âte', v. a. to 'form, to cause ; to produce.
 Cre a ting, krê-â' tîng, par.
 Cre a ted, krê-â' téd, pre.
 Cre a tion, krê-â' shûn, s. the act of creating ; the universe ; any thing produced. [power to create.
 Cre a tive, krê-â' tîv, a. having the
 Cre a tor, krê-â' tûr, s. the Being that bestows existence.
 Cre a ture, krê' tshûre, s. a being created ; an animal not human ; a word of contempt, or tenderness ; one who owes his rise or fortune to another. [credit.
 Cre dence, krê' dênse, s' belief,
 Cre den da, krê-dên' dâ, s. plu. articles of faith.
 Cre dent, krê' dënt, a. easy of belief ; having credit.
 Cre den tial, krê-dên' shâl, s. that which gives a title to credit.
 Cred i bil i ty, 'krêd-ê-bîl' lê 'tê, s. claim to credit, probability.
 Cred i ble, krêd' é 'bl, a. worthy of credit. [worthiness of belief.
 Cred i ble ness, krêd' é 'bl-nês, s.
 Cred i bly, krêd' é 'blê, ad. in a manner that claims belief.
 Cred it, krêd' it, s. belief ; reputation ; faith ; trust reposed ; promise given ; influence : v. a. to believe ; to trust, confide in ; to admit as a debtor.
 Cred it ing, krêd' it' ing, par.
 Cred it ed, krêd' it' ed, pre.

Cred it a ble, krêd' it' â-bl, a. reputable ; estimable.
 Cred it a ble ness, krêd' it' â-bl-nês, a reputation, estimation.
 Cred it a bly, krêd' it' â-blê, ad. reputably.
 Cred it or, krêd' it' îr, a. one to whom a debt is owed, one that gives credit. [ness of belief.
 Cre da li ty, krê-dâ' lê 'tê, s. easiness of belief.
 Cred u lous, krêd' jû 'lûs, a. apt to believe, easily deceived.
 Cred u lous ness, krêd' jû 'lûs-nês, s. aptness to believe, credulity.
 Creed, krêéd, s. a form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended.
 Creek, krêék, s. a small river ; a bay, or cove.
 Creep, krêép, v. n. to move slowly and feebly ; to behave with servility, to fawn, to bend.
 Creep ing, krêép' ing, par.
 Creep er, krêép' îr, s. a plant ; an iron instrument ; a kind of pattern.
 Creep ing ly, krêép' ing 'lê, a' slowly, after the manner of a reptile.
 Crep i ta tion, 'krêp-ê-tâ' shûn, s. a small crackling noise. [Creep.
 Crept, krêpt, pre. and per. par. of
 Cre pus cule, krê-pûs' kûle, s. twilight.
 Cre pus cu lous, krê-pûs' kû 'lûs, a. in a state between light and darkness.
 Cres cent, krês' sênt, a. increasing, growing : s. the moon in her state of increase. [growing.
 Cres cive, krês' sîv, a. increasing,
 Cress, krês, s. an herb.
 Cress ea, krês' lz, s. plu.
 Cress et, krês' sêt, s. a great light set upon a beacon.
 Crest, krêst, s. a plume of feathers ; the ornament of the helmet in heraldry ; pride, spirit.

CRO

the cross; to mark out, to cancel: to pass over.
 Cross er, krós' ár, a. com.
 Cross est, krós' ést, a. su.
 Cross es, krós' iz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Cross ing, krós' ing, par.
 Cross ed, króst, pre. [ception.
 Cross bite, krós' bite, s. a cheat, a de-
 Cross-bow, krós' bó, s. a missile
 weapon.
 Cross grain ed, krós-gránd', a. hav-
 ing the fibres transverse; trou-
 lesome, vexatious.
 Cross ly, krós' lé, ad. athwart; op-
 positely, adversely.
 Cross ness, krós' nés, s. intersec-
 tion; peevishness.
 Cross way, krós' wá, s. a small ob-
 scure path intersecting the chief
 road.
 Cross ways, krós' wáze, s. plu.
 Crotch, krótsb, s. a hook.
 Crotch es, krótsb' iz, s. plu.
 Crotch et, krótsb' ét, s. in musick,
 a note equal to half a minium; a
 piece of wood fitted into another
 to support a building; in print-
 ing, books in which words are in-
 cluded [thus]; an odd fancy.
 Crouch, kródtsh, v. n. to stoop low;
 to fawn, bend servilely.
 Crouch es, kródtsh' iz, pres. t.
 Crouch ing, kródtsh' ing, par.
 Crouch ed, kródtsh, pre.
 Croup, kródp, s. a disease; the
 rump of a fowl.
 Crow, kró, s. a large black bird that
 feeds upon the carcasses of ani-
 mals; an iron lever; the voice
 of a cock: v. n. to make a noise
 like a cock; to boast; to vapour.
 Crows, króze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Crow ing, kró' ing, par.
 Crow ed, króde, pre.
 Crowd, kródt, s. a multitude; a
 promiscuous medley; the popu-
 lace: v. a. to fill with confused
 multitudes; to press close togeth-

CRU

Fâte, fâz, fâll, fât--mé, mét--pâze, plu--nô, môve,

er: v. n. to swarm, to be numer-
 ous and confused.
 Crowd ing, kródt' ing, par.
 Crowd ed, kródt' éd, pre.
 Crown, króun, s. the ornament of
 the head which denotes imperial
 and regal dignity; a garland; a
 reward; royalty; the top of the
 head; a piece of money: v. a. to
 invest with a crown; to dignify,
 adorn; to reward; to complete;
 to terminate.
 Crown ing, króun' ing, par.
 Crown ed, króund, pre.
 Crown-glass, króun' glâs, s. the sort
 of finest window-glass.
 Cru ci al, króó' shé 'âl, a. trans-
 verse, intersecting one another.
 Cru ci ate, króó' shé 'âte, v. a. to
 torture, to torment.
 Cru ci a ting, króó' shé 'à-ting, par.
 Cru ci a ted, króó' shé 'à-téd, pre.
 Cru ci ble, króó' sé 'bl, s. a chym-
 ist's melting-pot made of earth..
 Cru ci fix, króó' sé 'flks, s. a repre-
 sentation of our Lord's passion.
 Cru ci fix es, króó' sé 'flks-iz, s. plu.
 Cru ci fix ion, 'króó-sé-flk' shôn, s.
 the punishment of nailing to a
 cross.
 Cru ci form, króó' sé 'fôrm, a. hav-
 ing the form of a cross.
 Cru ci fy, króó' sé 'fl, v. a. to put
 to death by nailing the hands and
 feet to a cross.
 Cru ci fies, króó' sé 'flze, pres. t.
 Cru ci fy ing, króó' sé 'fl-ing, par.
 Cru ci fi ed, króó' sé 'fide, pre.
 Crude, króód, a. raw; harsh, un-
 ripe; not well digested; imma-
 ture.
 Cru der, króód' dâr, a. com. [ture.
 Cru dest, króód' dèst, a. su.
 Crude ly, króód' lé, ad. unripely,
 without due preparation.
 Crude ness, króód' nés, } s. unripe-
 Cru di ty, króó' dé 'té, } ness, indigestion.
 Cru el, króó' ll, a. pleased with

CRU

hurting others, inhuman, barba-
 rous.
 Cru el ly, króó' ll' lé, ad. inhuman-
 ly, barbarously.
 Cru el ty, króó' ll' té, s. inhumani-
 ty, savageness, barbarity.
 Cru el ties, króó' ll' 'tze, s. plu.
 Cru et, króó' ét, s. a vial for vine-
 gar or oil.
 Cruise, króôz, s. a small cup.
 Cruis es, króôz' iz, s. plu.
 Cruise, króôz, s. a voyage in search
 of plunder: v. n. to rove or sail
 over the sea in search of plunder,
 without any certain course.
 Cruis es, króôz' iz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Cruis ing, króôz' ing, par.
 Cruis ed, króôzd, pre.
 Cruis er, króôz' ûr, s. one that roves
 upon the sea in search of plunder.
 Crumb, krôm, s. the soft part of
 bread; a small particle.
 Crum ble, krôm' bl, v. a. to break
 into small pieces: v. n. to fall
 into small pieces.
 Crum bling, krôm' bling, par.
 Crum bled, krôm' bld, pre. [back.
 Crump, krôm, a. crooked in the
 Crum ple, krôm' pl, v. a. to draw
 into wrinkles.
 Crum pting, krôm' pting, par.: s. a
 small degenerate apple.
 Crum pled, krôm' pld, pre.
 Crup per, krúp' pûr, s. that part of
 a horseman's furniture that reach-
 es from the saddle to the tail.
 Cru sade, króó-sâde, s. an expedi-
 tion against the infidels.
 Cru set, króó' sit, s. a goldsmith's
 melting-pot.
 Crush, krûsh, v. a. to squeeze; to
 press with violence; to subdue;
 to beat down, depress, dispirit:
 s. a collision. [t.
 Crush es, krûsh' iz, s. plu. and pres.
 Crush ing, krûsh' ing, par.
 Crush ed, krûsh, pre.
 Crust, krûst, s. any shell, or exter-

CRY

coat; an incrustation; the
e of a pie; the hard part of
ad: v. a. to envelop, to cover
h a hard case: v. n. to gather
contract a crust.
ing, krúst' íng, par.
ed, krúst' éd, pre.
ta ceous, krús-tá' shús, a.
iv, with joints, snappishly.
ry, krúst' é 'lè, ad. peevishly,
ness, krúst' é 'nès, s. the
lity of a crust; peevishness.
y, krúst' é, a. covered with a
st; morose, snappish.
ier, krúst' é 'lir, a. com.
iest, krúst' é 'vèt, a. su.
h, krútsh, s. a support used
cripples.
h es, krútsh' íz, s. plu.
arl, v. n. to call importunate-
to proclaim; to utter lament-
nt; to weep, shed tears: s.
iek, scream; weeping; clam-
; proclamation; importunate
; yell.
krize, s. plu. and pres. t.
ig, krí' íng, par.
l, kríde, pre.
tog ra phy, kríp-tóg' grá 'fè, s.
art of writing secret charac-
[s. plu.
tog ra' phies, kríp-tóg' grá 'fíz,
tal, krís' tál, s. a hard, pellu-
and naturally colourless
ly: a. consisting of crystal;
ght, clear, transparent.
tal line, krís' tál 'líne, a. con-
ing of crystal; bright, clear,
lucid.
tal li za tion, krís' 'tál-lé-zá-
ín, s. congelation into crystals.
tal lize, krís' tál 'líze, v. a. to
se to congeal in crystals: v. n.
conglute, congeal, or shoot in-
crystals. [t.
tal li zes, krís' tál 'lí-zéz, pres.
tal li zing, krís' tál 'lí-zíng, par.
tal li zed, krís' tál 'lízd, pre.

CUI

nór, nót—túbe, túb, bóll—bíl—póund—shín, THIS.

Cub, kúb, s. the young of a beast,
generally of a bear or fox.
Cu ba tor y, kú' bá 'túr-ré, a. re-
cumbent. [solid body.
Cube, kúbe, s. a regular, square,
Cu bí cal, kú' bé 'kál, } a. having
Cu bick, kú' blk, }
the form or properties of a cube.
Cu bit, kú' bíst, s. a measure of about
eighteen inches.
Cu bí tal, kú' bé 'tál, a. containing
only the length of a cubit.
Cuck old, kúk' óld, s. one that is
married to an adulteress: v. a.
to rob a man of his wife's fidelity;
to wrong a husband by un-
chastity.
Cuck old íng, kúk' óld 'íng, par.
Cuck old ed, kúk' óld 'éd, pre.
Cuck old om, kúk' óld 'óm, s. the
act of adultery; the state of a
cuckold. [of contempt.
Cuck oo, kúk' kóó, s. a bird; a name
Cuck oos, kúk' kóóz, s. plu.
Cu cum ber, kóó' kúm 'bár, s. a
plant and its fruit.
Cud, kúd, s. food which is reposit-
ed in the first stomach, in order to
be chewed again.
Cud die, kúd' dí, v. n. to lie close.
Cud dling, kúd' díng, par.
Cud died, kúd' díed, pre.
Cudg el, kúdj' 'l, s. a stick to strike
with: v. a. to beat with a stick.
Cudg el íng, kúdj' 'l 'íng, par.
Cudg ell ed, kúdj' 'l ed, pre. [hint.
Cue, kú, s. the end of any thing; a
Cues, kúze, s. plu.
Cuer po, kwér' pó, s. without the
upper coat.
Cuff, kúf, s. a blow with the fist, a
box, a stroke; part of a sleeve:
v. n. to fight, to scuffle: v. a. to
strike with the fist.
Cuf íng, kúf 'íng, par.
Cuf fed, kúf, pre.
Cui ras, kwé-rás, s. a breastplate.
Cui ras es, kwé-rás' íz, s. plu.

CUM

Cui ras tier, kwé-rás-sér, s. a sol-
dier in armour.
Cuish, kwís, s. the armour that
covers the thighs.
Cuish es, kwís' íz, s. plu.
Cu li na ry, kú' lé 'ná-ré, a. rela-
ting to the kitchen.
Cull, kúl, v. a. to select from others.
Cull íng, kúl 'íng, par.
Cull ed, kúld, pre. [or chooses.
Cull er, kúl 'lír, s. one who picks
Cull ion, kúl' yún, s. a scoundrel.
Cul ly, kúl' lé, s. a man deceived or
imposed upon.
Cul lies, kúl' líz, s. plu.
Cul mi nate, kúl' mé 'náte, v. n. to
be in the meridian. [par.
Cul mí na títg, kúl' mé 'ná-títg,
Cul mí na ted, kúl' mé 'ná-téd, pre.
Cul mí na tion, kúl' mé-ná' shám,
s. the transit of a planet through
the meridian.
Cul pa bí l í ty, 'kúl-pá-bíl' lé 'yé, s.
blameableness.
Cul pa ble, kúl' pá 'bl, a. criminal,
blameable. [ably.
Cul pa bly, kúl' pá 'blé, ad. blame-
in
Cul prít, kúl' prít, s. a man arraign-
ed before his judge.
Cul ti va te, kúl' té 'váte, v. a. to
forward or improve the product
of the earth; to improve, melio-
rate.
Cul ti va títg, kúl' té 'vá-títg, par.
Cul ti va ted, kúl' té 'vá-téd, pre.
Cul ti va tion, kúl' té-vá' shám, s.
improvement, melioration.
Cul ti va tor, kúl' té 'vá-túr, s. one
who improves, promotes, or me-
liorates.
Cul ture, kúl' tshúre, s. the act of
cultivation; the art of improve-
ment and melioration.
Cum ber, kúm' búr, v. a. to embar-
rass; to crowd or load with
something useless.
Cum ber íng, kúm' búr 'íng, par.
Cum ber ed, kúm' búr ed, pre.

CUP

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, plu—nô, môve.

CUR

CUR

Cup ber some, kûm' bûr 'sâm, a troublesome; burdensome, unwieldy.

Cum ber some ness, kûm' bûr 'sâm-nêss, s. encumbrance, hindrance.

Cum brance, kûm' brânse, s. burden, hinderance, impediment.

Cum bran ces, kûm' brân 'siz, s. plu.

Cum brous, kûm' brûs, a. troublesome; burdensome. [plant.]

Cum frey, kûm' frê, s. a medicinal

Cum freys, kûm' friz, s. plu.

Cum in, kûm' in, s. a plant.

Cu mu late, kû' mû 'lâte, v. a. to heap together.

Cu mu la ting, kû' mû 'lâ-ting, par.

Cu mu la ted, kû' mû 'lâ-têd, pre.

Cu mu la tion, 'kû-mû-lâ' shûn, s. the act of heaping together.

Cu mu la tive, kû' mû 'lâ-tiv, a. consisting of diverse matter put together.

Cu ne a ted, kû' nè 'lâ-têd, a. made in form of a wedge.

Cun ning, kûn' nîng, a. skilful, knowing; artfully deceitful, subtle, crafty: s. artifice, deceit, sleight, fraudulent dexterity.

Cun ning ly, kûn' nîng 'lê, ad. artfully, slyly, craftily.

Cun ning ness, kûn' nîng 'nêss, s. deceitfulness, slyness.

Cup, kûp, s. a small vessel to drink of; the draught; social entertainment: v. a. to draw blood by applying cupping-glasses.

Cup ping, kûp 'pîng, par.

Cup ped, kûp, pre.

Cup board, kûb' bôrd, s. a case with shelves for victuals or ware.

Cu pid it y, kû-pîd' ê 'tê, s. concupiscence, unlawful longing.

Cu po la, kû' pô 'lâ, s. a dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

Cup per, kûp' pûr, s. one who ap-

plies cupping-glasses, a scarifier.

Cu pre ous, kû' prê 'ûs, a. coppers, consisting of copper.

Cur, kûr, s. a degenerate dog; a term of reproach. [of a remedy.]

Cu ra ble, kû' râ 'bl, a. that admits

Cu ra cy, kû' râ 'sé, s. employment of a curate.

Cu ra cies, kû' râ 'siz, s. plu.

Cu rate, kû' râte, s. a clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.

Cu ra tor, kû-râ' tûr, s. one that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

Curb, kûrb, s. part of a bridle; restraint, opposition: v. a. to guide a horse with a curb; to restrain.

Curb ing, kûrb' îng, par. [to check.]

Curb ed, kûrbd, pre.

Curd, kûrd, s. the coagulation of milk: v. a. to turn to curds, to cause to coagulate.

Curd ing, kûrd' îng, par.

Curd ed, kûrd' êd, pre.

Cur dle, kûr' dl, v. n. to coagulate, to concrete: v. a. to cause to coagulate.

Cur dling, kûr' dîng, par.

Cur dled, kûr' dîd, pre. [of curds.]

Cur dy, kûr' dê, a. coagulated, full

Cure, kûre, s. remedy, act of healing; the benefice or employment of a curate: v. a. to heal, restore

to health; to remedy; to preserve from corruption.

Cu ring, kû' rîng, par.

Cu red, kûrd, pre. [or remedy.]

Cure less, kûrê' lês, a. without cure.

Cu ri os it y, 'kû-rê-ôs' ê 'tê, s. inquisitiveness; nicety; a rarity.

Cu ri os it ies, 'kû-rê-ôs' ê 'iz, s. plu.

Cu ri ous, kû' rê 'ûs, a. inquisitive; attentive to; exact; elegant.

Cu ri ous ly, kû' rê 'ûs-lê, ad. inquisitively; elegantly; artfully.

Curl, kûrl, s. a ringlet of hair; undulation, wave, flexure: v. a. to

turn the hair in ringlets; to twist; to dress with curls: v. n. to shrink into ringlets; to rise in

Curl ing, kûrl' îng, par. [undulations.]

Cur led, kûrl'd, pre.

Cur mud geon, kûr-mûd' jôn, s. an avaricious, churlish fellow, a miser. [or tree and its fruit.]

Cur rant, kûr' rân, s. a small shrub

Cur ren cy, kûr' rên 'sé, s. circulation, general reception; constant flow; paper passing for money.

Cur ren cies, kûr' rên 'siz, s. plu.

Cur rent, kûr' rên't, a. circulatory; passing; fashionable, popular: s. a running stream.

Cur rent ly, kûr' rên't 'lê, ad. in a constant motion; popularly, generally.

Cur rent ness, kûr' rên't 'nêss, s. circulation; general reception.

Cur ri cle, kûr' rê 'kl, s. an open two-wheeled chaise, made to be drawn by two horses abreast.

Cur ri er, kûr' rê 'ûr, s. a dresser of tanned leather.

Cur rish, kûr' rîsh, a. having the qualities of a degenerate dog, brutal, quarrelsome.

Cur ry, kûr' rê, v. a. to dress leather, to beat; to flatter.

Cur ries, kûr' rîz, pres. t.

Cur ry ing, kûr' rê 'îng, par.

Cur ri ed, kûr' rîd, pre.

Cur ry comb, kûr' rê 'kôm, s. an iron instrument for currying horses.

Curse, kûrse, v. a. to wish evil to execrate; to afflict, to torment: s. malediction; affliction, torment vexation.

Cur ses, kûr' siz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Cur sing, kûr' sîng, par.

Cur sed, kûrst, pre.

Cur sed, kûr' sêd, a. under a curse; hateful, unholy; vexatious.

Cur sed ly, kûr' sêd 'lê, ad. miserably, shamefully.

nôr, nôc—tûbe, tûb, bûl—ôl—pôand—tûa, rem:

ed ness, kûr sêd nêa, s. the
of being under a curse.
i tor, kûr sê 'tûr, s. an officer
ong to the Chançery.
o ra ry, kûr sô 'vâ-rê, a. cur-
y, hasty, careless.
o ri ly, kûr sô 'rê-lê, ad. hast-
, without care.
sor y, kûr sâr 'vê, a. hasty,
ick, inattentive. [shorten.
ail, kûr-tâle', v. a. to cut off,
ailing, kûr-tâle' 'ng, par.
ail ed, kûr-tâld', pre.
ain, kûr 'tûn, s. a cloth con-
cted or expanded at pleasure:
a. to enclose with curtains.
ain 'ng, kûr 'tûn 'ng, par.
ain ed, kûr 'tûnd', pre.
a tion, kûr 'vâ 'têd, a. bent.
a tion, kûr-'vâ 'shûn, s. the act
bending or crooking.
va ture, kûr 'vâ 'tshûre, s.
okedness, inflection.
e, kûr, a. crooked, bent, in-
ted: s. any thing bent, a flex-
; or crookedness: v. a. to bend,
crook, inflect.
ring, kûr 'vîng, par.
red, kûr'vê, pre.
ret, kûr-'vêr, v. n. to leap, to
nd; to frisk: s. a leap, a
and, a frolic.
ret ting, kûr-'vêr 'tîng, par.
ret ted, kûr-'vêr 'têd, pre.
i lin ear, 'kûr-'vê-'lîn 'yâr, a.
sisting of a crooked line.
i ty, kûr 'vê 'tê, a. crooked-
i ties, kûr 'vê 'tîz, s. plu. [ness.
ion, kûsh' 'lîn, s. a pillow for
seat, a soft pad placed upon
hair.
, kûsp, s. the horns of the
on. [in a point.
a ted, kûs' pâ 'têd, a. ending
ard, kûs' 'tûrd, s. a kind of
eetmeat made of eggs, milk,
i sugar.
o dy, kûs' tô 'dê, s. imprison-

ment; care, security.
Cus tom, kûs' tûm, s. habit, fashion,
established manner; application
from buyers; tribute.
Cus tom a ble, kûs' tûm 'â-bl, a.
common, habitual, frequent.
Cus tom a ri ly, kûs' tûm 'â-rê 'tê,
ad. habitually, commonly.
Cus tom a ry, kûs' tûm 'â-rê, a. con-
formable to custom; habitual;
usual.
Cus tom er, kûs' tûm 'ûr, s. one
who frequents any place of sale
for the sake of purchasing.
Cus tom-house, kûs' tûm 'hûsse, s.
the house where the taxes upon
goods imported and exported are
collected. [s. plu.
Cus tom-hous es, kûs' tûm 'hûss-iz,
Cut, kût, v. a. to penetrate with an
edged instrument; to hew; to
carve; to divide; to intersect:
s. the action of an edged instru-
ment; a wound, a channel, a
shred; a near passage, by which
some angle is cut off; a picture;
form, shape: pre. and per. par.
Cut ting, kût 'tîng, par.: s. a piece
cut off. [relating to the skin.
Cu ta ne ous, kû-'tâ-'nê 'ûs, a. re-
Cu ti cle, kû 'tê 'kl, s. the outer-
most skin; thin skin formed on
the surface of any liquor.
Cu tic u lar, kû-'tîk 'û 'lâr, a. be-
longing to the skin. [ting sword.
Cut lass, kûr 'lâs, s. a broad cut-
Cut lass es, kûr 'lâs 'îz, s. plu.
Cut ler, kûr 'lûr, s. one who makes
or sells knives.
Cut ter, kûr 'tûr, s. one who cuts;
a nimble boat.
Cut-throat, kûr 'tshô'te, s. a ruffian,
a murderer, an assassin: a. cruel,
inhuman, barbarous.
Cy cle, s' 'kl, s. a circle; a round
of time. [curve.
Cy cloid, s' 'klôid, s. a geometrical
Cy clo pae di a, 's'-klô-'pê-'dê 'â, s.

a circle of knowledge; a course
of the sciences.
Cyg net, sîg' nêt, s. a young swan.
Cyl in der, sîl' 'lîn 'dûr, s. a body
having two flat surfaces and one
circular.
Cy lin dri cal, sê-'lîn' drê 'kâl, a.
having the form of a cylinder.
Cym bal, sîl' n' bâl, s. a musical in-
strument.
Cyn i cal, sîl' n' 'kâl, a. having the
qualities of a dog, churlish, snarl-
ing, satirical.
Cyn ick, sîl' 'lk, s. a philosopher of
the snarling sort, a follower of Di-
ogenes: a. churlish, snarling.
Cy press, s' 'prêss, s. a tall straight
tree.
Cy press es, s' 'prêss 'îz, s. plu.
Cy prus, s' 'prûs, s. a thin transpa-
rent black stuff.
Cyst, sîst, s. a bag containing some
morbid matter.
Czar, zâr, s. the title of the emperor
of Russia.
Cza ri na, zâ-'rê-'nâ, s. the empress
of Russia.

D

Dâb, v. a. to strike gently with
something soft or moist: s. a small
lump; a blow with something
moist or soft; a small flat fish.
Dâb' 'bîng, par.
Dab bed, dâbd, pre.
Dab ble, dâb' bl, v. a. to smear,
daub, to wet: v. n. to play in
Dâb' 'bîng, par. [water, tamper.
Dab bled, dâb' bîd, pre.
Dab bler, dâb' blûr, s. one that plays
in water; a superficial meddler.
Dace, dâse, s. a small river-fish.
Da ces, dâ' sîz, s. plu.
Dac tyle, dâk' tîl, s. a poetical foot,
consisting of one long syllable and
two short ones.

DAM

Fate, ư, ất, ất-mé, mét-pine, pin-né, mớ, mớ,

DAM

DAR

Dad dy, dád dă, s. the child's way of expressing father.

Dad dies, dád dīz, a. plu. [flower.

Dáf fô dīl, a. a plant that has a lily-

Dag ger, dág gư, a. a short sword,

a poniard; the obelisk, as [†]

Dag gle, dág gl, v. a. to dip negligently in mire or water.

Dág gling, par.

Dag gled, dág gld, pre.

Dai ly, dá lă, a. happening every day: ad. every day, very often.

Dain ty, dâne té lă, ad. elegantly, delicately.

Dain ti ness, dâne té nêss, a. delicacy; nicety; squeamishness.

Dain ty, dâne té, a. delicate, nice, squeamish: a. a delicacy.

Dain ti er, dâne té ư, a. com.

Dain ti est, dâne té ết, a. su.

Dain ties, dâne tiz, a. plu.

Dai ry, dá ră, s. the place where butter and cheese are manufactured of milk.

Dai ries, dá riz, a. plu.

Dai ry-maid, dá rê măide, s. the woman or maid who manages the milk.

Dai sy, dá ză, s. a spring flower.

Dai sies, dá ziz, a. plu.

Dăle, s. a vale, a valley.

Dai li ance, dă lă ănce, s. act of fondness; conjugal conversation; delay.

Dai li an ces, dă lă ăn-siz, a. plu.

Dai li er, dă lă ư, s. a trifler, a fonder.

Dai ly, dă lă lă, v. n. to trifle, to exchange caresses; to frolic; to [delay.]

Dai lies, dă liz, pres. t.

Dai ly ing, dă lă ưng, par.

Dai li ed, dă lid, pre.

Dâm, s. a mother of brutes; a mole or bank to confine water: v. a. to confine, shut up water by moles or dams.

Dâm ming, par.

Dâm med, dâmd, pre.

Dam age, dâm lje, a. mischief; loss; hurt or hindrance: v. a. to injure, impair.

Dam a ges, dâm lje, a. plu. and pres. t.

Dam a ging, dâm lje ưng, par.

Dam a ged, dâm lje, pre.

Dam age a ble, dâm lje ă-bl, a. susceptible of hurt.

Dam ask, dâm ăsk, s. linen or silk woven in flowers: v. a. to form flowers upon stuffs.

Dam ask ing, dâm ăsk ưng, par.

Dam ask ed, dâm ăskt, pre.

Dâm e, s. a lady; a mistress of a family.

Dâm n, dâm, v. a. to doom to eternal torments in a future state; to condemn; to hiss any publick [performance.]

Dâm n ing, par.

Dâm n ed, dâmd, pre.

Dâm n ed, a. hateful; detestable.

Dam na ble, dâm nă ăl, a. deserving damnation.

Dam na bly, dâm nă ăl, ad. in such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.

Dam na tion, dâm-nă ăshn, s. exclusion from Divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment.

Dam na tor y, dâm nă ăt-ră, a. containing a sentence of condemnation. [curing loss, mischievous.]

Dam ni fîck, dâm-nl' lk, a. pro-

Dam ni fy, dâm nă ăl, v. a. to injure; to hurt.

Dam ni fies, dâm nă ălize, pres. t.

Dam ni fy ing, dâm nă ăl-ưng, par.

Dam ni fi ed, dâm nă ălde, pre.

Dâmp, a. moist, inclining to wet; dejected: s. fog, moisture, dejection: v. a. to moisten; to depress, to chill.

Damp er, dâm ư, a. com.

Dâm p' ết, a. su.

Dâm p' ing, par.

Dâm p' ed, dâmp, pre.

Dâm p' nêss, s. moisture.

Dam est, dâm ză, s. a young woman, a country lass. [plum.]

Dam son, dâm zn, s. a small black

Dance, dânce, v. n. to move in measure: v. a. to put into a lively motion: s. a motion of one or many in concert.

Dan ces, dâm siz, a. plu. and pres. t.

Dan cing, dâm sing, par.

Dan ced, dânst, pre.

Dan cer, dâm sư, s. one who practises the art of dancing.

Dan de li on, dâm-dê-lf ưn, s. the name of a plant.

Dan dle, dâm dl, v. a. to shake a child on the knee; to fondle.

Dâm dling, par.

Dan dled, dâm did, pre.

Dâm drăft, s. scurf on the head.

Dan gei, dâm jư, s. risk, hazard, peril. [arduous, perilous.]

Dan ger ous, dâm jư ưs, a. haz-

Dan ger ous ly, dâm jư ưs-lă, ad. hazardingly, with danger.

Dan ger ous ness, dâm jư ưs-nêss, s. danger, hazard, peril.

Dan gle, dâm gl, v. n. to hang loose; to hang upon.

Dan gling, dâm gling, par.

Dan gled, dâm gld, pre.

Dan gler, dâm gư, s. a man that hangs about women.

Dank, dângk, a. damp, moist.

Dank er, dângk ư, a. com.

Dank est, dângk ết, a. su. [tive]

Dap per, dâp pư, a. little and ac.

Dap ple, dâp pl, a. marked with various colours, variegated: v. a. to streak, vary.

Dâp piling, par.

Dap pled, dâp pld, pre.

Dăre, v. n. to have courage, to be adventurous: v. a. to challenge, defy. [ous, fearless.]

Dă rîng, par.: a. bold, adventurous.

Da red, dărd, pre. of Dare to challenge, and per. par. of Dare to have courage and to challenge.

DAT

DEA

DEA

nôr, nôc—tâbe, tûb, bûll—ôil—pôund—thin, rais

a ring ly, dâ' ring lê, ad. boldly, courageously.

Dâ' ring nêss, a. boldness.

Dârk, a. without light; blind; opaque; obscure; ignorant.

Dârk er, dârk' ûr, a. com.

Dârk' êst, a. su.

Dârk en, dâ' kn, v. a. to make dark: v. n. to grow dark.

Dârk en ing, dâ' kn' ing, par.

Dârk en ed, dâ' kn' ed, pre.

Dârk' ling, a. being in the dark.

Dârk ly, dârk' lê, ad. void of light, obscurely, blindly.

Dârk' nêss, s. absence of light; opacity, obscurity; wickedness. [obscure]

Dârk some, dârk' sôm, a. gloomy. Dâ' ling, a. favourite, dear, beloved: s. a favourite, one much beloved.

Dârn, v. â. to mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

Dârn' ing, par.

Dârn ed, dârn' ed, pre.

Dârt, s. a missile weapon: v. a. to throw, emit: v. n. to fly as a dart.

Dârt' ing, par.

Dârt' êd, pre.

Dâsh, v. a. to throw; to break; to confound; make ashamed: v. n. to fly off the surface: s. collision; infusion; a line—; stroke, blow.

Dâsh es, dâsh' iz, s. plu. and pres.

Dâsh' ing, par.

Dâsh ed, dâsh' ed, pre.

Dâs' târd, s. a coward, a poltron.

Dâs' târd ly, dâs' târd' lê, a. cowardly, mean, timorous. [liness]

Dâs' târd y, dâs' târd' y, a. cowardly, mean, timorous. [liness]

Dâte, s. the time at which any event happened; end, duration; a fruit: v. a. to note with the time at which any thing is written.

Dâ' ting, par. [ten or done]

Dâ' téd, pre. [term]

Dâte' lês, a. without any fixed

Dâ tive, dâ' tiv, a. in grammar, the

case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

Daub, dâwb, v. a. to smear; to paint coarsely; to flatter grossly.

Daub ing, dâwb' ing, par.

Daub ed, dâwb' ed, pre. [painter]

Daub er, dâwb' ûr, s. a coarse low

Daught er, dâw' ûr, s. a female offspring. [fright]

Daunt, dânt, v. a. to discourage, to

Daunt ing, dânt' ing, par.

Daunt ed, dânt' ed, pre.

Daunt less, dânt' lês, a. fearless, not dejected. [fearlessness]

Daunt less ness, dânt' lês nêss, s. fearlessness.

Dau phin, dâw' fîn, s. the heir apparent to the crown of France.

Dâw, s. the name of a bird.

Dâws, dâwz, s. plu.

Dâwn, v. n. to begin to grow light; to glimmer obscurely: s. beginning, first rise.

Dâwn' ing, par.

Dâwn ed, dâwnd, pre.

Day, dâ, s. the time between the rising and setting of the sun; the time from noon to noon; light.

Days, dâze, s. plu. [sunshine]

Day book, dâ' bôok, s. a tradesman's journal.

Day break, dâ' brâke, s. the dawn, the first appearance of light.

Day light, dâ' lîte, s. the light of the day. [the day, the dawn]

Day spring, dâ' spring, s. the rise of

Day star, dâ' stâr, s. the morning star. [which there is light]

Day time, dâ' time, s. the time in

Dâz zle, dâz' zl, v. a. to overpower with light or brightness.

Dâz' zling, par.

Dâz' zled, dâz' zld, pre.

Dea con, dâ' kn, s. one of the lowest order of the clergy. [deacon]

Dea con ess, dâ' kn' êss, s. a female

Dea con ess es, dâ' kn' êss-iz, s. plu.

Dea con ry, dâ' kn' rê, s. the office or dignity of a deacon.

Dea con ries, dâ' kn' rîz, s. plu.

Dead, dâd, a. deprived of life; inanimate, motionless; gloomy; frigid; under the power of sin.

[This adjective has no com. or su. Degree.]

Dead en, dâd' dn, v. a. to deprive of sensation; to make vapid or spiritless.

Dead en ing, dâd' dn' ing, par.

Dead en ed, dâd' dnd, pre.

Dead ly, dâd' lî, a. destructive, mortal. a. mortally, implacably.

Dead ness, dâd' nêss, s. want of warmth; vapidness; loss of spirit. [hearing]

Deaf, dâf, a. wanting the sense of

Deaf er, dâf' ûr, a. com.

Deaf est, dâf' êst, a. su.

Deaf en, dâf' fn, v. a. to deprive of the power of hearing.

Deaf en ing, dâf' fn' ing, par.

Deaf en ed, dâf' fnd, pre.

Deaf ly, dâf' lî, a. without sense of sounds.

Deaf ness, dâf' nêss, s. want of the power of hearing.

Deal, dâel, s. great part; quantity; fir-wood: v. a. to dispose to different persons; to distribute: v. n. to traffick, transact business.

Deal ing, dâel' ing, par.: s. practice, action; intercourse; traffick, business.

Dealt, dâlt, pre. and per. par.

Deal er, dâel' ûr, s. one that has to do with any thing; a trader.

Dean, dâen, s. the second dignity of a diocese.

Dean er y, dâen' ûr yê, s. the office or revenue of a dean.

Dean er ies, dâen' ûr yîz, s. plu.

Dear, dâer, a. beloved; costly: s. a word of endearment.

Dear er, dâer' ûr, a. com.

Dear est, dâer' êst, a. su.

Deax ty, dâet' lî ad. with great fondness; at a high price.

DEB

Fâse, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mât—pline, plu—mô, môve,

DEC

DEC

Dear ness, dêar' nêa, s. fondness, love; high price.
Dearth, dêrth, s. scarcity; want, famine; barrenness.
Death, dêth, s. the extinction of life.
Death ful, dêth' fûl, a. full of slaughter, destructive.
Death less, dêth' lês, a. immortal, never-dying. [death, still.
Death like, dêth' lîke, a. resembling
Deaths man, dêth's mân, s. an executioner. [sect.
Death watch, dêth' wôtsh, s. an in-
Death watch es, dêth' wôtsh 'îz, s.
Dê-bârk', v. a. to disembark. [plu.
Dê-bârk' ing, par.
De bark ed, dê-bârk't', pre.
Dê-bâr', v. a. to exclude, preclude.
Dê-bâr' ring, par.
De bar red, dê-bârd', pre.
Dê-bâse', v. a. to reduce; to sink, to adulterate, lessen.
De ba ses, dê-bâ' sîz, pres. t.
Dê-bâ' sing, par.
De ba sed, dê-bâstê', pre. [basing.
Dê-bâse' mên't, s. the act of de-
Dê-bâte', s. a personal dispute; a contest: v. a. to controvert, to dispute, to contest: v. n. to de-
Dê-bâ' tîng, par. [liberate.
Dê-bâ' tîd, pre.
Dê-bâte' fûl, a. contentious.
Dê-bâte' mên't, s. contest.
De ba ter, dê-bâ' tûr, s. a disputant.
De bauch, dê-bâwtsh', v. n. to corrupt by lewdness or intemperance: s. a fit of intemperance, lewdness. [and s. plu.
De bauch es, dê-bâwtsh' 'îz, pres. t.
De bauch ing, dê-bâwtsh' ing, par.
De bauch ed, dê-bâwtsh't', pre.
Deb au chee, 'dêb-âw-shêe', s. a lecher, a drunkard.
Deb au chees, 'dêb-âw-shêez', s. plu.
De bauch er y, dê-bâwtsh' 'ûr rê, s. the practice of excess, lewdness.
De bauch er ies, dê-bâwtsh' 'ûr 'îz, a plu.

Dê-bêl', } v. a. to conquer,
Dê-bêl' lâte, } overcome in war.
Dê-bêl' lîng, } par.
Dê-bêl' lâ' tîng, }
De bell ed, dê-bêld', } pre.
Dê-bêl' lâ' tîd, }
De ben ture, dê-bên' tshûre, s. a writ or note by which a debt is claimed.
De bil i tate, dê-bîl' é 'tâte, v. a. to make faint, enfeeble. [par.
De bil i ta tîng, dê-bîl' é 'tâ-tîng, De bil i ta ted, dê-bîl' é 'tâ-têd, pre.
De bil i ta tion, dê 'bîl-é 'tâ shûn, s. the act of weakening.
De bil i ty, dê-bîk lé 'tê, s. weakness, feebleness.
De bil i ties, dê-bîl' lé 'tîz, s. plu.
Deb o nair, 'dêb-ô-nâre', a. elegant civil. [to another.
Debt, dêt, s. that which one owes
Debt or, dêt' tûr, s. he that owes something to another.
Dec ade, dêk' âd, s. the sum of ten.
De ca den cy, dê-kâ' dên 'sê, s. decay, fall. [figure in geometry.
Dec a gon, dêk' â 'gôn, s. a plain
Dec a logue, dêk' â 'lôg, s. the ten commandments.
De camp, dê-kâmp', v. a. to shift the camp, move off.
De camp ing, dê-kâmp' ing, par.
De camp ed, dê-kâmp't', pre.
De camp ment, dê-kâmp' mên't, s. the act of shifting the camp.
De cant, dê-kânt', v. a. to pour off gently.
De cant ing, dê-kânt' ing, par.
De cant ed, dê-kânt' êd, pre.
De cant er, dê-kânt' 'ûr, s. a glass vessel for liquor.
De cap i tate, dê-kâp' é 'tâte, v. a. to behead. [par.
De cap i ta tîng, dê-kâp' é 'tâ-tîng, De cap i ta ted, dê-kâp' é 'tâ-têd, pre.
De cay, dê-kâ', v. n. to lose excellence, to decline: s. decline, de-

clension, consumption.
De cays, dê-kâze', pres. t. and s.
De cay ing, dê-kâ' ing, par. [plu.
De cay ed, dê-kâde', pre.
De cease, dê-sêes', s. death, departure from life: v. n. to die, depart from life. [pres. t.
De ceases, dê-sêes' 'îz, s. plu. and
De ceas ing, dê-sêes' ing, par.
De ceas ed, dê-sêes't', pre.
De ceit, dê-sêet', s. fraud, a cheat; stratagem.
De ceit ful, dê-sêet' fûl, a. fraudulent, full of deceit.
De ceit ful ly, dê-sêet' fûl 'lê, ad. fraudulently.
De ceit ful ness, dê-sêet' fûl 'nês, s. tendency to deceive.
De ceiv a ble, dê-sêév' â 'bl, a. subject to fraud.
De ceiv a ble ness, dê-sêév' â 'bl-nês, s. liableness to be deceived.
De ceive, dô-sêév', v. a. to bring in- to error; to delude by stratagem.
De ceiv ing, dê-sêév' ing, par.
De ceiv ed, dê-sêévd', pre.
De ceiv er, dê-sêév' 'ûr, s. one that leads another into error.
De cem ber, dê-sêm' bûr, s. the twelfth and last month of the year.
De cem vi rate, dê-sêm' vé 'râte, s. the dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.
De cen cy, dê' sên 'sê, s. propriety; modesty.
De cen ni al, dê-sên' né 'âl, a. continuing ten years. [suitable.
De cent, dê' sên't, a. becoming, fit,
De cent ly, dê' sên't 'lê, ad. in a proper manner.
De cep ti bil i ty, dê 'sêp-tê-bîl' lé- 'tê, s. liableness to be deceived.
De cep ti ble, dê-sêp' té 'bl, a. liable to be deceived.
De cep tion, dê-sêp' shûn, s. the act of deceiving, cheat, fraud.
De cep tious, dê-sêp' shûs, a. de- ceitful.

DEC

DEC

DEC

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôl—pôund—tân, raia.

De cep tive, dè-sêp' tîv, a. having the power of deceiving.

De cerpt, dè-sêrp't, a. diminished, taken off. [may be taken off.]

De cerp ti ble, dè-sêrp' tē' bl, a. that

De charm, dè-tshârm, v. a. to counteract a charm.

De charm ing, dè-tshârm' ing, par. De charm ed, dè-tshârm'd, pre.

De cide, dè-sîdē, v. a. to determine.

De ci ding, dè-sî' dîng, par.

De ci ded, dè-sî' dēd, pre.

De ci der, dè-sî' dâr, s. one who determines. [ling.]

De ci nous, dè-sîd' jû' ûs, a. false. De ci mal, dēs' sē' māl, a. numbered by ten. [tithē, take the tenth.]

De ci mate, dēs' sē' mâte, v. a. to

De ci ma ting, dēs' sē' māt-îng, par.

De ci ma ted, dēs' sē' māt-tēd, pre.

De ci ma tion, 'dēs-sē-mā' shûn, s. a tithing, a selection of every tenth. [plain, to mark, unravel.]

De ci pher, dè-sî' fûr, v. a. to ex-

De ci pher ing, dè-sî' fûr' ing, par.

De ci pher ed, dè-sî' fûrd, pre.

De ci pher er, dè-sî' fûr' ūr, s. one who explains writings in cipher.

De cis ion, dè-sîzh' ūn, s. determination. [power of determining.]

De ci sive, dè-sî' sîv, a. having the

De ci sive ly, dè-sî' sîv' lē, ad. in a conclusive manner.

De ci sive ness, dè-sî' sîv' nēs, s. the power of terminating any difference. [to determine or decide.]

De ci sor y, dè-sî' sôr' rē, a. able

Deck, dēk, v. a. to dress; to adorn:

s. the floor of a ship.

Deck ing, dēk' kîng, par.

Deck ed, dēkt, pre. [rangue, speak.]

De claim, dè-klâmē, v. n. to ha-

De claim ing, dè-klâmē' ing, par.

De claim ed, dè-klâm'd, pre.

De claim er, dè-klâmē' ūr, s. one who declaims.

Dec la ma tion, 'dēk-lā-mā' shûn, s. an harangue.

De clam a tor y, dè-klâm' ā' tûr-rē, a. relating to the practice of the

claiming; appealing to the pas-

sions. [table of proof.]

De cla ra ble, dè-klā' rā' bl, a. ca-

Dec la ra tion, 'dēk-lā-rā' shûn, s. a proclamation; an affirmation.

De clar a tive, dè-klār' ā' tîv, a.

making declaration, explanatory.

De clar a tor y, dè-klār' ā' tûr-rē, a.

affirmative, expressive.

De clare, dè-klārē, v. a. to make known, proclaim, publish.

De cla ring, dè-klā' rîng, par.

De cla red, dè-klār'd, pre.

De clen sion, dè-klēn' shûn, s. dec-

lination, descent; inflection, manner of changing nouns.

De cli na ble, dè-klī' nā' bl, a. hav-

ing variety of terminations.

Dec li na tion, 'dēk-lē-nā' shûn, s.

a descent, decay; the act of bend-

ing; obliquity.

Dec li na tor, 'dēk-lē-nā' tûr, s. an

instrument in dialing.

De cline, dè-klīnē, v. n. to lean downwards; to deviate, to re-

fuse, to decay: v. a. to bend downwards; to shun, to refuse;

to modify a word by various ter-

minations: s. diminution, decay.

De cli ning, dè-klī' nîng, par.

De cli ned, dè-klīnd', pre.

De cliv i ty, dè-klīv' vē' tē, s. incli-

nation downwards, gradual de-

scent.

De cliv i ties, dè-klīv' vē' tîz, s. plu.

De cli vous, dè-klī' vûs, a. gradu-

ally descending. [boiling, to digest.]

De coct, dè-kôkt', v. a. to prepare by

De coct ing, dè-kôkt' ing, par.

De coct ed, dè-kôkt' ēd, pre.

De coct i ble, dè-kôkt' ē' bl, a. that

may be boiled.

De coc tion, dè-kôk' shûn, s. the act

of boiling; a preparation by boil-

ing.

De coc ture, dè-kôk' tshûre, s. a

substance drawn by decoction.

Dec ol la tion, 'dēk-ôl-lā' shûn, s. the act of beneading.

De com pose, 'dè-kôm-pôze', v. a. to dissolve or resolve a mixed

body. [t.]

De com posez, 'dè-kôm-pô' zîz, prez.

De com po sing, 'dè-kôm-pô' zîng, par.

De com po sed, 'dè-kôm-pôzd', pre.

De com pos ite, 'dè-kôm-pôz' ît, a. compounded a second time.

De com po sition, dè' kôm-pô-zîsh' ūn, s. the act of compounding

things already compounded.

De com pound, 'dè-kôm-pôund', v. a. to compose of things already

compounded. [ing, par.]

De com pound ing, 'dè-kôm-pôund'

De com pound ed, 'dè-kôm-pôund'

ēd, pre. [adorn, embellish.]

Dec o rate, dēk' ô' râte, v. a. to

Dec o ra ting, dēk' ô' rā-tîng, par.

Dec o ra ted, dēk' ô' rā-tēd, pre.

Dec o ra tion, 'dēk-ô-rā' shûn, s. or-

nament, added beauty.

De co rous, dè-kô' rûs, a. decent, suitable to a character.

De cor ti cate, dè-kô' tē' kâte, v. a. to divest of the bark.

De cor ti ca ting, dè-kô' tē' kâ-tîng, par. [pre.]

De cor ti ca ted, dè-kô' tē' kâ-tēd,

De co rum, dè-kô' rûm, s. decency, seemliness.

De coy, dè-kôē, v. a. to allure into a cage, entrap: s. allurements to mischief.

De coys, dè-kôēz', prez. t. and s. plu.

De coy ing, dè-kôē' ing, par.

De coy ed, dè-kôēd', pre.

De crease, dè-kreēs', v. n. to grow less, to be diminished: v. a. to make less, diminish: s. the state of growing less, decay.

De creas es, dè-kreēs' îz, prez. t. and s. plu.

De creas ing, dè-kreēs' îng, prez.

DED

De creas ed, dé-kreést', pre.
 De cree, dé-kreé', v. n. to make an edict, appoint by edict : v. a. to doom or assign by a decree : s. an edict, a law ; a determination. [plu.]
 De crees, dé-kreést', pres. t. and s.
 De cree ing, dé-kreé' ing, par.
 De creed, dé-kreééd', pre.
 Dec re ment, dék' ré m'ent, s. decrease, the quantity lost by decreasing. [or worn out with age.]
 De crep it, dé-krep' it, a. wasted
 De crep i ta tion, dé 'krép-é-tá'-shùn, s. the crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.
 De crep i tude, dé-krep' é 'tude, s. the last stage of decay, the last effects of old age. [ing less.]
 De cres cent, dé-krés' s'ent, a. growing
 De cre tal, dé-kre' tál, a. appertaining to, or containing a decree : s. a book of decrees or edicts.
 De cri al, dé-kri' ál, s. clamorously
 De cri al, dé-kri' ál, s. clamorously
 De cry, dé-kri', v. a. to censure, to clamour against.
 De cries, dé-krize', pres. t.
 De cry ing, dé-kri' ing, par.
 De cri ed, dé-kríde', pre.
 De cum bence, dé-kúm' b'ense, s. the act of lying down.
 Dec u ple, dék' ú 'pl, a. tenfold.
 De cu ri on, dé-kú' ré 'ún, s. a commander over ten.
 De cur sion, dé-kúr' shùn, s. the act of running down.
 Dec ur ta tion, 'dék-úr-tá' shùn, s. the act of cutting short.
 De dec o rate, dé-dék' ó 'ráte, v. a. to disgrace. [par.]
 De dec o ra ting, dé-dék' ó 'rá-ting, par.
 De dec o ra ted, dé-dék' ó 'rá-téd, pre. [s. the act of disgracing.]
 De dec o ra tion, dé 'dék-ó-rá' shùn, par.
 De dec o rou s, dé-dék' ó 'rás, a. disgraceful, reproachful.
 Ded-en ti tion, 'déd-én-tísh' ún, s.

DEE

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât--mé, mêt--pine, pln--nô, môve,

loss or shedding of the teeth.
 Ded i cate, déd' é 'kâte, v. a. to devote ; to appropriate ; to inscribe to a patron : a. consecrate, dedicated.
 Ded i ca ting, déd' é 'kâ-ting, par.
 Ded i ca ted, déd' é 'kâ-téd, pre.
 Ded i ca tion, 'déd-é-kâ' shùn, a. the act of dedicating, consecration ; an address to a patron.
 Ded i ca tor, déd' é 'kâ-túr, s. one who inscribes his work to a patron.
 Ded i ca tor y, déd' é-kâ 'túr-ré, a. composing a dedication.
 De duce, dé-dûse', v. a. to draw ; to form a regular chain of consequential propositions ; to lay down.
 De du ces, dé-dû' sîz, pres. t.
 De du cing, dé-dû' sîng, par.
 De du ced, dé-dûs'ed', pre.
 De duce ment, dé-dûse' m'ent, s. the thing deduced, consequential proposition.
 De du ci ble, dé-dû' sê 'bl, a. that may be gathered from the premises by reason. [take away.]
 De duct, dé-dûkt', v. a. to subtract.
 De duct ing, dé-dûkt' ing, par.
 De duct ed, dé-dûkt' éd, pre.
 De duc tion, dé-dûk' shùn, s. consequence ; that which is deducted. [cible.]
 De duct ive, dé-dûkt' iv, a. deductive.
 De duct ive ly, dé-dûkt' iv 'lé, ad. by consequence. [evidence.]
 Dééd, s. an action, exploit ; written
 Deém, v. n. to judge, conclude upon.
 Deém' ing, par.
 Deem ed, déemd', pre.
 Déép, a. entering far ; far from the outer part ; sagacious ; politick ; grave, solemn ; base, grave in sound : s. the sea, the main ; the solemn part.
 Deep er, déép' úr, a. com.
 Déép' ést, a. su. [deep ; to darken.]
 Deep en, déép' pn, v. a. to make

DEF

Deep en ing, déép' pn 'ing, par.
 Deep en ed, déép' pnd, pre.
 Deep mouth ed, déép' móúrad, a. having a hoarse and loud voice.
 Deep ly, déép' lé, ad. to a great depth ; solemnly ; in a high degree.
 Déép' n'ess, s. profundity ; depth.
 Déér, s. an animal hunted for venison. [disfigure.]
 De face, dé-fâse', v. a. to destroy,
 De fa ces, dé-fâ' sîz, pres. t.
 De fa cing, dé-fâ' sîng, par.
 De fa ced, dé-fâste', pre.
 De face ment, dé-fâse' m'ent, s. violation, injury.
 De fal cate, dé-fâl' kâte, v. a. to cut off, take away part.
 De fal ca ting, dé-fâl' kâ 'ting, par.
 De fal ca ted, dé-fâl' kâ 'téd, pre.
 Def al ca tion, 'dêf-ál-kâ' shùn, s. diminution.
 De fan a tor y, dé-fâm' á 'túr-ré, a. calumnious, unjustly censorious.
 Dé-fâm'e', v. a. to censure falsely, dishonour by reports.
 Dé-fâ' m'ing, par.
 De fa med, dé-fâmd', pre.
 De fa mer, dé-fâ' mûr, s. one that injures the reputation of another.
 De fat i gate, dé-fât' é 'gâte, v. a. to weary. [par.]
 De fat i ga ting, dé-fât' é 'gâ-ting, par.
 De fat i ga ted, dé-fât' é 'gâ-téd, pre. [s. weariness.]
 De fat i ga tion, dé 'fât-é-gâ' shùn, par.
 De fault, dé-fâwl', s. omission, neglect ; failure. [is deficient in duty.]
 De fault er, dé-fâwl' úr, s. one who
 De fea sance, dé-fé' zânse, s. the act of annulling.
 De fea si ble, dé-fé' zé 'bl, a. that may be annulled.
 De féat, dé-féét', s. an overthrow, destruction : v. a. to overthrow ; to frustrate.
 De féat ing, dé-féét' ing, par.
 De féat ed, dé-féét' éd, pre.

DEF

nôr, nôr—tûbe, tûb, bûl—ôil—pônd—stîn, vaie.

DEF

DEC

Def e cate, dêf' è 'kâte, v. a. to cleanse; to purify: a. purged from leas.

Def e ca ting, dêf' è 'kà-ting, par.

Def e ca ted, dêf' è 'kà-têd, pre.

De sect, dê-sêkt', s. want, failing: a fault, blemish.

De sect i bil i ty, dê 'fakt-ê-bil' lè- 'tè, s. the state of failing, imperfection. {perfect, deficient.

De sect i ble, dê-sêkt' è 'bl, a. im-

De sect ion, dê-sêkt' shûn, s. a fall- ing away; revolt.

De sect ive, dê-sêkt' iv, a. full of de- fects, imperfect; faulty, blame- able. {want, faultiness.

De sect ive ness, dê-sêkt' iv 'nès, a.

De fence, dê-fênse', s. a guard, pro- tection; vindication; resistance.

De fen ces, dê-fên' slz, s. plu.

De fence less, dê-fênse' lès, a. un- armed, unguarded; impotent.

Dê-fênd', v. a. to stand in defence of, protect; to v.ndicate.

Dê-fênd' ing, par.

Dê-fênd' êd, pre.

De fend a ble, dê-fênd' à 'bl, a. that may be defended.

Dê-fênd' ânt, s. he that defends; the person accused or sued.

De fend er, dê-fênd' êr, s. a cham- piou; a vindicator; an advo- cate.

De fen si ble, dê-fên' sè 'bl, a. that may be defended; justifiable.

De fen sive, dê-fên' siv, a. proper for defence; in a state or posture of defence: s. safeguard; state of defence.

De fen sive ly, dê-fên' siv 'lè, ad. in a defensive manner.

Dê-fêr', v. n. to put off, to delay to act: v. a. to withhold, refer to.

Dê-fêr' ing, par.

De fêr red, dê-fêrd', pre.

Def er ence, dêf' èr' ênse, s. regard, respect; complaisance, submis- sion.

De fi ance, dê-fl' ânse, s. a chal- lenge; expression of abhorrence or contempt.

De fi an ces, dê-fl' ân 'slz, s. plu.

De fi cien cy, dê-f'ish' ên 'sè, s. de- fect, failing, imperfection; want.

De fi cien cies, dê-f'ish' ên 'slz, s. plu.

De fi cient, dê-f'ish' ênt, a. failing, wanting, defective.

Dê-flê', v. a. to make foul or im- pure; to pollute, corrupt, violate, to taint: v. n. to go off, file by file: s. a narrow passage.

Dê-fl' lîng, par.

De fi led, dê-fl'd', pre.

Dê-flê' mêt, s. pollution, corrup- tion. {files.

De fi ler, dê-fl' lîr, s. one that de-

De fi na ble, dê-fl' nà 'bl, a. capa- ble of definition.

Dê-flîe', v. a. to give the definition, explain; to circumscribe, to mark the limit: v. n. to determine.

Dê-fl' nîng, par. {decide.

De fi ned, dê-flînd', pre.

De fi ner, dê-fl' nîr, s. one that de- scribes a thing.

Def i nite, dêf' è 'nît, a. certain, limited; exact.

Def i nite ly, dêf' è 'nît-lè, ad. pre- cisely, in a definite manner.

Def i nite ness, dêf' è 'nît-nès, s. certainty.

Def i ni tion, 'dêf-ê-nîsh' ûn, s. a short description of any thing by its properties. {minate, express.

De fin i tive, dê-flîn' è 'tîv, a. deter-

De fin i tive ly, dê-flîn' è 'tîv-lè, ad. decisively, expressly.

Def la gra bil i ty, 'dêf-lâ-grâ-bil' lè 'tè, s. combustibleness.

De fla gra ble, dê-flâ' grâ 'bl, a. wasting away in fire.

Def la gra tion, 'dêf-lâ-grâ' shûn, s. act of consuming by fire. {aside.

De flect, dê-flêkt', v. n. to turn

De flect ing, dê-flêkt' ing, par.

De flect ed, dê-flêkt' êd, pre.

De flect ion, dê-flêkt' shûn, s. devia- tion, the act of turning aside.

De flex ure, dê-flêkt' shûre, s. a bending down, a turning aside.

Def lo ra tion, 'dêf-lò-râ' shûn, s. the act of deflouring.

Dê-flôûr', v. a. to ravish; to take

Dê-flôûr' ing, par. {away beauty.

De flour ed, dê-flôûrd', pre.

Def lu ous, dêf' lû 'ûs, a. that flows down; that falls off.

De flux ion, dê-flûkt' shûn, s. the flowing down of humours. {our.

Dê-fôrm', v. a. to disfigure, dishon-

Dê-fôrm' ing, par.

De form ed, dê-fôrm'd', pre.

De form ed ly, dê-fôrm' êd 'lè, ad. in an ugly manner.

De form i ty, dê-fôrm' è 'tè, s. ugliness, ill-favouredness; irregular- ity. {plu.

De form i ties, dê-fôrm' è 'tîz, s.

De fraud, dê-frawd', v. a. to rob or deprive by a wile or trick.

De fraud ing, dê-frawd' ing, par.

De fraud ed, dê-frawd' êd, pre.

De fraud er, dê-frawd' êr, s. a de- ceiver. {charges of.

De fray, dê-frâ', v. a. to bear the

De frays, dê-frâze', pres. t.

De fray ing, dê-frâ' ing, par.

De fray ed, dê-frâde', pre.

De fray ment, dê-frâ' mêt, s. the payment of expenses.

De funct, dê-fûngkt', a. dead, de- ceased: s. one that is deceased.

De fy, dê-fl', v. a. to call to combat, to challenge; to slight.

De fies, dê-flîze', pres. t.

De fy ing, dê-fl' ing, par.

De fi ed, dê-flîde', pre.

De gen er a cy, dê-jên' èr 'â-sé, s. a departure from virtue; mean- ness.

De gen er ate, dê-jên' èr 'âte, v. n. to fall from the virtue of our an- cestors; to grow wild or base: a.

unlike ancestors; unworthy de- scendants.

DEL

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pine, pln—nô, môve,

DEL

DEL

De gen er a ting, dè-jên êr 'à-tîng, par.
 De gen er a ted, dè-jên' êr 'à-têd, [pre.
 De gen er a tion, dè 'jên-êr-à' shûn, s. a deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.
 De gen er ous, dè-jên' êr 'ûs, a. de-generated, vile, infamous.
 Deg lu ti tion, 'dêg-lù-tîsh' ûn, s. the act or power of swallowing.
 Deg ra da tion, 'dêg-râ-dâ' shûn, s. a deprivation of an office or dignity; degeneracy, baseness.
 Dè-grâde, v. a. to lessen, diminish
 Dè-grâ' dîng, par. [the value of.
 Dè-grâ' dèd, pre.
 Dè-grêé, s. quality, rank, station; measure, proportion; the 360th part of a circle.
 De grees, dè-grêéz', s. plu.
 Dè-hôrt', v. a. to dissuade.
 Dè-hôrt' ing, par.
 Dè-hôrt' êd, pre. [dissuasion.
 De hor ta tion, 'dè-hôr-tâ' shûn, s. De i cide, dé' é 'sîde, s. the death of our Blessed Saviour.
 De i fi ca tion, 'dè-é-fé-kâ' shûn, s. the act of making a god. [form.
 De i form, dé' é 'fôrm, a. of a godlike
 De i fy, dé' é 'fî, v. a. to make a god of, to adore as God.
 De i fies, dé' é 'fîze, pres. t.
 De i fy ing, dé' é 'fî-ing, par.
 De i fi ed, dé' é 'fîde, pre.
 Deign, dâne, v. n. to vouchsafe, think worthy.
 Deign ing, dâne' ing, par.
 Deign ed, dând, pre.
 De ism, dé' é 'îzm, s. the acknowledging one God, without the reception of revealed religion.
 Dé' îst, s. one who adheres to deism.
 De ist i cal, dé-îst' é 'kâl, a. belonging to the heresy of the deists.
 De i ty, dé' é 'tè, s. divinity, the nature and essence of God; a fabulous god.
 De i ties, dé' é 'tîz, s. plu.

De ject, dè-jêkt', v. a. to cast down, afflict, grieve.
 De ject ing, dè-jêkt' ing, par.
 De ject ed, dè-jêkt' êd, pre.
 De ject ed ly, dè-jêkt' êd 'lè, ad. in a dejected manner.
 De jec tion, dè-jêk' shûn, s. lowness of spirits, melancholy.
 De lap sed, dè-lâpst', a. bearing or falling down.
 De lay, dè-lâ', v. a. to defer, put off; to hinder, frustrate: v. n. to stop, cease from action: s. procrastination; stay, stop.
 De lays, dè-lâze', pres. t. and s. plu.
 De lay ing, dè-lâ' ing, par.
 De lay ed, dè-lâde', pre. [fers.
 De lay er, dè-lâ' ûr, s. one that de-
 De lec ta ble, dè-lèk' tâ 'bl, a. pleas-
 ing, delightful.
 De lec ta ble ness, dè-lèk' tâ 'bl-nès, s. delightsomeness, pleasantness.
 De lec ta bly, dè-lèk' tâ 'blè, ad. delightfully, pleasantly.
 De lec ta tion, 'dèl-èk-tâ' shûn, s. pleasure, delight.
 Dèl' é 'gâte, v. a. to send upon an embassy; to intrust; to appoint: s. a deputy, a commissioner: a. deputed.
 Dèl' é 'gâ-tîng, par.
 Dèl' é 'gâ-têd, pre.
 De le ga tion, 'dèl-é-gâ' shûn, s. a sending away; a putting into commission.
 Dè-lé'te', v. a. to blot out.
 Dè-lé' tîng, par.
 Dè-lé' têd, pre.
 De le te ri ous, 'dèl-é-té' ré 'ûs, a. deadly, destructive.
 Dèlîf, s. a mine, a quarry; earthen-ware.
 Dè-llb' êr 'âte, v. n. to think in order to choice, hesitate: a. circumspect, wary; slow.
 Dè-llb' êr 'à-tîng, par.
 Dè-llb' êr 'à-têd, pre.
 De lib er ate ly, dè-llb' êr 'âte-lè,

ad. circumspectly, advisedly.
 Dè-llb' êr 'âte-nès, s. circumspection, wariness.
 De lib er a tion, dè 'llb-êr-â' shûn, s. the act of deliberating, thought in order to choice.
 De lib er a tive, dè-llb' êr 'à-tîv, a. pertaining to deliberation, apt to consider.
 Del i ca cy, dèl' é 'kâ-sè, s. daintiness; softness; nicety; politeness; scrupulousness.
 Del i ca cies, dèl' é 'kâ-sîz, s. plu.
 Del i cate, dèl' é 'kât, a. nice; dainty, choice, select, soft, effeminate, pure.
 Del i cate ly, dèl' é 'kât-lè, ad. daintily; choicely; politely; effeminately.
 Del i cate ness, dèl' é 'kât-nès, s. the state of being delicate.
 Del i cates, dèl' é 'kâts, s. plu. nice-ties, rarities.
 De li cious, dè-llsh' ûs, a. sweet, delicate, that affords delight.
 De li cious ly, dè-llsh' ûs 'lè, ad. sweetly, pleasantly, delightfully.
 De li cious ness, dè-llsh' ûs 'nès, s. delight, pleasure, joy.
 Del i ga tion, 'dèl-é-gâ' shûn, s. a binding up.
 De light, dè-lîte', s. joy, pleasure; satisfaction: v. a. to please, to content, satisfy: v. n. to have delight or pleasure in.
 De light ing, dè-lîte' ing, par.
 De light ed, dè-lîte' êd, pre.
 De light ful, dè-lîte' fûl, a. pleasant, charming.
 De light ful ly, dè-lîte' fûl 'lè, ad. pleasantly, charmingly.
 De light some, dè-lîte' sûm, a. pleasant, delightful.
 De light some ness, dè-lîte' sûm 'nès, s. pleasantness.
 Dè-lln' é 'âte, v. a. to draw, to design, to paint, describe.
 Dè-lln' é 'à-tîng, par.

DEL

Dé-lín' é 'k-téd, pre.
 De lin e a tion, dé-lín-é-á' shún, s. the first draught of a thing.
 De lin quen cy, dé-ling' kwén' 'sé, s. a fault, failure in duty.
 De lin quen cies, dé-ling' kwén' 'síz, s. plu. [offender.
 De lin quent, dé-ling' kwén't, s. an
 Del i quate, dèl' é 'kwàtè, v. n. to melt, to be dissolved. [par.
 Del i qua ting, dèl' é 'kwà-ting, Del i qua ted, dèl' é 'kwà-téd, pre.
 De li qui um, dé-llk' wà 'üm, s. a distillation by the force of fire.
 De lir i ous, dé-llr' é 'üs, a. light-headed, raving, doting.
 De lir i um, dé-llr' é 'üm, s. alienation of mind, dotage.
 De liv er, dé-llv' 'ür, v. a. to give, yield; to save, to rescue; to utter; to disburden.
 De liv er ing, dé-llv' 'ür 'ing, par.
 De liv er ed, dé-llv' 'ürd, pre.
 De liv er ance, dé-llv' 'ür 'ânse, s. the act of delivering; rescue; utterance. [s. plu.
 De liv er an ces, dé-llv' 'ür 'ân-síz, De liv er er, dé-llv' 'ür 'är, s. a savor, a rescuer; a relater.
 De liv er y, dé-llv' 'ür 'rè, s. the act of delivering; release, rescue; a surrender; utterance; childbirth.
 De liv er ies, dé-llv' 'ür 'ríz, s. plu.
 Dèll, s. a pit, a valley.
 De lu da ble, dé-lú-dá 'bl, a. liable to be deceived. [to deceive.
 Dè-lódé', v. a. to beguile, to cheat, De-lú' dling, par.
 Dè-lú' dèd, pre. [an impostor.
 De lu der, dé-lú' dūr, s. a deceiver.
 Del uge, dèl' lúje, s. a general inundation; any sudden and resistless calamity: v. a. to drown, lay totally under water; to overwhelm. [pres. t.
 Del u ges, dèl' lú 'jíz, s. plu. and
 Del u ging, dèl' lú 'jìng, par.
 Del u ged, dèl' lújd, pra

DEM

nór, nó-t—tábe, táb, búll—ául—póand—áin, rais.

De lu sion, dé-lú' zhún, s. a cheat; a false representation, illusion, error. [ceive.
 De lu sive, dé-lú' slv, a. apt to deceive, dèlv, v. a. to dig; to faith-om, sist: s. a ditch, a pitfall, a
 Dèlv' lng, par. [den.
 Delv ed, dèlvd, pre.
 Dem a gogue, dém' á 'góg, s. a ringleader of the rabble.
 Dè-mánd', a. a claim; a question; the asking of what is due: v. a. to claim, ask for with authority.
 Dè-mánd' lng, par.
 Dè-mánd' éd, pre.
 De mand a ble, dé-mánd' á 'bl, a. that may be demanded.
 Dè-mánd' ánt, s. a plaintiff in a real action. [to debase.
 De mean, dé-méén', v. a. to behave;
 De mean ing, dé-méén' lng, par.
 De mean ed, dé-méénd', pre.
 De mean our, dé-méén' 'ür, s. a carriage, behaviour. [ill-deserving.
 Dè-mér' lt, s. the opposite to merit,
 De mesne, dé-méén', s. a freehold, the land which a man holds originally of himself.
 Dem i, dém' é, a. an inseparable particle, half. [half a devil.
 Dem i-dev il, dém' é 'dév-vl, s.
 Dem i-god, dém' é 'gód, s. half a god. [man.
 Dem i-man, dém' é 'mán, s. half a
 Demise, dé-mízé', s. death, decease: v. a. to grant at one's death, bequeath. [pres. t.
 De mi ses, dé-m' zíz, s. plu. and
 De mi sing, dé-m' zìng, par.
 De mi sed, dé-mízd', pre.
 De mis sion, dé-mísh 'ün, s. degradation, dé-m' v. a. to depress. [dation.
 Dè-mít' tng, par.
 Dè-mít' téd, pre.
 De moc ra cy, dé-mók' rá 'sé, s. a form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEM

De moc ra cies, dé-mók' rá 'síz, s. plu. [to popular government.
 De mo crat, dém' ó 'krát, s. a friend
 Dem o crat i cal, 'dèm-ó-krát' é- 'kál, a. pertaining to a popular government.
 Dè-mól' lsh, v. a. to raze, destroy.
 De mol ish es, dé-mól' lsh 'íz, pres.
 Dè-mól' lsh 'ing, par. [t.
 De mol ish ed, dé-mól' lsh't, pre.
 De mol ish er, dé-mól' lsh 'ür, s. a destroyer. [destruction.
 Dem o li tion, 'dèm-ó-lsh' 'ün, s.
 Dè' món, s. a spirit, an evil spirit.
 De mo ni ack, dé-mó' nè 'ák, a. devilish; influenced by the devil: s. one possessed by the devil.
 De mon stra ble, dé-món' strá 'bl, a. that may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.
 Dè-món' strá'te, v. a. to prove with
 Dè-món' strá 'tìng, par. [certainty.
 Dè-món' strá 'téd, pre.
 Dem on stra tion, 'dèm-ón-strá'- shún, s. the highest degree of evidence.
 De mon stra tive, dé-món' strá 'tív, a. having the power of demonstration.
 Dem on stra tor, 'dèm-ón-strá' tūr, s. one that proves or teaches.
 De mul cent, dé-mól' sènt, a. softening, assuasive.
 Dè-múr', v. n. to delay a process in law by doubts and objections: v. a. to doubt of: s. doubt, hesitation.
 Dè-múr' rìng, par. [tion.
 De mur red, dé-múrd', pre. [modest.
 Dè-múre', a. sober; grave, affectedly
 De mu rer, dé-mú' rūr, s. a com.
 Dè-mú' rēst, a. su.
 De mure ly, dé-múre' lé, ad. with affected modesty.
 Dè-múre' nēs, s. gravity of aspect; affected modesty.
 De mur rer, dé-múr' rūr, s. a cause upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN

DEP

DEP

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

De my, dé-mí, s. a kind of paper.
 Dên, s. a cavern; the cave of a wild beast. [be denied.
 De ni a ble, dé-ní 'á 'bl, a. that may
 Dê-ní 'ál, s. a negation, refusal.
 De ni er, dé-ní 'úr, s. a contradicter, an opponent. [blacken.
 Den i grate, dên 'é 'grâte, v. a. to
 Den i gra ting, dên 'é 'grà-ting, par.
 Den i gra ted, dên 'é 'grà-têd, pre.
 Den i za tion, 'dên-é-zá' shûn, s. the act of enfranchising.
 Den i zen, dên 'é 'zn, s. a freeman, one enfranchised.
 De nom i nate, dé-nôm 'é 'nâte, v. a. to name, give a name to.
 Denom i na ting, dé-nôm 'é 'nà-ting, par. [pre.
 De nom i na ted, dé-nôm 'é 'nà-têd,
 De nom i na tion, dé 'nôm-é-nà-'shûn, s. a name given to a thing.
 De nom i na tive, dé-nôm 'é 'nà-tív, a. that gives a name.
 De nom i na tor, dé-nôm 'é 'nà-tûr, s. the giver of a name.
 Den o ta tion, 'dên-ô-tâ' shûn, s. the act of denoting.
 Dê-nô'te, v. a. to mark, betoken.
 Dê-nô' ting, par.
 Dê-nô' têt, pre.
 De nounce, dé-nôun'sé, v. a. to threaten by proclamation.
 De noun ces, dé-nôun' sîz, pres. t.
 De noun cing, dé-nôun' sîng, par.
 De noun ced, dé-nôunst', pra.
 De nounce ment, dé-nôun'sé mên't, s. the act of proclaiming any men-
 Dên'se, a. close, compact. [acc.
 Den ser, dên' sâr, a. com.
 Dên sêst, a. su. [compactness.
 Den si ty, dên' sê 'tê, s. closeness.
 Dên' tâl, a. belonging to the teeth.
 Den tic u la ted, dên-tik 'à 'là-têd, a. set with small teeth.
 Den ti frice, dên' tê 'frîs, s. a powder made to scour the teeth.
 Dên' tist, s. a surgeon who confines his practice to the teeth

Den ti tion, dên-tîsh' ún, s. the act of breeding the teeth.
 Dê-nô' dâ'te, v. a. to divest, to strip.
 Dê-nô' dâ' ting, par.
 Dê-nô' dâ' têt, pre.
 Den u da tion, 'dên-û-dâ' shûn, s. the act of stripping.
 Dê-nû'dê, v. a. to strip, make na-
 Dê-nû' dîng, par. [ked.
 Dê-nû' dêt, pre.
 De nun ci a tion, dé 'nûn-shê-â-'shûn, s. a publick menace.
 De ny, dé-ní, v. a. to refuse, dis-own, renounce.
 De nie's, dé-nîzê, pres. t.
 De ny ing, dé-ní' ing, par.
 De ni ed, dé-nîdê, pre.
 De ob struct, 'dê-ôb-strûkt', v. a. to clear from impediments.
 De ob struct ing, 'dê-ôb-strûkt' ing, par. [pre.
 De ob stru't ed, 'dê-ôb-strûkt' êd,
 De op pi late, dé-ôp' pé 'lâte, v. a. to clear a passage.
 De op pi la ting, dé-ôp' pé 'là-ting, par. [pre.
 De op pi la ted, dé-ôp' pé 'là-têd,
 De os cu la tion, dé 'ôe-kû-lâ' shûn, s. the act of kissing.
 De paint, dé-pân't, v. a. to picture, describe by colours.
 De paint ing, dé-pân't' ing, par.
 De paint ed, dé-pân't' êd, pre.
 De-pâr't, v. n. to go away, to desert, apostatize; to desist, to die.
 Dê-pâr't' ing, par.
 Dê-pâr't' êd, pre. [ment.
 Dê-pâr't' mên't, s. separate allot-
 De par ture, dé-pâr' tshûre, s. a go-
 ing away; death; a forsaking.
 De pau per ate, dé-pâw' pèr 'âte, v. a. to make poor. [ting, par.
 De pau per a ting, dé-pâw' pèr 'à-
 De pau per a ted, dé-pâw' pèr 'à-têd, pre. [clammy.
 De pec ti ble, dé-pêk' tê 'bl, a. tough,
 Dê-pênd', v. n. to hang from; to rely on, to trust to.

Dê-pênd' ing, par.
 Dê-pênd' êd, pre.
 De pend ance, dé-pênd' ân'se, s. the state of hanging from a sup-
 porter; connexion; reliance, trust, confidence. [plu.
 De pend an ces, dé-pênd' ân 'tîz, s.
 Dê-pênd' ânt, a. in the power of another: s. one who lives in sub-
 jection, or at the discretion of another.
 Dê-pênd' ênt, a. hanging down.
 De phlegm, dé-sîem', } v. a.
 De phleg mate, dé-sîeg' mâte, }
 to clear from phlegm.
 De phlegm ing, dé-sîem' mîng, }
 De phleg ma ting, dé-sîeg' mâ 'ting, } pre.
 De phlegm ed, dé-sîem'd', }
 De phleg ma ted, dé-sîeg' mâ 'têd, }
 De pict, dé-plkt', v. a. to paint, de-
 scribe to the mind.
 De pict ing, dé-plkt' ing, par.
 De pict ed, dé-plkt' êd, pre.
 De pic ture, dé-plk' tshûre, v. a. to represent in painting. [par.
 De pic tu ring, dé-plk' tshû' ting,
 De pic tu red, dé-plk' tshûrd, pre.
 De pil a tor y, dé-plí' lá 'tûr-rê, s. an application to take away hair.
 De pi lous, dé-plí' lôs, a. without hair. [act of emptying.
 De ple tion, dé-plé' shûn, s. the
 De plo ra ble, dé-plô' rá 'bl, a. lam-
 entable, sad.
 De plo ra bly, dé-plô' rá 'blê, ad. lamentably, miserably.
 Dê-plô're, v. a. to lament, bewail.
 Dê-plô' rîng, par.
 De plo red, dé-plôrd', pre. [ers.
 Dê-plîmê', v. a. to strip of its feath-
 Dê-plî' mîng, par.
 De plu med, dé-plûm'd', pre.
 Dê-pô'nê, v. a. to lay down as a
 Dê-pô' nîng, par. [pledge; to risk.
 De po nêd, dé-pônd', pre.
 Dê-pô' nênt, s. one that deposes his testimony in a court of justice.

DEP

nỗ, nót—tábe, táb, búll—ôl—pôand—thin, rms.

Dé-póp' ù 'kàte, v. a. to unpeople.
 Dé-póp' ù 'kà-tíng, par. [lay waste.
 Dé-póp' ù 'kà-téd, pre.
 De pop uia tion, 'dép-ô-là' shún, s. the act of unpeopling, havoc, waste.
 Dé-pôrt', v. a. to carry, demean.
 Dé-pôrt' íng, par.
 Dé-pôrt' éd, pre. [our, behaviour.
 Dé-pôrt' mēt, a conduct, demean.
 De pose, dé-pôz', v. a. to lay down; to degrade from a throne; to take away; to give testimony: v. n. to bear witness.
 De po ses, dé-pô' sítz, pres. t.
 De po sítz, dé-pô' sítz, par.
 De po sed, dé-pôzd', pre.
 De pos i ta ry, dé-pôz' é 'túr-ré, s. one with whom any thing is lodged in trust. [s. plu.
 De pos i ta ries, dé-pôz' é 'túr-ríz.
 De pos íte, dé-pôz' ít, v. a. to lodge in any place; to lay up as a pledge or security; to lay aside: s. any thing committed to the trust and care of another; a pledge.
 De pos ít íng, dé-pôz' ít 'íng, par.
 De pos ít éd, dé-pôz' ít 'éd, pre.
 Dep o sít ion, 'dép-ô-zítsh' ún, s. the act of giving public testimony; the act of degrading.
 De pos í to ry, dé-pôz' é 'túr-ré, s. the place where any thing is lodged. [s. plu.
 De pos í to ries, dé-pôz' é 'túr-ríz.
 Dep ra va tíon, 'dép-rá-và' shún, s. degeneracy, depravity. [rupt.
 Dé-práv', v. a. to violate, to corrupt.
 Dé-prá' víng, par.
 De pra ved, dé-právd', pre.
 De prav í ty, dé-práv' é 'té, s. corruption.
 Dep re cate, dép' ré 'kàte, v. a. to implore mercy of; to pray deliverance from.
 Dep re ca tíng, dép' ré 'kà-tíng, par.
 Dep re ca ted, dép' ré 'kà-téd, pre.

DEP

Dep re ca tíon, 'dép-ré-kà' shún, s. prayer against evil.
 De pre ci ate, dé-pré' shé 'kàte, v. a. to undervalue. [par.
 De pre ci a tíng, dé-pré' shé 'kà-tíng, par.
 De pre ci a ted, dé-pré' shé 'kà-téd, pre. [lage.
 Dép' ré 'kàte, v. a. to rob, to pil.
 Dép' ré 'kà-tíng, par.
 Dép' ré 'kà-téd, pre.
 Dep re da tíon, 'dép-ré-dà' shún, s. a robbing, a spoiling; waste.
 Dep re da tor, dép' ré 'dà-túr, s. a robber.
 Dep re hen sion, 'dép-ré-hén' shún, s. a catching or taking unawares; a discovery.
 Dé-préss', v. a. to press or thrust down; to humble, deject.
 De pres ses, dé-prés' sítz, pres. t.
 Dé-prés' sítz, par.
 De press éd, dé-prést', pre.
 De pres sion, dé-présh' ún, s. the act of pressing down or humbling; abasement.
 De pres sor, dé-prés' súr, s. he that keeps or presses down.
 Dep ri va tíon, 'dép-ré-và' shún, s. the act of depriving.
 Dé-prív', v. a. to bereave one of a thing; to put out of an office; to debar.
 Dé-prí' víng, par. •
 De pri ved, dé-prívd', pre.
 Depth, dép'th, s. deepness, an abyss; the middle of a season; obscurity.
 De pul sor y, dé-púl' súr 'té, a. putting or driving away.
 Dép' ù 'kàte, v. a. to purify, cleanse: a. cleansed; pure.
 Dép' ù 'kà-tíng, par.
 Dép' ù 'kà-téd, pre.
 Dep u ra tíon, 'dép-ù-rà' shún, s. the act of making pure.
 Dep u ta tíon, 'dép-ù-tà' shún, s. the act of deputing or sending with a special commission.
 Dé-pùte', v. a. to send with a spe-

DER

cial commission, to empower one.
 Dé-pù' títz, par. [to transact.
 Dé-pù' téd, pre.
 Dep u ty, dép' ù 'tè, s. a lieutenant, a viceroy; any one that transacts business for another.
 Dep u ties, dép' ù 'tíz, s. plu.
 De ra ci náte, dé-rás' sé 'nàte, v. a. to pluck or tear up by the roots.
 De ra ci ná tíng, dé-rás' sé 'nà-tíng, par. [pre.
 De ra ci ná ted, dé-rás' sé 'nà-téd, pre.
 De raín, dé-ràné', v. a. to prove, justify.
 De raín íng, dé-ràné' íng, par.
 De raín éd, dé-rànd', pre.
 De range, dé-rànjé', v. a. to disorder, disarrange.
 De ran ges, dé-ràné' jítz, pres. t.
 De ran gíng, dé-ràné' jíng, par.
 De ran ged, dé-rànjéd', pre.
 Der e líc tíon, 'dér-é-lik' shún, s. an utter forsaking. [ridicule.
 Dér-íde', v. a. to laugh at, turn to.
 Dér-í' dítz, par.
 Dér-í' déd, pre. [scoffer.
 De ri der, dé-rí' dár, s. a mocker, a derider.
 De ris íon, dé-rítsh' ún, s. the act of deriding or laughing at; scorn.
 De ri sive, dé-rí' sítv, s. a mocking, scoffing. [able by derivation.
 De ri va ble, dé-rí' vá 'blé, a. attainable.
 Der i va tíon, 'dér-é-và' shún, s. the tracing of any thing from its original or source.
 De riv a tive, dé-rív' á 'tív, s. a derived from another: s. the thing or word derived from another.
 De riv a tive ly, dé-rív' á 'tív-lé, ad. in a derivative manner.
 Dé-ríve', v. a. to deduce or trace a thing from its original: v. n. to come, or descend from; to owe.
 Dér-í' víng, par. [its origina to.
 De ri ved, dé-rívd', pre.
 Dern íer, dèrn-yàré', s. a last.
 Dér' ù 'kàte, v. a. to lessen the worth, disparage: v. n. to be less.

DES

Fâto, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—mô, môve,

DES

DES

tract: a. lessened in value.

Dêr ô 'gâ-ting, par.

Dêr ô 'gâ-têd, pre. [disparaging.

Dêr ô gâ tion, 'dêr-ô-gâ' shûn, s. a

De rog a tive, dê-rôg' â 'tîv, a. der-

ogating, lessening the value.

De rog a tor y, dê-rôg' â 'tûr-rê, a.

that lessens the value.

Dêr vis, a. a Turkish priest.

Der vis es, dêr vis 'tîz, s. plu.

Des cant, dês kânt, s. a song or

tune; a discourse.

Des cant, dês-kânt, v. n. to ha-

rangue, to discourse at large.

Des cant ing, dês-kânt' ing, par.

Des cant ed, dês-kânt' êd, pre.

De scend, dê-sênd', v. n. to come

down; to proceed from: v. a. to

walk downward.

De scend ing, dê-sênd' ing, par.

De scend ed, dê-sênd' êd, pre.

De scend ant, dê-sênd' ânt, s. the

offspring of an ancestor.

De scend ent, dê-sênd' ênt, a. fal-

ling, coming down; proceeding

from another.

De scen sion, dê-sên' shûn, s. the

act of falling or sinking, descent;

a declension.

De scent, dê-sênt', s. progress down-

wards; invasion; transmission

of any thing by succession and in-

heritance; extraction; offspring.

De scribe, dê-skrîbê', v. a. to mark

out, delineate; to define in a lax

manner.

De scri bing, dê-skrî' bîng, par.

De scri bed, dê-skrîbêd', pre.

De scri ber, dê-skrî' bûr, s. he that

describes.

De scrip tion, dê-skrîp' shûn, s. the

act of describing; the sentence

or passage in which any thing is

described; a lax definition.

De scrip tive, dê-skrîp' tîv, a. de-

scribing. [discover.

De scry, dê-skrî', v. a. to spy out,

De scries, dê-skrîze', pres. t.

De scry ing, dê-skrî' ing, par.

De scri ed, dê-skrîde', pre.

Des e crate, dês é 'krâte, v. a. to

divert from the purpose to which

any thing is consecrated.

Des e cra ting, dês é 'krâ-ting, par.

Des e cra ted, dês é 'krâ-têd, pre.

Des e cra tion, 'dês-é-krâ' shûn, s.

the abolition of consecration.

Des ert, dêz' êrt, s. wilderness,

waste country, uninhabited place:

a. wild, waste, solitary.

De sert, dê-zêrt', v. a. to forsake;

to leave, abandon; to quit: s.

degree of merit or demerit; right

to reward, virtue.

De sert ing, dê-zêrt' ing, par.

De sert ed, dê-zêrt' êd, pre.

De sert er, dê-zêrt' êr, s. he that

has forsaken his cause or his post;

he that forsakes another.

De ser tion, dê-zêr' shûn, s. the act

of forsaking or abandoning.

De sert less, dê-zêrt' lês, a. without

merit.

De serve, dê-zêrv', v. a. to merit,

or be worthy of either good or ill.

De serv ing, dê-zêrv' ing, par.

De serv ed, dê-zêrvêd', pre.

De serv ed ly, dê-zêrv' êd 'lê, ad.

according to desert. [dry up.

De sic cate, dê-sîk' kâte, v. a. to

De sic ca ting, dê-sîk' kâ 'ting, par.

De sic ca ted, dê-sîk' kâ 'têd, pre.

De sic ca tion, 'dês-îk-kâ' shûn, s.

the act of making dry.

Dê 'ald-ê-râ' tûm, s. some desirable

thing which is wanted.

Dê 'ald-ê-râ' tâ, s. plu.

De sign, dê-sîne', v. a. to purpose;

to devote; to plan, to project: s.

an intention, a purpose; a

scheme; the idea which an art-

ist endeavours to execute.

De sign ing, dê-sîne' ing, par.: a. in-

sidious, treacherous, deceitful.

De sign ed, dê-sînd', pre.

De sign a ble, dê-sîne' â 'bl, a. ca-

pable to be particularly marked

out.

Dêr lg 'nâte, v. a. to point out or

mark by some particular token.

Dêr lg 'nâ-ting, par.

Dêr lg 'nâ-têd, pre.

Des ig na tion, 'dês-îg-nâ' shûn, s.

appointment; import, intention.

De sign ed ly, dê-sîne' êd 'lê, ad.

purposely, intentionally.

De sign er, dê-sîne' êr, s. a contri-

ver; one that forms the idea of

any thing in painting or sculp-

ture. [ing, delightful.

De si ra ble, dê-zî' râ 'bl, a. pleas-

De si re, dê-zîrê', s. wish, eagerness

to obtain or enjoy: v. a. to wish,

to long for; to ask, entreat.

De si ring, dê-zî' ring, par.

De si red, dê-zîrd', pre.

De si rous, dê-zî' rûs, a. full of de-

sire, eager. [gerly, with desire.

De si rous ly, dê-zî' rûs 'lê, ad. ea-

De sîst', v. n. to cease from any

Dê-sîst' ing, par. [thing, to stop.

Dê-sîst' êd, pre. [concluding.

De sist ive, dê-sîst' îv, a. ending.

Dêsk, a. an inclined table.

Dê's ô 'lâte, a. uninhabited; laid

waste; solitary: v. a. to deprive

of inhabitants.

Dê's ô 'lâ-ting, par.

Dê's ô 'lâ-têd, pre.

Des o late ly, dê's ô 'lâte-lê, ad. in

a desolate manner.

Des o la tion, 'dês-ô-lâ' shûn, s. de-

struction of inhabitants; gloom-

iness.

De spair, dê-spâre', s. hopelessness,

despondency: v. n. to be without

hope, to despond.

De spair ing, dê-spâre' ing, par.

De spair ed, dê-spârd', pre.

De spatsh, dê-spâtsh', v. a. to send

away hastily; to perform a busi-

ness quickly; to put to death:

s. hasty execution; express, hasty

messenger or message.

DES

DET

DET

nôr, nôl—tûbe, tûb, bûll—bûl—pôund—tâm, rms.

De spatch ea, dé-spátsh' íz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 De spatch ing, dé-spátsh' íng, par.
 De spatch ed, dé-spátsh' ed, pre.
 Dês' pé 'ráte, s. without hope; rash; furious; irretrievable.
 Des pe rate ly, dês' pé 'ráte-lé, ad. furiously, madly.
 Des pe ra tion, 'dês-pé-rá' shûn, s. hopelessness, despair.
 Des pi ca ble, dês' pé 'ká-bl, a. contemptible, mean.
 De spi ca ble, dé-spl' zá 'bl, a. contemptible. [to contemn.]
 De spise, dé-splze', v. a. to scorn.
 De spi ses, dé-spl' ziz, pres. t.
 De spi sing, dé-spl' zing, par.
 De spi sed, dé-splzd', pre.
 Dê-splte', s. malice, anger.
 Dê-splte' fûl, a. malicious, full of spleen.
 De spite ful ly, dé-splte' fûl 'lé, ad. maliciously, malignantly.
 Dê-splte' fûl 'nêss, s. malice, hate, malignity.
 Dê-spôll', v. a. to rob, to deprive.
 Dê-spôll' íng, par.
 De spoil ed, dé-spôll' ed, pre.
 Des po li a tion, 'dês-pô-lé-á' shûn, s. the act of despoiling. [hope]
 Dê-spônd', v. n. to despair, lose
 Dê-spônd' íng, par.
 Dê-spônd' ed, pre.
 De spond en cy, dé-spônd' ên 'sê, s. despair, hopelessness.
 Dê-spônd' ênt, a. despairing, hopeless. [affiance].
 Dê-spôn' sâte, v. a. to betroth, to
 Dê-spôn' sâ 'tîng, par.
 Dê-spôn' sâ 'lêd, pre.
 Dês' pôt, s. an absolute prince.
 De spot i cal, dé-spôt' é 'kál, }
 De spot ick, dé-spôt' ík, } a. absolute in power, unlimited in authority.
 Des po tism, dês' pô 'tîzm, s. absolute power. [of an entertainment].
 Des sert, dês-zêrt', s. the last course

Des ti nate, dês' té 'nâte, v. a. to design for any particular end.
 Des ti na ting, dês' té 'nâ-tîng, par.
 Des ti na ted, dês' té 'nâ-têd, pre.
 Des ti na tion, 'dês-té-nâ' shûn, s. the purpose for which any thing is appointed.
 Des tine, dês' tîn, v. a. to doom, appoint, devote; to fix unalterably.
 Dês' tîn 'íng, par.
 Des tin ed, dês' tînd', pre.
 Des ti ny, dês' té 'nê, s. fate, inevitable necessity, doom.
 Des ti nies, dês' té 'nîz, s. plu.
 Des ti tute, dês' té 'tûte, a. forsaken; in want of.
 Des ti tu tion, 'dês-té-tû' shûn, s. want, the state in which something is wanted.
 De stroy, dé-strôé', v. a. to lay waste, make desolate; to kill; to put an end to.
 De stroy s, dé-strôiz', pres. t.
 De stroy ing, dé-strôé' íng, par.
 De stroy ed, dé-strôé'd', pre.
 De stroy er, dé-strôé' úr, s. the person that destroys.
 De struc ti ble, dé-strûk' té 'bl, a. liable to destruction.
 De struc tion, dé-strûk' shûn, s. waste; murder, massacre; eternal death.
 De struc tive, dé-strûk' tîv, a. that which destroys, wasteful.
 De struc tive ly, dé-strûk' tîv 'lé, ad. ruinously, mischievously.
 De struc tive ness, dé-strûk' tîv 'nêss, s. the quality of destroying.
 Des u da tion, 'dês-ú-dâ' shûn, s. a profuse sweating.
 Des ue tude, dês' swê 'tûde, s. cessation from being accustomed.
 Des ul tor y, dês' úl 'tûr-ré, a. unsettled, immethodical.
 Dê-sûme', v. a. to take from any
 Dê-sû' mîng, par. [thing].
 De su med, dé-sûmd', pre.
 De tach, dé-tâsh', v. a. to separate.

De tach es, dé-tâsh' íz, pres. t.
 De tach ing, dé-tâsh' íng, par.
 De tach ed, dé-tâsh' ed, pre.
 De tach ment, dé-tâsh' mênt, s. a body of troops sent out from the main army.
 De tail, dé-tâle', v. a. to relate particularly: s. a minute and particular account.
 De tail ing, dé-tâle' íng, par.
 De tail ed, dé-tâld', pre.
 De tain, dé-tâne', v. a. to keep back; to hold in custody.
 De tain ing, dé-tâne' íng, par.
 De tain ed, dé-tând', pre.
 De tain der, dé-tâne' dúr, s. a writ for holding in custody. [detains].
 De tain er, dé-tâne' úr, s. he that detests, dé-têkt', v. a. to discover.
 De tect ing, dé-têkt' íng, par.
 De tect ed, dé-têkt' ed, pre. [er].
 De tect er, dé-têkt' úr, s. a discoverer.
 De tect ion, dé-têkt' shûn, s. a discovery. [ment, restraint].
 De ten tion, dé-tên' shûn, s. confinement.
 Dê-têr', v. a. to discourage.
 Dê-têr' ring, par.
 De ter red, dé-têrd', pre.
 De ter ge, dé-têrjê', v. a. to cleanse a sore.
 De ter ges, dé-têr' jîz, pres. t.
 De ter ging, dé-têr' jîng, par.
 De ter ged, dé-têrdjê', pre. [cleanses].
 De ter gent, dé-têr' jênt, a. that
 De ter mi na ble, dé-têr' mé 'ná-bl, a. that may be decided.
 De ter mi nate, dé-têr' mé 'nâte, a. limited; established; conclusive.
 De ter mi nate ly, dé-têr' mé 'nâte-lé, ad. absolutely.
 De ter mi na tion, dé 'têr-mé-nâ-shûn, s. the result of deliberation decision.
 De ter mi na tive, dé-têr' mé 'ná-tîv, a. that makes a limitation.
 De ter mi na tor, dé 'têr-mé-nâ-tîv, s. one who determines.
 De ter mine, dé-têr' mîn, v. a. to

DEU

Fàte, fâp, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pla—nô, môve,

fix, settle; to adjust, to limit; to resolve; to decide.
 Dê-têr mîn 'ng, par.
 De ter mîn ed, dê-têr mînd, pre.
 De ter sive, dê-têr slv, a. having the power to cleanse.
 Dê-têst', v. a. to hate, abhor.
 Dê-têst' 'ng, par.
 Dê-têst' êd, pre. [hateful, abhorred.
 De test a blê, dê-têst' à 'bl, a. hatefully, abominably.
 Det est a tion; 'dêt-êst-à' shûn, s. hatred, abhorrence.
 De throne, dê-thrônê, v. a. to divest of regality.
 De thro ning, dê-thrô' ning, par.
 De thro ned, dê-thrônêd, pre.
 Dê-tôrt', v. a. to wrest from the Dê-tôrt' 'ng, par. [original import.
 Dê-tôrt' êd, pre.
 De tract, dê-trâkt', v. a. to derogate, to take away by envy and calumny.
 De tract ing, dê-trâkt' 'ng, par.
 De tract ed, dê-trâkt' êd, pre.
 De tract er, dê-trâkt' êr, s. one that takes away another's reputation.
 De trac tion, dê-trâkt' shûn, s. scandal.
 De tract or y, dê-trâkt' ôr yê, a. defamatory, derogatory.
 Det ri ment, dêt' rê 'mênt, s. loss, damage, mischief.
 Det ri ment al, 'dêt-rê-mênt' ál, a. mischievous, harmful. [down.
 De trude, dê-trôdd', v. a. to thrust.
 De tru ding, dê-trôdd' ding, par.
 De tru ded, dê-trôdd' dèd, pre.
 De tru cate, dê-trûng kâte, v. a. to lop, shorten, to cut. [par.
 De tru ca ting, dê-trûng kâ 'ting, pre. [s. the act of lopping.
 De tru ca ted, dê-trûng kâ 'têd, pre.
 Det run ca tion, 'dêt-rûn-kâ shûn, s. the act of thrusting down.
 Deuce, dâse, a two.

DEV

Deu ces, dû' siz, s. plu. [devil.
 Deuse, dûse, s. an evil spirit, the Deu ses, dû' siz, s. plu.
 Deu ter og a my, 'dû-têr-ôg' à 'mê, s. a second marriage.
 Deu ter on o my, 'dû-têr-ôn' ô 'mê, s. the second book of the law, the fifth book of Moses.
 Dê-vâst', v. a. to waste, destroy, to Dê-vâst' 'ng, par. [plunder.
 Dê-vâst' êd, pre.
 Dê-vâs' tâte, v. a. to lay waste, to Dê-vâs' tâ 'ting, par. [plunder.
 Dê-vâs' tâ 'têd, pre.
 Dev ast a tion, 'dêv-âst-à' shûn, s. waste, havoc.
 De vel op, dê-vêl' ôp, v. a. to disengage from something that in-folds.
 De vel op ing, dê-vêl' ôp 'ing, par.
 De vel op ed, dê-vêl' ôpt, pre.
 De ver gence, dê-vêr' jênse, s. de-clivity, declination.
 De vi ate, dê' vé 'âte, v. n. to wan-der; to go astray, to err.
 De vi a ting, dê' vé 'à-ting, par.
 De vi a ted, dê' vé 'à-têd, pre.
 De vi a tion, 'dê-vê-à' shûn, s. the act of quitting the right way, er-rour. [a design.
 De vice, dê-vîse', s. a contrivance;
 De vi ces, dê-vî' siz, s. plu.
 Dev il, dêv' vl, s. a fallen angel, the enemy of mankind.
 Dev il ish, dêv' vl 'ish, a. partaking of the qualities of the devil.
 De vi ous, dê' vé 'ûs, a. out of the common track; roving; erring.
 De vise, dê-vîze', v. a. to contrive, to grant by will: s. the act of be-queathing by will. [pres. t.
 De vi ses, dê-vî' siz, s. plu. and De vi sing, dê-vî' zing, par.
 De vi sed, dê-vîzd', pre.
 De vi ser, dê-vî' zûr, s. a contriver.
 Dê-vôld', a. empty, vacant.
 De voir, dê-vvôr', s. service; act of civility.

DIA

De volve, dê-vôlv', v. n. to fall in De-vôlv' 'ng, par. [succession.
 De volv ed, dê-vôlvêd', pre.
 Dê-vôte', v. a. to dedicate; to ad-dict; to excommunicate.
 Dê-vô' 'ting, par.
 Dê-vô' 'têd, pre.
 Dê-vô' 'têd 'nêss, s. the state of be-ing devoted or dedicated.
 'Dêv-ô-têe', s. a bigot.
 Dev o tees, 'dêv-ô-têe', s. plu.
 De vo tion, dê-vô' shûn, s. piety, acts of religion; prayer; act of reverence or ceremony; strong affection; disposal, power.
 De vo tion al, dê-vô' shûn 'âl, a. pertaining to devotion.
 Dê-vôûr', v. a. to eat up ravenous-ly; to annihilate.
 Dê-vôûr' 'ng, par.
 De vour ed, dê-vôûrd', pre.
 Dê-vôûr', a. pious, religious.
 De vout ly, dê-vôûr' lê, ad. piously, religiously.
 Dew, dû, s. the moisture upon the ground: v. a. to wet as with dew.
 Dews, dûze, pres. t. [to moisten.
 Dew ing, dû' 'ng, par.
 Dew ed, dûde, pre. [dew.
 Dew drop, dû' drôp, s. a drop of Dew lap, dû' lâp, s. the flesh that hangs from the throat of an ox.
 Dew y, dû' ê, a. resembling dew; moist with dew. [the left.
 Dex ter, dêks' tûr, a. the right, not Dex ter i ty, dêks-têr' ô' tê, s. ac-tivity. [pert, ready.
 Dex ter ous, dêks' têr' ûs, a. ex-Dex ter ous ly, dêks' têr' ûs-lê, ad. expertly, skillfully.
 Dey, dà, s. the supreme governour in some of the Barbary States.
 Deys, dâze, s. plu.
 Di a bol i cal, 'dî-à-bôl' ê 'kâl, } a.
 Di a bol ich, 'dî-à-bôl' ik, } devilish.
 Di a cou sticks, 'dî-à-kôû' stîks, a plu. the doctrine of sounds.

DIA

DIE

DIF

nôr, nôe—têbe, tûh, bûl—ôl—pôund—tân, rms.

Dl' à 'dêm, s. an ensign or mark of royalty, the crown.

Di aer e sis, dl'-êr é 'sîs, s. the separation of syllables.

Di aer e ses, dl'-êr é 'sês, s. plu.

Dl'-êg ô 'nâl, s. reaching from one angle to another : s. a line drawn from angle to angle.

Di ag o nâl ly, dl'-êg ô 'nâl-lê, ad. in a diagonal direction. [scheme.]

Dl' à 'grâm, s. a mathematical

Dl' àl, s. a plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shows the hour.

Di a lect, dl' à 'lêkt, s. style, manner of expression ; language, speech. [logical, argumental.]

Di a lec ti cal, 'dl'-lêk té 'kâl, s.

Dl' àl 'îng, s. the art of making dials.

Dl' àl 'îst, s. a maker of dials.

Di a logue, dl' à 'lôg, s. a conversation between two or more.

Di am e ter, dl'-âm é 'vâr, s. the line which, passing through a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.

Di a met ri cal, 'dl'-âm-êr ré 'kâl, s. describing a diameter ; observing the direction of a diameter.

Di a met ri cal ly, 'dl'-âm-êr ré 'kâl-lê, ad. in a diametrical direction ; directly.

Di a mond, dl' à 'mônd, s. the most valuable of all the gems.

Di a pa son, 'dl'-â-pâ 'zôn, s. an octave, a perfect concord.

Di a per, dl' à 'pûr, s. a linen cloth woven in figures.

Di aph a nous, dl'-âf á 'nûs, s. transparent, clear.

Di aph o ret ick, dl' àf-ô-rêr' lk, s. promoting perspiration.

Di a phragm, dl' à 'frâm, s. the midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

Di ar rhoe a, 'dl'-âr-rê á, s. a flux of the belly. [purgative.]

Di ar rhoet ick, 'dl'-âr-rêr' lk, s.

Di a ry, dl' à 'rê, s. an account of every day, a journal.

Di a ries, dl' à 'rîz, s. plu.

Dl'-âs tò 'lê, s. a figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long ; the dilatation of the heart.

Dib ble, dl'b' bl, s. a small spade.

Dice, dlse, s. plu. of Die. [gamester.]

Di cer, dl' sîr, s. a player at dice, a

Dic tate, dlk' tâte, v. a. to deliver to another with authority : s. rule or maxim delivered with author-

Dic ta ting, dlk' tâ 'tîng, par. [ity.]

Dic ta ted, dlk' tâ 'têd, pre.

Dic ta tion, dlk'-tâ 'shôn, s. the act or practice of dictating.

Dic ta tor, dlk'-tâ 'tûr, s. a magistrate of Rome, invested with absolute authority ; a ruler.

Dic ta to ri al, 'dlk'-tâ-tô 'rê 'âl, s. authoritative, dogmatical.

Dic ta tor ship, dlk'-tâ 'tûr 'shîp, s. the office of a dictator.

Dic tion, dlk' shôn, s. style, language, expression.

Dic tion a ry, dlk' shôn 'â-rê, s. a book containing the words of any language, a vocabulary. [plu.]

Dic tion a ries, dlk' shôn 'â-rîz, s. Dld, pre. of Do.

Di dac ti cal, dè-dâk' té 'kâl, }
Di dac tick, dè-dâk' tîk, }
preceptive, giving precepts.

Dldst, the second person of the pre. of Do.

Die, dl, v. a. to tinge, to colour : v. n. to lose life, expire ; to perish ; to wither ; to grow vapid :

s. colour, tincture, stain, hue ; a small cube which gamesters throw ; plu. Dice, dlse : the stamp used in coinage ; plu. Dies, dlze.

Dies, dlze, pres. t. and s. plu.

Dy ing, dl' îng, par. : a. expiring ; giving a new colour.

Di ed, dlde, pre. [colours cloth.]

Di er, dl' êr, s. one who dies or

Dl' êt, s. food, victuals ; an assem-

bly of princes : v. a. to give food to ; to board : v. n. to eat by rules of physics, to feed.

Dl' êt 'îng, par.

Dl' êt 'êd, pre.

Dl' fer, dl' fâr, v. n. to be distinguished from ; to contend ; to be of a contrary opinion.

Dl' fer ing, dl' fâr 'îng, par.

Dl' fer ed, dl' fâr'd, pre.

Dl' fer ence, dl' fâr 'ânse, s. state of being distinct from something ; dispute, debate ; distinction.

Dl' fer en ce, dl' fâr 'ên-sîz, s. plu.

Dl' fer ent, dl' fâr 'ênt, a. distinct ; unlike, dissimilar.

Dl' fer ent ly, dl' fâr 'ênt-lê, ad. in a different manner.

Dl' fi cult, dl' fê 'kûlt, a. hard ; troublesome ; peevish.

Dl' fi cult ly, dl' fê 'kûlt-lê, ad. hardly, with difficulty.

Dl' fi cul ty, dl' fê 'kûl-tê, s. hardness ; distress ; perplexity ; objection.

Dl' fi cul ties, dl' fê 'kûl-tîz, s. plu.

Dl' fi dence, dl' fê 'dênse, s. distrust, want of confidence.

Dl' fi dent, dl' fê 'dênt, a. not confident, not certain.

Dl' fi ènt, s. flowing every way.

Dl' fîrm, s. contrary to uniform.

Dl' fîrm i ty, dl' fîrm é 'tê, s. diversity of form, irregularity.

Dl' fîrm i ties, dl' fîrm é 'tîz, s. plu.

Dl' fûse, s. scattered, widely spread ; copious.

Dl' fuse, dl' fûzê, v. a. to pour out upon a plane ; to spread.

Dl' fu ses, dl' fû 'zîz, pres. t.

Dl' fu sîng, dl' fû 'zîng, par.

Dl' fu sed, dl' fûzêd, pre.

Dl' fu sed ness, dl' fû 'zêd 'nês, s. the state of being diffused, dispersion. [extensively ; copiously.]

Dl' fuse ly, dl' fûzê 'lê, ad. widely ;
Dl' fu sîon, dl' fû 'zîshôn, s. dispersion : diffuseness

DIG

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—plac, plu—nô, môve,

Dif fu sive, dif-fû sîv, a. disper-
sed; extended.Dif fu sive ly, dif-fû sîv lâ, ad.
widely, extensively.Dif fu sive ness, dif-fû sîv nêss, a.
extension, dispersion.Dig, v. a. to pierce with a spade;
to cultivate the ground by turn-
ing it with a spade; to pierce
with a sharp point: v. n. to work
with a spade.

Dig' gîng, par. [the civil law.]

Digest, di' jêst, s. the pandect of

Digest, dé-jêst', v. a. to concoct in
the stomach; to soften by heat;
to reduce to any plan, or scheme;
to range methodically.

Digest ing, dé-jêst' ing, par.

Digest ed, dé-jêst' éd, pre.

Digester, dé-jêst' êr, s. one that
digests; a strong vessel wherein
to boil any bony substance.Digest i ble, dé-jêst' é'bl, a. capa-
ble of being digested.Digest ion, dé-jêst' tshûn, s. the act
of concocting food; reduction
to a plan.Digest ive, dé-jêst' îv, a. having
the power to cause digestion;
disposing, methodising.Dig ger, dig' gûr, s. one that opens
the ground with a spade.Dig it, dij' ît, s. three fourths of an
inch; the twelfth part of the di-
ameter of the sun or moon; any
number expressed by a single
figure.Dig it a ted, dij' é'vâ-têd, a. branch-
ed out into divisions like fingers.Dig ni fy, dig' né'fî, v. a. to ad-
vance, prefer, exalt; to honour.

Dig ni fies, dig' né'fîze, pres. t.

Dig ni fy ing, dig' né'fî-ing, par.

Dig ni fied, dig' né'fîde, pre.: a.
invested with some dignity.Dig ni ta ry, dig' né'vâ-rê, s. a
clergyman advanced to some
dignity.

DIL

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—plac, plu—nô, môve,

Dig ni ta rîca, dig' né'vâ-rîz, s. plu.

Dig ni ty, dig' né'tê, s. rank; gran-
deur; preferment.Digress, dé-grêss', v. n. to depart
from the main design; to wander.

Digress ses, dé-grêss' sîz, pres. t.

Digress ing, dé-grêss' îng, par.

Digress ed, dé-grêss' éd, pre.

Digress ion, dé-grêss' ûn, s. a pas-
sage deviating from the main ten-
our; deviation.Dike, s. a channel to receive wa-
ter; a mound. [tear, to rend.]

Di la cer ate, dé-lâs' sêr'âte, v. a. to

Di la cer a ting, dé-lâs' sêr'â-tîng,
par. [pre.]

Di la cer a ted, dé-lâs' sêr'â-têd,

Di la cer a tion, dé-lâs' sêr'â-tshûn,
s. the act of rending in two.Di lap i da tion, dé-lâp-é-dâ'tshûn,
s. the suffering any edifice to go
to ruin or decay.Di la ta bil i ty, dé-lâ-tâ-blî'lê'vê,
s. the quality of admitting exten-
sion. [ble of extension.]

Di la ta ble, dé-lâ' tâ'vê, a. capa-

Dil a ta tion, dil-lâ-tâ'tshûn, s. the
act of extending; the state of be-
ing extended.Di late, dé-lâte', v. a. to extend,
spread out: v. n. to widen, grow

Di la ting, dé-lâ' tîng, par.: [wide.]

Di la ted, dé-lâ' têd, pre. [widens.]

Di la tor, dé-lâ' tûr, s. that which

Dil a tor i ness, dil' á' tûr-rê' nêss, s.
slowness. [slow.]

Dil a tor y, dil' á' tûr-rê, a. tardy.

Dil-êlm' má, s. a difficult or doubt-
ful choice. [try, assiduity.]

Dil i gence, dil' é'jânse, s. indus-

Dil i gent, dil' é'jênt, a. constant

in application; assiduous.

Dil i gent ly, dil' é'jênt-lê, ad. with
assiduity, heed and perseverance.

Dill, s. an herb. [opaque.]

Di lu cid, dé-lû' sîd, a. clear, not

Di lu ci date, dé-lû' sé'vâte, v. a.
to make clear, to explain.

DIM

Di lu ci da ting, dé-lû' sé'vâ-tîng,
par. [pre.]

Di lu ci da ted, dé-lû' sé'vâ-têd,

Di lu ci da tion, dé-lû' sé'vâ-tshûn,
s. the act of making clear.Dim' à' ênt, s. that which thins
other matter.Di lute, dé-lûte', v. a. to make thin;
to make weak.

Di lu ting, dé-lû' tîng, par.

Di lu ted, dé-lû' têd, pre.

Di lu tion, dé-lû' tshûn, s. the act of
making any thing thin or weak.Di lu vi an, dé-lû' vé'ân, a. relat-
ing to the deluge.Dim, a. not having a quick sight;
obscure: v. a. to cloud, darken;
to obscure.

Dim mer, dim' mûr, a. com.

Dim' mêst, a. su.

Dim' mîng, par.

Dim med, dimd, pre.

Di men sion, dé-mên' shûn, s. bulk,
extent, capacity.Di min ish, dé-mîn' ish, v. a. to
make less; to impair, degrade:
v. n. to grow less, to be impaired.

Di min ish es, dé-mîn' ish' îz, pres. t.

Di min ish ing, dé-mîn' ish' îng, par.

Di min ish ed, dé-mîn' ish' éd, pre.

Dim i nu tion, dim-é-nû' tshûn, s.
the act of making less; the state
of growing less. [small, little.]

Di min u tive, dé-mîn' ú' tîv, a.

Di min u tive ly, dé-mîn' ú' tîv-lê,
ad. in a diminutive manner.Dim is sor y, dim' îs' sôr-rê, s. that
by which a man is dismissed to
another jurisdiction.Dim i ty, dim' é'vê, s. a kind of
fine fustian, or cloth of cotton.

Dim i ues, dim' é'vêz, s. plu.

Dim ly, dim' lê, ad. not with a
quick sight; not brightly.

Dim' nêss, s. dulness of sight.

Dim ple, dim' pl, a. cavity or depres-
sion in the cheek or chin: v. n.
to sink in small cavities.

DIP

DIR
nôr, nôc—tâbe, tûb, bûll—ôil—pôand—thin, rais.

DIS

Dîm' pîng, par. [with dimples.
Dim' pîed, dîm' pîd, pr. : a. set
Dîa, a. a loud noise, a violent and continued sound : v. a. to stum
Dîn' nîng, par. [with noise.
Dîn' ned, dînd, pre.
Dîne, v. n. to eat the chief meal about the middle of the day : v. a. to give a dinner to, to feed.
Dî' nîng, par.
Dî' ned, dînd, pre.
Dîng, v. a. to dash with violence : **Dîng' lîng**, par. [v. n. to bluster.
Dîng' ed, dîngd, pre.
Dîng' gîc, dîng' gî, s. a hollow between two hills.
Dî' nîng-rôdm, s. the principal apartment of the house.
Dîn' ner, dîn' nûr, s. the chief meal, the meal eaten about noon.
Dînt, s. a blow, a stroke; force, power : v. a. to mark with a cav
Dînt' lîng, par. [ity by a blow
Dînt' êd, pre.
Dî' nu mer a tion, dî' nû-mêr-â-shûn, s. the act of numbering out singly.
Dî o cê san, dî-ô-sê sê sán, s. a bishop as he stands related to his own clergy.
Dî o cêss, dî' ô sêss, s. the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.
Dî o cêss es, dî' ô sêss-iz, s. plu.
Dî op tricks, dî-ôp' trîks, s. plu. a part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light.
Dîp, v. a. to immerge, put into any liquor : to moisten, to wet ; to engage in any affair.
Dîp' pîng, par.
Dîp' pad, dîpt, pre.
Dîph thong, dîp' thông, s. a coalition or union of two vowels.
Dî plo ma, dé-plô' má, s. a letter or writing conferring some privilege.
Dîp lo mat iek, 'dîp-lô-mát' lk, a. relating to a diploma.
dîp par, dîp' pâr, s. one that dips.

Dîp' tôte, s. a noun consisting of two cases only.
Dîp tick, dîp' tîk, s. a register of bishops and martyrs.
Dîre, a. a dreadful, dismal, horrible.
Dî' rer, dî' rûr, a. com.
Dî' rêst, a. su.
Dî rect, dé-rêkt', a. straight; open; plain : v. a. to aim in a straight line ; to point against ; to regulate ; to prescribe ; to command.
Dî rect ing, dé-rêkt' lîng, par.
Dî rect ed, dé-rêkt' êd, pre.
Dî rect er, dé-rêkt' âr, s. one who directs.
Dî rect ion, dé-rêk' shûn, s. aim at a certain point ; order, prescription.
Dî rect ive, dé-rêkt' lîv, a. having the power of direction ; informing.
Dî rect ly, dé-rêkt' lê, ad. in a straight line ; immediately, apparently.
Dî rect ness, dé-rêkt' nêss, s. straightness, the nearest way.
Dî rect or, dé-rêkt' âr, s. one that has authority over others, a superintendent ; an instructor ; an instrument in surgery.
Dî rect or y, dé-rêkt' âr yê, s. a book of directions.
Dî rect or ies, dé-rêkt' âr yîz, s. plu.
Dî rect ress, dé-rêkt' rêss, s. a female who directs. [plu.
Dî rect ress es, dé-rêkt' rêss 'îz, s.
Dîrê' fûl, a. dire, dreadful.
Dîrê' nêss, s. a dismalness, horreur.
Dî rep tion, dî-rêp' shûn, s. the act of plundering.
Dîrge, dîrje, s. a mournful ditty.
Dîr ges, dîr' jîz, s. plu.
Dîrk, dîrk, s. a kind of dagger.
Dîrt, dîrt, s. mud, filth, mire : v. a. to foul, bemire.
Dîrt ing, dîrt' lîng, par.
Dîrt ed, dîrt' êd, pre.
Dîrt i ly, dîrt' é lê, ad. nastily ; meanly, sordidly.

Dîrt i ness, dîrt' é nêss, s. nastiness, filthiness ; meanness, baseness.
Dîrt y, dîrt' é, a. foul, nasty mean : v. a. to foul, to soil ; to
Dîrt ies, dîrt' iz, pres. t. [disgrace.
Dîrt y ing, dîrt' é lîng, par.
Dîrt i ed, dîrt' îd, pre.
Dîrt i er, dîrt' é âr, a. com.
Dîrt i est, dîrt' é êst, a. su.
Dî rup tion, dî-rûp' shûn, s. the act or state of bursting.
Dîs a bil i ty, 'dîs-â-bîl' lê yê, s. want of power, weakness. [plu.
Dîs a bil i ties, 'dîs-â-bîl' lê 'îz, s.
Dîs a ble, dîz-â' bl, v. a. to deprive of force, usefulness, or efficacy.
Dîs a bling, dîz-â' blîng, par.
Dîs a bled, dîz-â' bld, pre.
Dîs a buse, 'dîs-â-bûzê', v. a. to set right, undeceive.
Dîs a bu ses, 'dîs-â-bû' zîz, pres. t.
Dîs a bu sing, 'dîs-â-bû' zîng, par.
Dîs a bu sed, 'dîs-â-bûzê', pre.
Dîs ad van tage, 'dîs-âd-vân' tâje, s. loss, injury.
Dîs ad van ta ges, 'dîs-âd-vân' tâ' jîz, s. plu.
Dîs ad van ta geous, dîs 'âd-vân-tâ' jûs, a. contrary to interest or convenience.
Dîs ad van ta geous ly, dîs 'âd-vân-tâ' jûs yê, ad. in a manner contrary to interest or profit.
Dîs ad van ta geous ness, dîs 'âd-vân-tâ' jûs nêss, s. contrary to profit, inconvenience.
Dîs af fect, 'dîs-âf-fêkt', v. a. to fill with discontent.
Dîs af fect ing, 'dîs-âf-fêkt' lîng, par.
Dîs af fect ed, 'dîs-âf-fêkt' êd, pre. : a. not disposed to zeal or affection.
Dîs af fect ed ly, 'dîs-âf-fêkt' êd lê, ad. after a disaffected manner.
Dîs af fect ed ness, 'dîs-âf-fêkt' êd nêss, s. the quality of being disaffected.
Dîs af fect ion, 'dîs-âf-fêkt' shi-
s. want of zeal or affection.

Fâse, fâr, fâll, fâi—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nê, môve,

Dis affirma ance, 'dis-âf-fîrm' anse,

a. confutation, negation.

'Dis-â-grêé', v. n. to differ.

'Dis-â-grees, 'dis-â-grêéz', pres. t.

'Dis-â-grêé' ing, par.

'Dis-â-grêéd', pre.

Dis a gree a ble, 'dis-â-grêé' á 'bl,

a. unsuitable; unpleasing.

Dis a gree a ble ness, 'dis-â-grêé' á-

'bl-nêa, s. contrariety; unpleas-

antness.

Dis a gree a bly, 'dis-â-grêé' á 'blé,

ad. in a disagreeable manner.

'Dis-â-grêé' mêt, s. difference, dis-

similitude.

Dis al low, 'dis-â-lôú', v. a. to deny

authority to any; to consider as

unlawful; v. n. to refuse permis-

sion, not to grant.

Dis al lows, 'dis-â-lôúz', pres. t.

Dis al low ing, 'dis-â-lôú' ing, par.

Dis al low ed, 'dis-â-lôú' ed, pre.

Dis al low a ble, 'dis-â-lôú' á 'bl,

a. not allowable. [s. prohibition.]

Dis al low ance, 'dis-â-lôú' anse,

Dis an i ma tiôn, 'dis-â-n-â-má-

shûn, s. privation of life.

'Dis-ân-nûl', v. a. to annul, deprive

'Dis-ân-nûl' ing, par. [of authority.]

Dis an null ed, 'dis-ân-nûl' ed, pre.

Dis ap pear, 'dis-âp-péér', v. n. to

be lost to view, vanish. [par.]

Dis ap pear ing, 'dis-âp-péér' ing,

Dis ap pear ed, 'dis-âp-péér' ed, pre.

'Dis-âp-pôint', v. a. to defeat of ex-

'Dis-âp-pôint' ing, par. [pectation.]

'Dis-âp-pôint' ed, pre.

'Dis-âp-pôint' mêt, s. defeat of

hopes, miscarriage of expectation.

Dis ap pro ba tiôn, 'dis-âp-prô-bá-

shûn, s. censure, condemnation.

Dis ap prove, 'dis-âp-prôv', v. a.

to dislike, to censure. [par.]

Dis ap pro ving, 'dis-âp-prôv' ing,

Dis ap pro ved, 'dis-âp-prôv' ed, pre.

Dis arm, 'dis-ârm', v. a. to divest of

arms.

Dis arm ing, 'dis-ârm' ing, par.

Dis arm ed, 'dis-ârm' ed, pre.

Dis ar range, 'dis-â-rânj', v. a.

to put out of order; to derange.

Dis ar ran ges, 'dis-â-rânj' ing, par.

Dis ar ran ging, 'dis-â-rânj' ing, par.

Dis ar ran ged, 'dis-â-rânj' ed, pre.

Dis ar ray, 'dis-â-râ', s. disorder,

confusion. [grief, misery.]

Dis as ter, 'dis-âs-tîr', s. misfortune,

Dis as trous, 'dis-âs-trîs', a. unlucky,

calamitous. [unfortunateness.]

Dis as trous ness, 'dis-âs-trîs' nês, s.

Dis a vouch, 'dis-â-vôútsh', v. a. to

retract, disown. [pres. t.]

Dis a vouch es, 'dis-â-vôútsh' ing,

Dis a vouch ing, 'dis-â-vôútsh' ing,

par.

Dis a vouch ed, 'dis-â-vôútsh' ed, pre.

Dis a vow, 'dis-â-vôú', v. a. to dis-

own, deny knowledge of.

Dis a vows, 'dis-â-vôúz', pres. t.

Dis a vow ing, 'dis-â-vôú' ing, par.

Dis a vow ed, 'dis-â-vôú' ed, pre. [el.]

Dis a vow al, 'dis-â-vôú' ál, s. deni-

Dis band, 'dis-bánd', v. a. to dismiss

from military service: v. n. to

retire; to separate.

Dis band ing, 'dis-bánd' ing, par.

Dis band ed, 'dis-bánd' ed, pre.

Dis bark, 'dis-bârk', v. a. to land

from a ship.

Dis bark ing, 'dis-bârk' ing, par.

Dis bark ed, 'dis-bârk' ed, pre.

Dis be lief, 'dis-bé-lééf', a. refusal

of credit. [to credit.]

Dis be lieve, 'dis-bé-léév', v. a. not

Dis be lieve ing, 'dis-bé-léév' ing, par.

Dis be liev ed, 'dis-bé-léév' ed, pre.

Dis be liev er, 'dis-bé-léév' ér, s.

one who refuses belief.

Dis bench, 'dis-bênsch', v. a. to drive

from a seat.

Dis bench es, 'dis-bênsch' ing, par.

Dis bench ing, 'dis-bênsch' ing, par.

Dis bench ed, 'dis-bênsch' ed, pre.

Dis branch, 'dis-brânsh', v. a. to

separate, break off.

Dis branch es, 'dis-brânsh' ing, par.

Dis branch es, 'dis-brânsh' ing, par.

Dis branch ed, 'dis-brânsh' ed, pre.

Dis bur den, 'dis-bûr' dn, v. a. to

unload, disencumber: v. n. to

ease the mind. [par.]

Dis bur den ing, 'dis-bûr' dn ing,

Dis bur den ed, 'dis-bûr' dnd, pre.

Dis burse, 'dis-bûrs', v. a. to spend

or lay out money.

Dis bur sea, 'dis-bûr' sh, pres. t.

Dis bur sing, 'dis-bûr' shng, par.

Dis bur sed, 'dis-bûrs' ed, pre.

Dis burse ment, 'dis-bûrs' mêt, s.

a disbursing or laying out.

Dis can dy, 'dis-kán' dé, v. n. to

dissolve, melt.

Dis can dies, 'dis-kán' dîz, pres. t.

Dis can dy ing, 'dis-kán' dé ing, par.

Dis can di ed, 'dis-kán' dîd, pre.

Dis card, 'dis-kârd', v. a. to throw

out; to discharge or eject.

Dis card ing, 'dis-kârd' ing, par.

Dis card ed, 'dis-kârd' ed, pre.

Dis car nate, 'dis-kâr' nâte, a. strip

ped of flesh.

Dis cern, 'dis-zêrn', v. a. to see; to

judge; to distinguish: v. n. to

make distinction.

Dis cern ing, 'dis-zêrn' ing, par.: a.

judicious, knowing.

Dis cern ed, 'dis-zêrn' ed, pre.

Dis cern i ble, 'dis-zêrn' é 'bl, a. dis-

coverable, perceptible.

Dis cern ment, 'dis-zêrn' mêt, s.

judgement, power of distinguish-

ing. [frangible, separable.]

Dis cern ti ble, 'dis-zêrn' é 'bl, a.

Dis cern ti on, 'dis-zêrn' shûn, s. the

act of pulling to pieces.

Dis charge, 'dis-tshârg', v. a. to

disburden; to let off a gun; to

clear a debt; to absolve; to per-

form; to obliterate; to dismiss,

to release: s. vent, explosion,

emission; submission; perform-

ance; an acquittance. [and s. plu.]

Dis char ges, 'dis-tshârg' ing, par.

- Dis char ging, dis-tshâr' ing, par.
 Dis char ged, dis-tshârj' pre.
 Dis cinct, dis-singkt', a. ungirded, loosely dressed.
 Dis cind, dis-sind', v. a. to divide, to cut in pieces.
 Dis cind ing, dis-sind' ing, par.
 Dis cind ed, dis-sind' éd, pre.
 Dis ci ple, dis-s' pl, s. a scholar.
 Dis ci ple ship, dis-s' pl' ship, s. the state of a disciple.
 Dis ci plin a ri an, 'dis-sé-plîn-â-ré' ân, s. one who rules or teaches with great strictness.
 Dis ci pline, dis' sé' plîn, s. education; rule, order; chastisement: v. a. to educate, instruct; to correct; to reform.
 Dis ci plin ing, dis' sé' plîn-ing, par.
 Dis ci plin ed, dis' sé' plîn' éd, pre.
 Dis claim, dis-klâmé, v. a. to disown, deny.
 Dis claim ing, dis-klâmé' ing, par.
 Dis claim ed, dis-klâm' éd, pre.
 Dis close, dis-klôzé', v. a. to uncover, reveal, to tell.
 Dis clo ses, dis-klô' ziz, pres. t.
 Dis clo sing, dis-klô' zing, par.
 Dis clo sed, dis-klôzd', pre.
 Dis clo sure, dis-klô' zhûre, s. discovery; act of revealing any secret.
 Dis col o ration, dis' kôl-ô-râ' shûn, s. the act of changing the colour; change of colour, stain.
 Dis col our, dis-kâl' lâre, v. a. to change from the natural hue, to stain.
 Dis col our ing, dis-kâl' lâre' ing, par.
 Dis col our ed, dis-kâl' lâre' éd, pre.
 Dis com fit, dis-kâm' fit, v. a. to defeat, vanquish: s. defeat, overthrow.
 Dis com fit ing, dis-kâm' fit' ing, par.
 Dis com fit ed, dis-kâm' fit' éd, pre.
 Dis com fit ure, dis-kâm' fit' yûre, s. defeat, rout, overthrow.
 Dis com fort, dis-kâm' fûre, s. uneasiness, melancholy: v. a. to grieve, sadden.
 Dis com fort ing, dis-kâm' fûr' ing, par.
 Dis com fort ed, dis-kâm' fûr' éd, pre. [a. to blame, to censure.
 Dis com mend, 'dis-kôm-mënd', v.
 Dis com mend ing, 'dis-kôm-mënd'-ing, par. [éd, pre.
 Dis com mend ed, 'dis-kôm-mënd'-ing, par.
 Dis com mend a ble, dis-kôm-mënd' â-bl, a. blameable, censurable.
 Dis com mode, 'dis-kôm-môde', v. a. to put to inconvenience, to molest. [ding, par.
 Dis com mo ding, 'dis-kôm-mô'-ding, par.
 Dis com mo ded, 'dis-kôm-mô' dëd, pre.
 Dis com mo di ous, 'dis-kôm-mô'-dë' yûs, a. inconvenient, troublesome.
 Dis com mod i ty, 'dis-kôm-môd'-é' tē, s. inconvenience, disadvantage. [é' tiz, s. plu.
 Dis com mod i ties, 'dis-kôm-môd'-é' tiz, s. plu.
 Dis com pose, 'dis-kôm-pôze', v. a. to disorder; to ruffle; to offend.
 Dis com po ses, 'dis-kôm-pô' ziz, pres. t. [par.
 Dis com po sing, 'dis-kôm-pô' zing, par.
 Dis com po sed, 'dis-kôm-pôzd', pre.
 Dis com po sure, 'dis-kôm-pô' zhûre, s. disorder, perturbation.
 Dis con cert, 'dis-kôn-sért', v. a. to unsettle the mind, discompose.
 Dis con cert ing, 'dis-kôn-sért' ing, par. [pre.
 Dis con cert ed, 'dis-kôn-sért' éd, pre.
 Dis con form i ty, 'dis-kôn-fôrm'-é' tē, s. want of agreement.
 Dis con form i ty, 'dis-kôn-gr' é' tē, s. disagreement, inconsistency.
 Dis con gru i ties, 'dis-kôn-gr' é' tiz, s. plu.
 Dis con so late, dis-kôn' sô' lâte, s. without comfort, hopeless.
 Dis con so late ly, dis-kôn' sô' lâte-lé, ad. in a disconsolate manner.
 Dis con tent, 'dis-kôn-tënt', s. want of content: a. uneasy, dissatisfied.
 Dis con tent ed, 'dis-kôn-tënt' éd, a. uneasy, dissatisfied.
 Dis con tent ment, 'dis-kôn-tënt'-mënt, s. the state of being discontented.
 Dis con tin u ance, 'dis-kôn-tîn' â-nâse, s. want of cohesion of parts; a breaking off; cessation.
 Dis con tin u a tion, 'dis-kôn' tîn-â-â' shûn, s. disruption of continuity, separation. [to leave off.
 Dis con tin ue, 'dis-kôn-tîn' â, v. a.
 Dis con tin ues, 'dis-kôn-tîn' âze, pres. t. [par.
 Dis con tin u ing, 'dis-kôn-tîn' â' ing, par.
 Dis con tin u ed, 'dis-kôn-tîn' âde, pre.
 Dis con ti nu i ty, dis' kôn-té-nô' é' tē, s. disunity of parts, want of cohesion. [difference.
 Dis cord, dis' kôrd, s. disagreement.
 Dis cord, dis' kôrd', v. n. to disagree, not to suit with.
 Dis cord ing, dis' kôrd' ing, par.
 Dis cord ed, dis' kôrd' éd, pre.
 Dis cord ance, dis' kôrd' ânse, s. disagreement, opposition. [s. plu.
 Dis cord an ces, dis' kôrd' ân' âiz, s. plu.
 Dis cord ant, dis' kôrd' ânt, a. inconsistent; opposite, contrarious.
 Dis cord ant ly, dis' kôrd' ânt' lê, ad. inconsistently, in disagreement with itself.
 Dis count, dis' kôunt, s. the sum refunded in a bargain.
 Dis count, dis' kôunt', v. a. to count back, to pay back again.
 Dis count ing, dis' kôunt' ing, par.
 Dis count ed, dis' kôunt' éd, pre.
 Dis coun te nance, dis' kôunt' té-nânsé, v. a. to discourage by cold treatment: s. cold treatment.
 Dis coun te nance, dis' kôunt' té-nân-sis, pres. t.
 Dis coun te nance, dis' kôunt' té-nân-sis, pres. t.
 Dis coun te nance, dis' kôunt' té-nân-sis, pres. t.

DIS

Fâta, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, môve,

DIS

DIS

Dis coun te nan cœd, dls-kôôn' té-nânst, pre. [depress; to deter.

Dis cour age, dls-kûr rje, v. a. to

Dis cour a ges, dls-kûr rj' l'z, pres. t.

Dis cour a ging, dls-kûr rj' l'ng, par.

Dis cour a ged, dls-kûr rj' d, pra.

Dis cour age ment, dls-kûr rje-nênst, s. the cause of depression or fear.

Dis course, dls-kôrse', a. conversation, mutual intercourse of language; a treatise: v. n. to converse, to talk; to reason.

Dis cour ses, dls-kôr sîz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Dis cour sing, dls-kôr sing, par.

Dis cour sed, dls-kôrst', pre.

Dis cour te ous, dls-kûr tshê 'ûs, a. uncivil. (See COURTEOUS.

Dis cour te sy, dls-kûr té 'sê, s. incivility, rudeness. [plu.

Dis cour te ses, dls-kûr té 'sîz, s.

Dis ous, dls kûs, a. broad, flat, wide.

Dis cov er, dls-kûv' âr, v. a. to dis-close, bring to light; to find out.

Dis cov er ing, dls-kûv' âr l'ng, par.

Dis cov er ed, dls-kûv' ârd, pre.

Dis cov er a ble, dls-kûv' âr 'â-bl, a. that may be found out; apparent.

Dis cov er er, dls-kûv' âr 'âr, s. one that finds any thing not known before.

Dis cov er y, dls-kûv' âr 'rê, s. the act of finding any thing.

Dis cov er ies, dls-kûv' âr 'rîz, s. plu.

Dis cred it, dls-krêd' it, s. reproach, disgrace; want of trust: v. a. to deprive of credibility.

Dis cred it ing, dls-krêd' it l'ng, par.

Dis cred it ed, dls-krêd' it 'êd, pre.

Dis creet, dls-krêét', a. prudent, sober; modest.

Dis creet er, dls-krêét' âr, a. com.

Dis creet est, dls-krêét' êst, a. u.

Dis creet ly, dls-krêét' lê, ad. prudently, cautiously.

Dis cre pance, dls krê 'pânse, s.

difference, contrariety. [s. plu.

Dis cre pan ces, dls krê 'pân-sîz,

Dis cre pant, dls krê 'pânt, a. different, disagreeing. [junctive.

Dis crete, dls-krête', a. distinct; dis-

Dis cre ter, dls-krê' tûr, a. com.

Dis cre test, dls-krê' têtst, a. su.

Dis cre tion, dls-krêsh' ûn, s. prudence; liberty of acting at pleasure.

Dis cre tion a ry, dls-krêsh' ûn 'â-rê, a. left at large, unlimited.

Dis crim i nate, dls-krîm' é 'nâte, v. a. to mark with notes of difference; to select. [l'ng, par.

Dis crim i na ting, dls-krîm' é 'nâ-

Dis crim i na ted, dls-krîm' é 'nâ-têd, pre.

Dis crim i nate ness, dls-krîm' é 'nâte-nês, s. distinctness.

Dis crim i na tion, dls 'krîm-ê-nâ-shûn, s. the act of distinguishing one from another, distinction.

Dis crim i na tive, dls-krîm' é 'nâ-tîv, a. that which observes distinction.

Dis crim i nous, dls-krîm' é 'nûs, a. dangerous, hazardous.

Dis cu bi tor y, dls-kû' bê 'tûr-rê, a. fitted to the posture of leaning.

Dis cum ben cy, dls-kûm' bèn 'sê, s. the act of leaning at meat.

Dis cum ber, dls-kûm' bûr, v. a. to disengage. [par.

Dis cum ber ing, dls-kûm' bûr l'ng,

Dis cum ber ed, dls-kûm' bûrd, pre.

Dis cur sive, dls-kûr sîv, a. moving here and there, roving.

Dis cur sor y, dls-kûr sûr 'rê, a. argumental.

Dis cus, dls kûs, s. a quoit.

Dis cus es, dls kûs 'îz, s. plu.

Dis cus, dls-kûs', v. a. to examine.

Dis cus ses, dls-kûs' sîz, pres. t.

Dis cus sing, dls-kûs' sîng, par.

Dis cuss ed, dls-kûst', pre.

Dis cus ser, dls-kûs' sûr, s. he that

discusses.

Dis cus sion, dls-kûsh ûn, s. disquisition, examination.

Dis cu tient, dls-kû' shênt, s. a medicine that has power to repel.

Dis dain, dls-dâne', v. a. to scorn: s. scorn, contemptuous anger.

Dis dain ing, dls-dâne' l'ng, par.

Dis dain ed, dls-dând', pre.

Dis dain ful, dls-dâne' fûl, a. scornful, indignant.

Dis dain ful ly, dls-dâne' fûl 'lê, ad. with haughty scorn.

Dis dain ful ness, dls-dâne' fûl 'nêa, s. haughty scorn.

Dis ease, dls-êeze', s. distemper, malady, sickness: v. a. to afflict; to pain. [pres. t.

Dis eas es, dls-êêz' l'z, s. plu. and

Dis eas ing, dls-êêz' l'ng, par.

Dis eas ed, dls-êêzd', pre.

'Dis-êm-bârk', v. a. to carry to land: v. n. to go on land.

'Dis-êm-bârk' l'ng, par.

Dis em bark ed, 'dis-êm-bârk', pre.

Dis em bit ter, 'dis-êm-bîr' tûr, v. a. to free from bitterness.

Dis em bit ter ing, 'dis-êm-bîr' tûr-

l'ng, par. [pre.

Dis em bit ter ed, 'dis-êm-bîr' tûrd,

[This should, undoubtedly,

be spelled disinbitter. See IMBIR-

TER.

Dis em bod i ed, 'dis-êm-bôd' dîd, a.

divested of the body. (See IMBODY.

Dis em bogue, 'dis-êm-bôg', v. a.

to pour out at the mouth of a

river: v. n. to gain a vent, to flow.

Dis em bo guing, 'dis-êm-bô' glug,

par.

Dis em bo gued, 'dis-êm-bôgd', pre.

Dis en how ell ed, 'dis-êm-bôd' êld,

a. taken from out the bowels.

'Dis-êm-brôll', v. a. to free from

'Dis-êm-brôll' l'ng, par. [perplexity.

Dis em broil ed, 'dis-êm-brôld', pre.

Dis en a ble, 'dis-ên-â' bl, v. a. to

deprive of power.

nôt, nôc—tôbe, tób, bôll—ôl—pôônd—ôin, raia.

Dis-ên-â'-hling, par.

Dis en a bled, 'dis-ên-â' bld, pre.

Dis en chant, 'dis-ên-tshânt', v. a.

to free from enchantment. [par.

Dis en chant ing, 'dis-ên-tshânt' ing.

Dis en chant ed, 'dis-ên-tshânt' éd, pre.

Dis en cum ber, 'dis-ên-kûm' bûr, v. a. to discharge from encumbrances, disburden.

Dis en cum ber ing, 'dis-ên-kûm' bûr' ing, par. [bûrd, pre.

Dis en cum ber ed, 'dis-ên-kûm'.

Dis en cum brance, 'dis-ên-kûm'.

brânse, a. freedom from encumbrance.

Dis en gage, 'dis-ên-gâje', v. a. to disentangle, to clear from impediments or difficulties: v. n. to set one's self free from.

Dis en ga ges, 'dis-ên-gâ' jiz, pres. t.

Dis en ga ging, 'dis-ên-gâ' jing, par.

Dis en ga ged, 'dis-ên-gâj', pre. a. at leisure.

Dis en tan gle, 'dis-ên-tâng' gl, v. a. to set free from, to clear; to unfold; to disengage. [par.

Dis en tan gling, 'dis-ên-tâng' gling, par.

Dis en tan gled, 'dis-ên-tâng' gl'd, pre. [to set free.

Dis en thral, 'dis-ên-thrâwl', v. a.

Dis en thral ling, 'dis-ên-thrâwl' ling, par. [pre.

Dis en thral ed, 'dis-ên-thrâwl'd', See INTHRAL.

Dis en throne, 'dis-ên-thrône', v. a. to depose from sovereignty. [par.

Dis en thro ning, 'dis-ên-thrô' ning, pre.

Dis en thron ed, 'dis-ên-thrônd', pre.

Dis en trance, 'dis-ên-trânse', v. a. to awaken from a trance. [pres. t.

Dis en tran ces, 'dis-ên-trân' sz, Dis en tran cing, 'dis-ên-trân' sing, par. [pre.

Dis en tran ced, 'dis-ên-trânst',

Dis e spouse, 'dis-ê-spôûze', v. a. to separate after faith plighted. [t.

Dis e spouses ed, 'dis-ê-spôûz' iz, pres.

Dis e spous ing, 'dis-ê-spôûz' ing, par.

Dis e spous ed, 'dis-ê-spôûzd', pre. 'Dis-ê-stéem', a. slight regard: v. a. to slight, to dislike.

'Dis-ê-stéem' ing, par.

Dis e steem ed, 'dis-ê-stéem'd', pre.

Dis fa vour, dis-fâ' vûr, a. discountenance: v. a. to discountenance.

Dis fa vour ing, dis-fâ' vûr' ing, par.

Dis fa vour ed, dis-fâ' vûrd, pre.

Dis fig u ra tion, dis-'fig-û-râ' shôn, a. the act of disfiguring; deformity.

Dis-'fig' ûre, v. a. to deform.

Dis-'fig' û' ing, par.

Dis fig u red, dis-'fig' ûrd, pre.

Dis-'fig' ûre 'mënt, a. disfigurement of beauty.

Dis fran chise, dis-frân' tshiz, v. a. to deprive of privileges or immunities. [pres. t.

Dis fran chis es, dis-frân' tshiz' iz,

Dis fran chis ing, dis-frân' tshiz' ing, par. [pre.

Dis frau chis ed, dis-frân' tshizd,

Dis fran chise ment, dis-frân' tshiz'mënt, a. the act of depriving of privileges. [strip.

Dis-fûr' nish, v. a. to unfurnish,

Dis fûr nish es, dis-fûr' nish' iz,

Dis-fûr' nish' ing, par. [pres. t.

Dis fûr nish ed, dis-fûr' nish't, pre.

Dis gorge, diz-gôrje', v. a. to discharge by the mouth; to pour out with violence.

Dis gor gas, diz-gôr' jiz, pres. t.

Dis gor ging, diz-gôr' jing, par.

Dis gor ged, diz-gôrjd', pre.

Dis grace, diz-grâse', a. shame, ignominy, dishonour: v. a. to dishonour; to put out of favour.

Dis gra ces, diz-grâ' sz, a. plu. and pres. t.

Dis gra cing, diz-grâ' sing, par.

Dis gra ced, diz-grâste', pre.

Dis grace ful, diz-grâse' fûl, a. shameful, ignominious.

Dis grace ful ly, diz-grâse' fûl' lê, ad. in disgrace, ignominiously.

Dis grace ful ness, diz-grâse' fûl'nês, a. ignominy.

Dis gra cious, diz-grâ' shûs, a. unkind, unfavourable.

Dis guise, diz-gyize', v. a. to conceal by an unusual dress; to hide; to disfigure: a. a dress to conceal; a counterfeit show. [a. plu.

Dis gui ses, diz-gyl' ziz, pres. t. and

Dis gui sing, diz-gyl' zing, par.

Dis gui sed, diz-gyizd', pre.

Dis guise ment, diz-gyize' mënt, a. dress of concealment.

Dis gust, diz-gûst', a. aversion; offence conceived: v. a. to raise aversion, to distaste; to offend.

Dis gust ing, diz-gûst' ing, par.

Dis gust ed, diz-gûst' éd, pre. [seous.

Dis gust ful, diz-gûst' fûl, a. nau-

Dish, a. a broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table; any particular kind of food: v. a. to serve in a dish.

Dish es, dish' iz, a. plu. and pres. t.

Dish' ing, par.

Dish ed, dish't, pre. [loose dress.

Dis ha bille, dis-â-bill', a. undress,

Dis heart en, dis-hâr' tn, v. a. to discourage, deject. [par.

Dis heart en ing, dis-hâr' tn' ing,

Dis heart en ed, dis-hâr' tnd, pre.

Dis-hêr' lt, v. a. to cut off from hereditary succession.

Dis-hêr' lt' ing, par.

Dis-hêr' lt' éd, pre. [disorderly.

Dish-êv' êl, v. a. to spread the hair

Dish-êv' êl' ing, par.

Dish ev' all ed, dish-êv' êld, pre.

Dis hon est, diz-ôn' êst, a. void of probity or faith; disgraceful.

Dis hon est ly, diz-ôn' êst' lê, ad. without faith or probity; un-

chastely.

Dis hon est y, diz-ôn' êst' ê, a. faith-

lessness, want of probity & chastity.

DIS

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, phi—nô, nôve,

DIS

DIS

Dis hon our, dîz-ôn' nûr, s. reproach, disgrace, ignominy : v. a. to disgrace ; to violate chastity ; to treat with indignity. [par.]
 Dis hon our'ing, dîz-ôn' nûr' ing.
 Dis hon our ed, dîz-ôn' nûr' ed, pre.
 Dis hon our a ble, dîz-ôn' nûr' á-bl, a. shameful.
 Dis-hörn', v. a. to strip of horns.
 Dis-hörn' ing, par.
 Dis horn ed, dis-hörn' ed, pre.
 Dis in car cer ate, 'dîs-in-kâr' sêr-âte, v. a. to set at liberty.
 Dis in car cer a ting, 'dîs-in-kâr'-sêr á-ting, par. [sêr á-têd, pre.]
 Dis in car cer a ted, 'dîs-in-kâr'-sêr á-têd, pre.
 Dis in cli na tion, 'dîs-in-kle-nâ'-shûn, s. want of affection.
 Dis in cline, 'dîs-in-klîne', v. a. to produce dislike to, to make disaffected.
 Dis in cli ning, 'dîs-in-klî' ning, par.
 Dis in cli ned, 'dîs-in-klînd', pre.
 Dis in gê nu i ty, dîs 'în-jê-nô' é yê, s. meanness of artifice, unfairness. [a. unfair, illiberal.]
 Dis in gen u ous, 'dîs-in-jên' ú 'dîs, Dis in gen u ous ly, 'dîs-in-jên' ú 'dîs-lé, ad. in a disingenuous manner.
 Dis in gen u ous ness, 'dîs-in-jên'-ú 'dîs-nês, s. subtlety, low craft.
 'Dis-in-hêr' it, v. a. to cut off from an hereditary right.
 'Dis-in-hêr' it' ing, par.
 'Dis-in-hêr' it' ed, pre. [grave.]
 'Dis-in-têr', v. a. to take out of the
 'Dis-in-têr' ing, par.
 Dis in ter red, 'dîs-in-têr' ed, pre.
 Dis in ter est, dîz-in' têr 'êst, s. what is contrary to one's wish or prosperity.
 Dis in ter est ed, dîz-in' têr 'êst-êd, a. superiour to regard of private advantage.
 Dis in ter est ed ly, dîz-in' têr 'êst-êd yê, ad. in a disinterested man-

Dis in ter est ed ness, dîz-in' têr-êst-êd nês, s. contempt of private interest.
 Dis join, dîz-jôin', v. a. to separate, to part from each other.
 Dis join ing, dîz-jôin' ing, par.
 Dis join ed, dîz-jôin' ed, pre.
 Dis joint, dîz-jôint', v. a. to put out of joint : v. n. to fall in pieces ; to separate.
 Dis joint ing, dîz-jôint' ing, par.
 Dis joint ed, dîz-jôin' ed, pre.
 Dis junct, dîz-júngkt', a. disjointed, separate.
 Dis junc tion, dîz-júngkt' shûn, s. disunion, separation, parting.
 Dis junct ive, dîz-júngkt' ív, a. incapable of union ; which marks separation or opposition.
 Dis junct ive ly, dîz-júngkt' ív yê, ad. distinctly, separately.
 Disk, s. the face of the sun or planet as it appears to the eye ; a quoin.
 Dis like, dîz-lîke', s. absence of affection, disgust : v. a. to disapprove.
 Dis li king, dîz-lî' kîng, par. [prove.]
 Dis li ked, dîz-lîkt', pre. [unlike.]
 Dis li ken, dîz-lî' kn, v. a. to make
 Dis li ken ing, dîz-lî' kn' ing, par.
 Dis li ken ed, dîz-lî' kn' ed, pre.
 Dis li ke ness, dîz-lîke' nês, s. dissimilitude, unlikeness.
 Dis limb, dîz-llm', v. a. to tear limb from limb.
 Dis limb ing, dîz-llm' mîng, par.
 Dis limb ed, dîz-llm' ed, pre.
 Dis lo cate, dîs' lô 'kâte, v. a. to put out of joint.
 Dis lo ca ting, dîs' lô 'kâ-ting, par.
 Dis lo ca ted, dîs' lô 'kâ-têd, pre.
 Dis lo ca tion, 'dîs-lô-kâ' shûn, s. the state of being displaced ; a joint put out.
 Dis lodge, dîz-lôdjê', v. a. to remove from a place.
 Dis lodg es, dîz-lôdj' íz, pres. t.
 Dis lodg ing, dîz-lôdj' ing, par.
 Dis lodg ed, dîz-lôdj' ed, pre.

Dis loy al, dîz-lôê' ál, a. not true to allegiance.
 Dis loy al ly, dîz-lôê' ál yê, ad. not faithfully.
 Dis loy al ty, dîz-lôê' ál yê, s. was of fidelity to the sovereign, or a love.
 Dis mal, dîz' mál, a. sorrowful, unhappy.
 Dis mal ly, dîs' mál yê, ad. horribly, sorrowfully. [rour, sorrow.]
 Dis mal ness, dîz' mál nês, s. horror.
 Dis man tle, dîz-mân' tl, v. a. to throw off a dress, to strip.
 Dis man tling, dîz-mân' tling, par.
 Dis man tled, dîz-mân' tld, pre.
 Dis mask, dîs-másk', v. a. to divest of a mask.
 Dis mask ing, dîz-másk' ing, par.
 Dis mask ed, dîz-másk' ed, pre.
 Dis may, dîz-má', v. a. to terrify, affright : s. fall of courage, ter-
 Dis may, dîz-máze', pres. t. [rour.]
 Dis may ing, dîz-má' ing, par.
 Dis may ed, dîz-máde', pre.
 Dis may ed ness, dîz-má' êd nês, s. dejection of courage.
 Dis mem ber, dîz-mêm' bûr, v. a. to divide member from member.
 Dis mem ber ing, dîz-mêm' bûr' ing, par. [pre.]
 Dis mem ber ed, dîz-mêm' bûr' ed, pre.
 Dis miss, dîz-mîs', v. a. to send away ; to discard.
 Dis mis ses, dîz-mîs' sîz, pres. t.
 Dis mis sing, dîz-mîs' ing, par.
 Dis miss ed, dîz-mîst', pre.
 Dis mis sion, dîz-mîsh' ún, s. act of sending away.
 Dis mort gage, dîz-môr' gâje, v. a. to redeem from mortgage.
 Dis mort ga ges, dîz-môr' gâ' íz, pres. t. [par.]
 Dis mort ga ging, dîz-môr' gâ' ing, par.
 Dis mort ga ged, dîz-môr' gâjd, pre.
 Dis mount, dîz-môunt', v. a. to throw any one from on horseback ; to throw a cannon from its

DIS

DIS

DIS

nôt, nôt—tâb, tâb, bôll—ôl—pôand—âin, rai.

carriage : v. n. to alight from a horse.

Dis mount ing, dîs-môunt' ing, par.

Dis mount ed, 'dîs-môunt' éd, pre.

Dis o be di ence, 'dîs-ô-bé' jé 'ense, s. violation of lawful commands or prohibition, breach of duty.

See Obedience.

Dis o be di ent, 'dîs-ô-bé' jé 'ent, a. not observant of lawful authority.

Dis o bey, 'dîs-ô-bâ', v. a. to break commands.

Dis o beys, 'dîs-ô-bâze', pres. t.

Dis o bey ing, 'dîs-ô-bâ' ing, par.

Dis o bey ed, 'dîs-ô-bâde', pre.

Dis o blige, 'dîs-ô-blîje', v. a. to offend, to disgust.

Dis o bli ges, 'dîs-ô-blî' jîz, pres. t.

Dis o bli ging, 'dîs-ô-blî' jîng, par. : a disgusting, offensive.

Dis o bli ged, 'dîs-ô-blîjd', pre.

Dis or bed, dîz-ôrbéd, a. thrown out of the proper orbit.

Dis or der, dîz-ôr dâr, s. irregularity, confusion; tumult; sickness : v. a. to throw into confusion; to make sick.

Dis or der ing, dîz-ôr dâr' ing, par.

Dis or der ed, dîz-ôr dârd, pre. : a. irregular, loose, diseased.

Dis or der ly, dîz-ôr dâr' lî, a. confused, irregular, tumultuous : ad. irregularly, confusedly; inordinately.

Dis or di nate, dîz-ôr dé 'nâte, a. not living by the rules of virtue.

Dis own, dîz-ône', v. a. to deny, renounce.

Dis own ing, dîz-ône' ing, par.

Dis own ed, dîz-ônd', pre.

Dis par age, dîs-pâr rîje, v. a. to match unequally, to injure by union or comparison with something inferior.

Dis par a ges, dîs-pâr rîj' îz, pres. t.

Dis par a ging, dîs-pâr rîj' ing, par.

Dis par a ged, dîs-pâr rîjd, pre.

Dis par age ment, dîs-pâr rîje 'ment,

a. injurious union or comparison with something inferior.

Dis par i ty, dîs-pâr é 'tê, a. inequality.

Dis-pâr'k, v. a. to throw open a park.

Dis-pâr'k' ing, par.

Dis park ed, dîs-pârkt', pre.

Dis-pâr't, v. a. to divide, to separate.

Dis-pâr't' ing, par.

Dis-pâr't' éd, pre.

Dis pas sion ate, dîs-pâsh' ôn 'âte, a. cool, calm, temperate.

Dis-pêl', v. a. to drive by scattering.

Dis-pêl' ing, par. [dissipate.]

Dis peli ed, dîs-pêld', pre.

Dis pen sa ry, dîs-pên' sâ 'rê, s. the place where medicines are dispensed. [plu.]

Dis pen sa ries, dîs-pên' sâ 'rîz, s.

Dis pen sa tion, 'dîs-pên-sâ' shûn, s. distribution; method of Providence; an exemption.

Dis pen sa tor y, dîs-pên' sâ 'tûr-rê, s. a book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed.

Dis pen sa to ries, dîs-pên' sâ 'tûr-rîz, s. plu.

Dis-pênse', v. a. to deal out, distribute; to excuse.

Dis pen ses, dîs-pên' sîz, pres. t.

Dis-pên' sîng, par.

Dis pen sed, dîs-pênst', pre.

Dis pen ser, dîs-pên' sîr, s. one that dispenses. [depopulate.]

Dis peo ple, dîs-pé pl', v. a. to depopulate.

Dis peo pling, dîs-pé plîng, par.

Dis peo pled, dîs-pé plîd, pre.

Dis-pêrse', v. a. to scatter; to dissipate.

Dis per ses, dîs-pêr' sîz, pres. t.

Dis-pêr' sîng, par.

Dis per sed, dîs-pêrs', pre.

Dis per sion, dîs-pêr' shûn, s. the act of scattering or spreading; the state of being scattered.

Dis-pl'r' lî, v. a. to discourage, de-

Dis-pl'r' lî 'tê, pre. [of vigour.]

Dis-pl'r' lî 'tê-nâs, a. want of

Dis place, dîs-plâse', v. a. to put out of place.

Dis pla ces, dîs-plâ' sîz, pres. t.

Dis pla cing, dîs-plâ' sîng, par.

Dis pla ced, dîs-plâse', pre.

Dis pla cen cy, dîs-plâ' sên 'sê, s. incivility.

Dis-plânt', v. a. to remove a plant.

Dis-plânt' ing, par.

Dis-plânt' éd, pre.

Dis plant a tion, 'dîs-plânt-â' shûn, s. the removal of a plant; the ejection of a people.

Dis play, dîs-plâ', v. a. to spread wide; to exhibit : s. an exhibition of any thing to view. [plu.]

Dis plays, dîs-plâze', pres. t. and s.

Dis play ing, dîs-plâ' ing, par.

Dis play ed, dîs-plâde', pre.

Dis please, dîs-pléez', v. a. to offend.

Dis pleas es, dîs-pléez' îz, pres. t.

Dis pleas ing, dîs-pléez' ing, par.

Dis pleas ed, dîs-pléezd', pre.

Dis pleas ure, dîs-plézh' ûre, a. uneasiness, offence, anger : v. a. to displease. [par.]

Dis pleas u ring, dîs-plézh' û' rîng, s.

Dis pleas u red, dîs-plézh' ûrd, pre.

Dis-plôde', v. a. to vent with violence. [plu.]

Dis-plô' dîng, par.

Dis-plô' dîd, pre.

Dis plo sion, dîs-plô' shûn, s. a sudden burst with noise.

Dis-pôrt', s. play, sport : v. n. to play, to toy, to wanton.

Dis-pôrt' ing, par.

Dis-pôrt' éd, pre.

Dis po sal, dîs-pô' zâl, s. the act of disposing, regulation.

Dis pose, dîs-pôze', v. a. to give, to place, bestow; to adjust.

Dis po ses, dîs-pô' sîz, pres. t.

Dis po sing, dîs-pô' sîng, par.

Dis po sed, dîs-pôzd', pre.

Dis po ser, dîs-pô' sîr, s. a governor.

DIS

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

DIS

DIS

Dis po si tion, 'dis-pô-zîsh' ün, s. order, method; quality; temper of mind; predominant inclination.

Dis pos sess, 'dis-pôz-zê's', v. a. to put out of possession, deprive, dis seize. [pres. t.]

Dis pos ses ses, 'dis-pôz-zê's' slz, par.
Dis pos ses sing, 'dis-pôz-zê's' sing, par.

Dis pos ses ed, 'dis-pôz-zê's', pre.
Dis po sure, 'dis-pô' zhûre, s. disposal; state.

Dis praise, 'dis-prâze', s. blame, censure: v. a. to blame, to censure.

Dis prais es, 'dis-prâze' lz, pres. t.

Dis prais ing, 'dis-prâze' lng, par.

Dis prais ed, 'dis-prâzêd', pre.

Dis pread, 'dis-sprêd', v. a. to spread different ways: pre. and per. par.
Dis pread ing, 'dis-sprêd' dng, par.
Dis-prôôf, s. confutation, conviction of error or falsehood.

*Dis pro por tion, 'dis-prô-pôre' shûn, s. unsuitableness, want of symmetry: v. a. to join things unsuitable.

Dis pro por tion ing, 'dis-prô-pôre' shûn lng, par. [shûnd, pre.]

Dis pro por tion ed, 'dis-prô-pôre' shûn 'â-bl, a. unsuitable in quantity.

Dis pro por tion a ble ness, 'dis-prô-pôre' shûn 'â-bl 'nê's, s. unsuitableness.

Dis pro por tion a bly, 'dis-prô-pôre' shûn 'â-blê, ad. unsuitably.

Dis pro por tion al, 'dis-prô-pôre' shûn 'âl, a. not symmetrical.

Dis pro por tion ate, 'dis-prô-pôre' shûn 'âte, a. unsuitable to something else.

Dis pro por tion ate ly, 'dis-prô-pôre' shûn 'âte-lê, ad. unsuitably.

Dis prove, 'dis-prôôv', v. a. to confute an assertion.

Dis pro ving, 'dis-prôôv' rlng, par.

Dis pro ved, 'dis-prôôvêd', pre.

Dis pun ish a ble, 'dis-pân' ish 'â-bl, a. without penal restraint.

Dis pu ta ble, 'dis-pû' tâ-bl, a. liable to contest, controvertible.

Dis-pû' tânt, s. controvertist, a reasoner: a. engaged in controversy.

Dis pu ta tion, 'dis-pû-tâ' shûn, s. the skill of controversy, argumentation.

Dis pu ta tive, 'dis-pû-tâ' shûs, a. inclined to dispute.

Dis pu ta tive, 'dis-pû' tâ 'tîv, a. disposed to debate.

Dis-pû'te', v. n. to contend by argument, to debate: v. a. to contend for: s. contest, controversy.

Dis-pû' tîng, par. [vertist.]

Dis pu ter, 'dis-pû' târ, s. a contro-

Dis qual i fi ca tion, 'dis-kwôl-lê-fê-kâ' shûn, s. that which disqualifies. [to make unfit.]

Dis qual i fy, 'dis-kwôl' lê 'fî, v. a. Dis qual i fies, 'dis-kwôl' lê 'fîze, pres. t. [par.]

Dis qual i fy ing, 'dis-kwôl' lê 'fî-lng, par.

Dis qual i fi ed, 'dis-kwôl' lê 'fîde, pre.

Dis qui et, 'dis-kwî' êt, s. uneasiness; vexation: v. a. to disturb.

Dis qui et ing, 'dis-kwî' êt 'lng, par.

Dis qui et ed, 'dis-kwî' êt 'êd, pre.

Dis qui et ness, 'dis-kwî' êt 'nê's, s. uneasiness, restlessness.

Dis qui e tude, 'dis-kwî' êt 'tûde, s. uneasiness, anxiety.

Dis qui si tion, 'dis-kwê-zîsh' ün, s. examination.

Dis-rê-gârd', s. slight notice: v. a. to slight, contemn.

'Dis-rê-gârd' lng, par.

'Dis-rê-gârd' êd, pre.

'Dis-rê-gârd' fûl, a. negligent.

Dis rel ish, 'dis-rêl' ish, s. bad taste; dislike: v. a. to infect with an unpleasant taste; to want a taste of.

Dis rel ish es, 'dis-rêl' ish 'êz, pres. t.

Dis rel ish ing, 'dis-rêl' ish 'lng, par.

Dis rel ish ed, 'dis-rêl' ish't, pre.

'Dis-rê-pû'te', s. ill character, dishonour. [vility.]

Dis re spect, 'dis-rê-spêkt', s. incivility.

Dis re spect ful, 'dis-rê-spêkt' fûl, a. irreverent, uncivil.

Dis re spect ful ly, 'dis-rê-spêkt' fûl 'lê, ad. irreverently.

Dis robe, 'dis-rôbe', v. a. to undress.

Dis ro bing, 'dis-rô' bîng, par.

Dis ro bed, 'dis-rôbd', pre.

Dis rup tion, 'dis-rûp' shûn, s. the act of breaking asunder, breach.

Dis sat is fac tion, 'dis-sât-ls-fâk' shûn, s. the state of being dissatisfied, discontent.

Dis sat is fac tor y, 'dis-sât-ls-fâk' târ 'rê, a. unable to give content.

Dis sat is fy, 'dis-sât' ls 'fî, v. a. to displease. [t.]

Dis sat is fies, 'dis-sât' ls 'fîze, pres.

Dis sat is fy ing, 'dis-sât' ls 'fî-lng, par.

Dis sat is fi ed, 'dis-sât' ls 'fîde, pre.

Dis sect, 'dis-sêkt', v. a. to cut in pieces; to divide.

Dis sect ing, 'dis-sêkt' lng, par.

Dis sect ed, 'dis-sêkt' êd, pre.

Dis sec tion, 'dis-sêk' shûn, s. the act of separating, anatomy.

Dis sei sin, 'dis-sé' zîn, s. an unlawful dispossessing a man of his land. [sess, deprive.]

Dis seize, 'dis-sééz', v. a. to dispossess.

Dis seiz es, 'dis-sééz' lz, pres. t.

Dis seiz ing, 'dis-sééz' lng, par.

Dis seize ed, 'dis-séézd', pre.

Dis seiz or, 'dis-sééz' ôr, s. he that dispossesses another.

Dis sem ble, 'dis-sêm' bl, v. a. to hide under false appearance, pretend: v. n. to play the hypocrite.

Dis-sêm' blîng, par. [critic.]

Dis sem bled, 'dis-sêm' bld, pre.

Dis sem bler, 'dis-sêm' blîr, s. a hypocrite:

DIS

DIS

DIS

nôr, nô-t—tûb, tûb, bôl—ôl—pônd—thin, rais.

Dis sem i nate, dîs-sêm' é 'nâ-te, v. a. to scatter as seed, to spread every way. [tîng, par.]

Dis sêm i na tîng, dîs-sêm' é 'nâ-tîng, par.
Dis sêm i na tîd, dîs-sêm' é 'nâ-têd, pre.

Dis sêm i na tion, dîs 'sêm-é-nâ-shûn, s. the act of scattering.

Dis sen sion, dîs-sên' shûn, s. disagreement, strife, breach of union. [tentious.]

Dis sen sious, dîs-sên' shûn, a. contentious.

Dis-sênt', v. n. to disagree in opinion; to differ: s. disagreement.

Dis-sênt' lîng, par.

Dis-sênt' éd, pre.

Dis sen ta ne ous, 'dîs-sên-tâ' nô-sh, a. disagreeable, inconsistent.

Dis sênt ér, dîs-sênt' ér, s. one that disagrees; one who refuses the communion of the English church.

Dis sen tîent, dîs-sên' shênt, a. declaring dissent. [a discourse.]

Dis ser ta tion, 'dîs-sêr-tâ' shûn, a.

Dis serve, dîs-sêrv', v. a. to injure.

Dîs-sêrv' lîng, par.

Dis serv ed, dîs-sêrvd', pre.

Dis sêr vice, dîs-sêr' vîs, s. injury, mischief.

Dis sêr vice a ble, dîs-sêr' vîs 'â-bl, a. injurious. [in two, to break.]

Dis sev ér, dîs-sêv' ér, v. a. to cut.

Dis sev ér ing, dîs-sêv' ér lîng, par.

Dis sev ér ed, dîs-sêv' ér d, pre.

Dis sim i lar, dîs-sîm' é 'lâr, a. unlike. [tê, s. unlikeness.]

Dis sim i lar i ty, dîs 'sîm-é-lâr' é-tî, s. a mixture of resemblance.

Dis sim u la tion, dîs 'sîm-é-lâ-shûn, s. the act of dissembling, hypocrisy. [scatter, disperse.]

Dis si pate, dîs-sé 'pâ-te, v. a. to

Dis si pa tîng, dîs-sé 'pâ-tîng, par.

Dis si pa tîd, dîs-sé 'pâ-têd, pre.

Dis si pa tion, 'dîs-sé-pâ' shûn, s. the act of dispersion; the state of being dispersed.

Dis so ci ate, dîs-sô' shé 'â-te, v. a. to separate.

Dis so ci a tîng, dîs-sô' shé 'â-tîng, par.

Dis so ci a tîd, dîs-sô' shé 'â-têd, pre.

Dis so lu ble, dîs' só 'lû-bl, a. capable of separation of one part from another.

Dis sol u bil i ty, dîs 'sôl-lô-blî' lî-tê, a. liability to suffer a disunion of parts.

Dîs' só 'lû-te, a. loose, wanton.

Dis so lute ly, dîs' só 'lû-te-lê, ad. loosely, in debauchery.

Dîs' só 'lû-te-nêss, s. laxity of manners, debauchery.

Dis so lu tion, 'dîs-sô-lô' shûn, s. the act of liquefying by heat or moisture; the state of being liquefied; destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts; death; the act of breaking up an assembly; looseness of manners.

Dis solv a ble, dîz-zôlv' á 'bl, a. capable of dissolution.

Dis solve, dîz-zôlv', v. a. to destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts; to break up assemblies; to be relaxed by pleasure: v. n. to be melted.

Dis solv ing, dîz-zôlv' lîng, par.

Dis solv ed, dîz-zôlvd', pre.

Dis solv ent, dîz-zôlv' ént, a. having the power of melting: s. the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

Dis solv i ble, dîz-zôlv' é 'bl, a. liable to perish by dissolution.

Dis solv i ble, dîz-zôlv' é 'bl, a. liable to be dissolved.

Dis so nance, dîs' só 'nânse, s. a mixture of unharmonious sounds.

Dîs' só 'nân, a. unharmonious; disagreeing.

Dis suade, dîs-swâde', v. a. to divert from by reason or importunity.

Dis sua ding, dîs-swâ' dîng, par.

Dis sua tîd, dîs-swâ' dêd, pre.

Dis sua sion, dîs-swâ' zhûn, s. urgency of reason or importunity against any thing.

Dis sua sive, dîs-swâ' sîv, a. tending to persuade against: s. argument to turn the mind off from any purpose. [of two syllables.]

Dis syl la ble, dîs' sîl 'lâ-bl, s. a word

Dîs' tâff, s. the staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

Dis tain, dîs-tân', v. a. to stain; to blot.

Dis tain ing, dîs-tân' lîng, par.

Dis tain ed, dîs-tând', pre.

Dis tance, dîs' tânse, s. space; remoteness in place; distant behaviour; reserve: v. a. to place remotely; to leave behind.

Dis tan ces, dîs' tân 'sîz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Dis tan cing, dîs' tân 'sîng, par.

Dis tan ced, dîs' tânst, pre.

Dîs' tânt, a. remote in place or time; reserved.

Dis-tâste', s. disgust; dislike: v. a. to dislike, loathe; to disgust.

Dîs-tâst' lîng, par.

Dis-tâst' éd, pre. [sive.]

Dis-tâste' fûl, s. a nauseous; offending.

Dis tera per, dîs-têm' pûr, s. a disease: v. a. to disorder; to disturb.

Dis tem per ing, dîs-têm' pûr lîng, par.

Dis tem per ed, dîs-têm' pûrd, pre.

Dis-têm' pêr 'âte, a. immoderate.

Dis-têm' pêr-â' tûre, s. intemperateness. [breadth.]

Dis-tênd', v. a. to stretch out in

Dis-tênd' lîng, par.

Dis-tênd' éd, pre.

Dis-tênt', s. the space through which any thing is spread.

Dis ten tion, dîs-tên' shûn, s. the act of stretching in breadth; breadth.

Dis tîch, dîs' tîk, s. a couple of lines.

Dis-tîl', v. a. to let fall in drops: v. n. to drop, fall by drops; to flow gently; to use a still.

Dis-tîl' lîng, par.

Dis tîll ed, dîs-tîll' éd, pre.

Dis tîl la tion, dîs-tîll' é 'shûn, s.

DIS

DIS

DIV

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—plac, pln—nô, môve,

- the act of distilling, dropping, or falling in drops.
 Dis 'tíl la tor y, dís-tíl' lã 'túr-ré, a. belonging to distillation.
 Dis til ler, dís-tíl' lîr, s. one who practises distilling.
 Dis-tíl' mêtnt, a. that which is drawn by distillation.
 Dis tinct, dís-tingkt', a. different; clear; marked out.
 Dis tinc tion, dís-tingk' shûn, s. note of difference; honourable note of superiority.
 Dis tinct ive, dís-tingkt' lv, a. that makes distinction or difference.
 Dis tinct ive ly, dís-tingkt' lv 'lê, ad. in right order.
 Dis tinct ly, dís-tingkt' lê, ad. not confusedly; plainly.
 Dis tinct ness, dís-tingkt' nês, a. nice observation of the difference between things.
 Dis tin guish, dís-ting' gwîsh, v. a. to note the diversity of things; to discern, to judge; to make known or eminent: v. n. to make distinction, find or show the difference. [pres. t.
 Dis tin guish es, dís-ting' gwîsh 'îz.
 Dis tin guish ing, dís-ting' gwîsh-îng, par.
 Dis tin guish ed, dís-ting' gwîsh't, pre. a. eminent, extraordinary.
 Dis tin guish a ble, dís-ting' gwîsh-'â-bl, a. capable of being distinguished; worthy of note or regard.
 Dis-tôrt', v. a. to twist; to wrest from the true meaning.
 Dis-tôrt' ing, par.
 Dis-tôrt' êd, pre.
 Dis tor tion, dís-tôrt' shûn, s. irregular motion, by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.
 Dis tract, dís-trákt', v. a. to divide; to perplex, to make mad.
 Dis tract ing, dís-trákt' ing, par.
 Dis tract ed, dís-trákt' êd, pre.
 Dis tract ed ness, dís-trákt' êd 'nês, a. the state of being distracted, madness.
 Dis trac tion, dís-trákt' shûn, s. confusion; frantickness; tumult.
 Dis train, dís-trâne', v. a. to seize: v. n. to make seizure.
 Dis train ing, dís-trâne' ing, par.
 Dis train ed, dís-tránd', pre.
 Dis traint, dís-tránt', s. seizure.
 Dis-trêss', s. the act of making a legal seizure; the thing seized; calamity, misery: v. a. to harass, to make miserable. [and s. plu.
 Dis tres ses, dís-três' sîz, pres. t.
 Dis-três' sing, par.
 Dis tress ed, dís-trêst', pre. [misery.
 Dis-trêss' fûl, a. full of trouble or
 Dis-trîb' úte, v. a. to divide among more than two, to deal out.
 Dis-trîb' ú 'tîng, par.
 Dis-trîb' ú 'têd, pre.
 Dis tri bu tion, 'dís-trê-bû' shûn, s. the act of distributing.
 Dis trib u tive, dís-trîb' ú 'tîv, a. assigning to others their proper portions. [country, territory.
 Dis trict, dís' trîkt, s. a circuit.
 Dis-trúst', v. a. to regard with diffidence, not to trust: s. loss of credit or confidence, suspicion.
 Dis-trúst' ing, par.
 Dis-trúst' êd, pre.
 Dis-trúst' fûl, a. suspicious. [dence.
 Dis-trúst' fûl 'nês, s. want of confidence.
 Dis-trúst' lês, a. void of distrust.
 Dis-tûrb', v. a. to perplex, to disquiet.
 Dis-tûrb' ing, par. [et; to interrupt.
 Dis turb ed, dís-tûrb'd', pre.
 Dis turb ance, dís-tûrb' ânse, s. confusion, disorder; tumult. [plu.
 Dis turb an ces, dís-tûrb' ân 'sîz, s.
 Dis turb er, dís-tûrb' úr, s. a violator of peace.
 Dis u ni on, dís-ú' né 'ûn, s. separation; breach of concord.
 'Dis-ú-nîte', v. a. to separate, divide: v. n. to fall asunder.
 'Dis-ú-nî' tîng, par.
 'Dis-ú-nî' têd, pre.
 Dis u ni ty, dís-ú' né 'tê, s. a state of actual separation.
 Dis u sage, dís-ú' zîje, s. the gradual cessation of use or custom. [om.
 Dis-úse', s. cessation of use or custom.
 Dis use, dís-úse', v. a. to cease to make use of.
 Dis u ses, dís-ú' zîz, pres. t.
 Dis u sing, dís-ú' zîng, par.
 Dis u sed, dís-úzd', pre.
 Dis val u a tion, díz 'vâl-ú-â' shûn, s. disgrace, diminution of reputation. [undervalue.
 Dis val ue, díz-vâl' ú, v. a. to
 Dis val ues, díz-vâl' úze, pres. t.
 Dis val u ing, díz-vâl' ú 'îng, par.
 Dis val u ed, díz-vâl' úde, pre.
 Dis vouch, díz-vôútsh', v. a. to destroy the credit of, contradict.
 Dis vouch es, díz-vôútsh' îz, pres. t.
 Dis vouch ing, díz-vôútsh' ing, par.
 Dis vouch ed, díz-vôútsh't', pre.
 Ditch, dîts, s. a trench; the moat with which a town is surrounded: v. a. to make a ditch.
 Ditch es, dîts' îz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Ditch ing, dîts' ing, par.
 Ditch ed, dîts't, pre. [ditches.
 Ditch er, dîts' úr, s. one who digs
 Dith y ram bick, 'dîts-ê-râm' blk, s. any poem written with wildness. [ed to musick.
 Dit ti ed, dî't tîd, a. sung, adapted.
 Dit ty, dî't tê, s. a poem to be sung.
 Dî't ties, dî't tîz, s. plu.
 Di u ret ick, 'dî-ú-rét' lk, a. having power to provoke urine.
 Di-úr' nâl, a. daily; relating to, or performed in a day: s. a journal.
 Di ur nal ly, di-úr' nâl 'lê, ad. daily, every day. [length of duration.
 Di u tur ni ty, 'dî-ú-tûr' né 'tê, s.
 Di van, dé-vân', s. the council of the oriental princes.
 Di var i cate, di-vâr' é 'kâte, v. n. to be parted into two.

DIV

nôr, nôc—tûbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pôdnc—thin, rais.

Di var i ca ting, di râr é 'kâ-ting, par.
 Di var i ca ted, di-vâr é 'kâ-têd, [pre.
 Di var i ca tion, di 'vâr-ê-kâ shûn, s. partition into two.
 Dive, v. a. to sink voluntarily under water; to go deep into any question, or science.
 Dî' ving, par.
 Di ver, di' vûr, s. one who dives.
 Di verge, dé-vêrjê, v. n. to tend various ways from one point.
 Di ver ges, dé-vêr jîz, pres. t.
 Di ver ging, dé-vêr jîng, par.
 Di ver ged, dé-vêrjêd, pre.
 Di ver gent, dé-vêr jênt, a. tending to various parts from one point.
 Di vers, di' vêrz, a. several, sundry.
 Dî' vêrse, a. different, multiform.
 Di ver si fi ca tion, dé 'vêr-sê-fê-kâ-shûn, a. variation; multiformity; change.
 Di ver si fy, dé-vêr sê 'fî, v. a. to make different; to variegate.
 Di ver si fies, dé-vêr sê 'fîze, pres. t.
 Di ver si fy ing, dé-vêr sê 'fî-îng, par.
 Di ver si fi ed, dé-vêr sê 'fîde, pre.
 Di ver sion, dé-vêr shûn, s. the act of turning aside; sport.
 Di ver si ty, dé-vêr sê 'tê, s. difference, variety. [plu.
 Di ver si ties, dé-vêr sê 'tîz, s.
 Di verse ly, di' vêrse 'lê, ad. in different ways, variously.
 Di vert, dé-vêrt, v. a. to turn off; to please.
 Di vert ing, dé-vêrt' îng, par.
 Di verted, dé-vêrt' êd, pre.
 Di ver tise, dé-vêrt' tîz, v. n. to amuse, to divert.
 Di ver ties, dé-vêr' tîz 'îz, pres. t.
 Di ver tis ing, dé-vêr' tîz 'îng, par.
 Di ver tis ed, dé-vêr' tîzêd, pre.
 Di ver tise ment, dé-vêr' tîs 'mênt, s. diversion, delight.
 Di vert ive, dé-vêrt' îv, a. recreative, amusive.

DIV

Di vest, dé-vêst, v. a. to strip, to make naked.
 Di vest ing, dé-vêst' îng, par.
 Di vest ed, dé-vêst' êd, pre.
 Di ves ture, dé-vêst' tûrê, s. the act of putting off.
 Di vi da ble, dé-vî' dá 'bl, a. that may be separated.
 Di vile, dé-vîde', v. a. to part; to separate: v. n. to sunder.
 Di vi ding, dé-vî' dîng, par.
 Di vi ded, dé-vî' dêd, pre.
 Di vi dend, di'v é 'dênd, s. a share; the number given to be divided.
 Di vi der, dé-vî' dâr, s. that which parts any thing into pieces; a particular kind of compasses.
 Di vid u al, dé-vid' jû 'âl, a. divided, shared, participated.
 Di vi na tion, 'dîv-ê-nâ' shûn, s. prediction or foretelling of future things.
 Di vine, dé-vîne', a. partaking of the nature of God; not human: s. a minister of the Gospel, a clergyman: v. a. to foretel, foreknow: v. n. to feel presages; to conjecture.
 Di vi ning, dé-vî' nîng, par.
 Di vi ned, dé-vînd', pre.
 Di vine ly, dé-vîne' lê, ad. by the agency or influence of God; in a manner noting a deity.
 Di vi ner, dé-vî' nûr, g. one that professes divination.
 Di vin i ty, dé-vîn' é 'tê, s. Deity; celestial being; the science of divine things, theology.
 Di vin i ties, dé-vîn' é 'tîz, s. plu.
 Di vis i ble, dé-vîz' é 'bl, a. capable of being divided.
 Di vis i bil i ty, dé 'vîz-ê-blî' lê 'tê, s. the quality of admitting division.
 Di vision, dé-vîzh' ûn, s. the act of dividing; the state of being divided; partition; difference; space.
 Di vi sor, dé-vî' zûr, s. the number that divides.

DOC

Di vorce, dé-vôrse', s. the legal separation of husband and wife: v. a. to separate a husband or wife from the other. [pres. t.
 Di vor ces, dé-vôr sîz, s. a plu. and
 Di vor cing, dé-vôr' sîng, par.
 Di vor ced, dé-vôrêd, pre.
 Di vorce ment, dé-vôrse' mênt, s. separation of marriage.
 Di vulge, dé-vûljê, v. a. to publish; to proclaim.
 Di vul ges, dé-vûl' jîz, pres. t.
 Di vul ging, dé-vûl' jîng, par.
 Di vul ged, dé-vûl' jêd, pre. [et.
 Di vul ger, dé-vûl' jûr, s. a publisher.
 Di vul sion, dé-vûl' shûn, s. the act of plucking away.
 Diz zi ness, dîz zê 'nês, s. giddiness
 Diz zy, dîz zê, a. giddy, thoughtless: v. a. to whirl round, make
 Diz zi er, dîz zê 'îr, a. com. [giddy.
 Diz zi est, dîz zê 'êst, a. su.
 Diz zies, dîz' zîz, pres. t.
 Diz zy ing, dîz zê 'îng, par.
 Diz zi ed, dîz' zîd, pre.
 Do, dôd, v. a. to act any thing good or bad; to perform: v. n. to act or behave in any manner well or ill; to make an end, conclude.
 Do ing, dôd' îng, par.
 Do ci ble, dôs' sê 'bl, a. tractable, easy to be taught.
 Do cile, dôs' sîl, a. teachable, easily instructed.
 Do cil i ty, dôs' sîl' lê 'tê, s. aptness to be taught.
 Dock, dôk, s. an herb; a place where ships are built or laid up: v. a. to cut short; to lay a ship in a dock.
 Dock ing, dôk' kîng, par.
 Dock ed, dôk' sêd, pre.
 Dock et, dôk' êt, s. a direction or label tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.
 Doc tor, dôk' tûr, s. one that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or phys-

DOG

DOL

DON

Fâte, fâx, fâll, fâc—mê, mêt—pine, plu—nô, môvê.

; a physician : v. a. to phys-
to cure.
Doc tor ing, dôk' tûr' ñng, par.
Doc tor ed, dôk' tûrd, pre.
Doc to ral, dôk' tò' râl, a. relating
to the degree of a doctor.
Doc tor ship, dôk' tûr' shîp, s. the
rank of a doctor.
Doc tri nal, dôk' trê' nâl, a. con-
taining doctrine; pertaining to
the act or means of teaching.
Doc trine, dôk' trîn, s. the princi-
ples of any sect or master; the
act of teaching.
Doc u ment, dôk' ã' mên't, s. pre-
cept, instruction, direction.
Do dec a gon, dô-dêk' á' gôn, s. a
figure of twelve sides.
Dodge, dôdje, v. n. to use craft; to
shift place; to raise expectations
and disappoint them.
Dodge es, dôd' jz, pres. t.
Dodge ing, dôd' jng, par.
Dodge ed, dôdj'd, pre.
Doe, dô, s. the female deer.
Does, dôze, s. plu.
Does, dûz, the third person singular
of the present tense of the verb
Do. [thing good or bad.
Do er, dôd' ûr, s. one that does any
Dôg, s. a domestick animal; a con-
stellation; a reproachful name :
v. a. to follow any one, watching
him with an insidious design.
Dôg' gîng, par.
Dog ged, dôgd, pre.
Dôg' gêd, a. sullen, sour, morose.
Dog-days, dôg' dâze, s. plu. the
days in which the dog-star rises
and sets with the sun.
Doge, dôje, s. the title of the chief
magistrate of Venice and Genoa.
Do ges, dô' jiz, s. plu. [sullenness.
Dôg' gêd' nêss, s. gloom, of mind,
Dog ger, dôg' gûr, s. a small ship
with one mast. [less verses.
Dog ger el, dôg' grêl, s. mean, worth-
Dôg' glah, a. currish, brutal.

Dôg' hôle, s. a vile hole.
Dôg' kên' nêl, s. a little hut or house
for dogs. [settled notion.
Dôg' mâ, s. established principle.
Dog mat i cal, dôg-mât' é' kâl, } a
Dog mat ick, dôg-mât' lk, }
magisterial, positive.
Dog mat i cal ly, dôg-mât' é' kâl-
lê, ad. positively.
Dog ma tism, dôg' mâ' tism, s. dog-
matical assertion. [er.
Dôg' mâ' tist, s. a magisterial teach-
Dôg' mâ' tize, v. n. to assert posi-
tively; to teach in a magisterial
manner. [t.
Dog ma ti zes, dôg' mâ' tî-zis, pres.
Dôg' mâ' tî-zîng, par.
Dog ma ti zed, dôg' mâ' tîzd, pre.
Dôg'-stâr, s. the star which gives
name to the dog-days. [of a dog.
Dôg' trôt, s. a gentle trot like that
Do ing, dôd' ingz, s. plu. things
done, events, transactions; feats,
actions good or bad; stir, bustle,
tumult.
Dôit, s. a small piece of money.
Dôle, s. the act of distributing; pro-
visions or money distributed in
charity; grief : v. a. to deal,
Dô' ñng, par. [distribute.
Do led, dôld, pre. [grief.
Dôle' fûl, a. sorrowful; feeling
Dole ful ly, dôle' fûl' lê, ad. in a
doleful manner. [choly.
Dôle' fûl' nêss, s. sorrow, melan-
cole some, dôle' sùm, a. melan-
choly, gloomy.
Dôll, s. a little girl's puppet.
Dol lar, dôl' lâr, s. a silver coin of
different value.
Dol o rif ick, dôl-ô-rîk' lk, a. that
which causes grief or pain.
Dol o rous, dôl' ô' rûs, s. a sorrow-
ful, dismal; painful.
Do lour, dô' lûr, s. a grief, sorrow,
lamentation.
Dol phin, dôl' fln, s. a fish.
Dôit, s. a heavy, stupid fellow.

Dôit' ish, a. stupid, blockish.
Do main, dô-mâne', s. dominion,
empire; estate.
Dôme, s. a building, a fabrick; a
hemispherical arch, a cupola.
Do mes tick, dô-mês' tîk, a. belong-
ing to the house; private; not
wild; not foreign, intestine.
Do mes ti cate, dô-mês' té' kâte, v
a. to make domestick.
Do mes ti ca ting, dô-mês' té' kâ-
tîng, par. [têd, pre.
Dom i cil ia ry, dôm-ê-sîl' yâ' rês,
a. intruding into private houses.
Dom i nant, dôm' é' nânt, a. pre-
dominant, ascendant.
Dom i nate, dôm' é' nâte, v. a. to
prevail over the rest. [par.
Dom i na ting, dôm' é' nâ-tîng,
Dom i na ted, dôm' é' nâ-têd, pre.
Dom i na tion, dôm-ê-nâ' shûn, s.
power, dominion, tyranny.
Dom i na tor, dôm' é' nâ-tôr, s. the
presiding power.
Dom i neer, dôm-ê-nêér', v. n. to
rule with insolence, to act with-
out control. [par.
Dom i neer ing, dôm-ê-nêér' ñng,
Dom i neer ed, dôm-ê-nêér'd', pre.
Do min i cal, dô-mîn' é' kâl, a. that
which notes the Lord's day, or
Sunday.
Do min ion, dô-mîn' yûn, s. sover-
eign authority; territory; re-
gion, district; an order of angels.
Dôn, s. the Spanish title for a gen-
tleman. [en to sacred uses.
Do na ry, dô' nâ' rês, s. a thing giv-
Do na ries, dô' nâ' rîz, s. plu.
Do na tion, dô-nâ' shûn, s. the act
of giving any thing; the grant
by which any thing is given.
Don a tive, dôn' á' tîv, s. a gift, a
present.
Done, dôd, per. par. of Do : in, the
word by which a wager is con-
cluded.

DOT

DOU

DOW

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tât, bûil—dûl—pôund—thim, rân.

Do nor, dô' nôr, s. a giver, a bestower.

Dôom, v. a. to condemn; to command judicially; to destine: s. a judicial sentence, judgement; condemnation; destruction.

Dôom' lng, par.

Doom ed, dôom'd, pre. [judgement.

Dooms day, dôomz' dâ, s. the day of

Dooms day-book, dôomz' dâ 'bôok, s. a book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

Door, dôre, s. the gate of a house; entrance; means of approach.

Door keeper, dôre' kâep' ūr, s. one that keeps the entrance of a house. [taining a warrant.

Doq uet, dôk' ūt, s. a paper con-

Dor ick, dôr' ik, a. relating to the Derick architecture.

Dôr mânt, a. sleeping; concealed.

Dor mi tor y, dôr' mē' tūr-rē, s. a

place to sleep in; a burial-place.

Dor mi tor ies, dôr' mē' tūr-riz, s. plu.

Dôr mûâse, s. a small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep. [as is taken at one time.

Dôse, s. so much of any medicine

Dô ses, dô' sîz, s. plu.

Dost, dôst, the second person singular of the present tense of the verb Do.

Dôt, s. a small point or spot in writing: v. a. to make dots or spots.

Dôt' ūng, par.

Dôt' tēd, pre.

Do tage, dô' tâje, s. loss of understanding; excessive fondness.

Dô' tâl, a. relating to the portion of a woman.

Dô' târd, s. a man whose age has impaired his intellects.

Dôte, v. n. to have the intellects impaired by age or passion; to regard with excessive fondness.

Dô' ūng, par.

Dô' tēd, pre.

Do tēr, dô' tūr, s. one whose understanding is impaired by years.

Doth, dôth, the third person singular of the present tense of the verb Do.

Do ting ly, dô' tîng' lê, ad. fondly.

Dôt' târd, s. a tree kept low by cutting.

Doub le, dôb' bl, a. two of a sort, twice as much; twofold, of two kinds; having twice the effect or influence; deceitful, acting two parts: v. n. to increase to twice the quantity; to wind in running: v. a. to enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity; to fold: s. twice the quantity or number; a trick, a shift, an artifice.

Doub ling, dôb' blîng, par.

Doub le, dôb' bld, pre.

Doub le-deal er, 'dâb-bl-dêel' ūr, s. a deceitful, subtle person.

Doub le-deal ing, 'dâb-bl-dêel' lng, s. artifice, dissimulation.

Doub le-mind ed, 'dâb-bl-mînd' êd, a. deceitful, insidious.

Doub le ness, dôb' bl' 'nēs, s. the state of being double.

Doub let, dôb' lét, s. the inner garment of a man, the waistcoat; two, a pair. [coin.

Doub lon, dôb-lôn', s. a Spanish

Doub ly, dôb' blé, ad. in twice the quantity.

Doubt, dôat, v. a. to question; to fear; to suspect; to hesitate: v. n. to hold questionable; to distrust: s. uncertainty of mind, suspense; suspicion, scruple.

Doubt ing, dôat' lng, par.

Doubt ed, dôat' êd, pre.

Doubt er, dôat' ūr, s. one who entertains scruples. [uncertain.

Doubt ful, dôat' fûl, a. ambiguous;

Doubt ful ly, dôat' fûl' lê, ad. dubiously; ambiguously.

Doubt ful ness, dôat' fûl' 'nēs, s. ou biousness; ambiguity.

Doubt less, dôat' lēs, a. without fear: ad. without doubt, unquestionably.

Dough, dô, s. unbaked paste.

Dough ty, dôd' tē, a. brave, illustrious, eminent.

Dough y, dô' é, a. unsound, soft.

Dôûse, v. a. to put over head suddenly in the water: v. n. to fall suddenly into the water.

Dous es, dôûs' êz, pres. t.

Dôûs' lng, par.

Dow ed, dôât, pre.

Dôve, pre. and per. par. of Dive.

Dove, dôv, s. a wild pigeon.

Dove cot, dôv' kôt, s. a small building for pigeons.

Dove tail, dôv' tâle, s. a form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

Dow a ger, dôd' â' ūr, s. a widow with a jointure.

Dow dy, dôd' dē, s. an awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

Dow dies, dôd' dîz, s. plu.

Dow er, dôd' ūr,

Dow er y, dôd' ūr' rē, } s. a joint-ure; endowment, gift.

Dow er ies, dôd' ūr' rîz, s. plu.

Dow er less, dôd' ūr' lēs, a. without a fortune. [linen.

Dow las, dôd' lās, s. a kind of coarse

Down, dôûn, s. soft feathers; soft wool, or tender hair; a large open plain or valley: prep. along a descent, from a higher place to a lower: ad. on the ground, from a higher to a lower situation; below the horizon: in. an exhortation to destruction or demolition.

Down cast, dôûn' kâst, a. bent down, directed to the ground.

Down fall, dôûn' fâll, s. ruin; destruction of fabrics. (descent.

Down hill, dôûn' hîll, a. declivity.

DRA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

DRA

DRE

Down right, dôûn' rîte, a. plain, open. [terms; completely.

Down right, dôûn-rîte', ad. in plain

Down ward, dôûn' wârd, ad. towards the centre; in a course of successive or lineal descent: a. declivous, bending.

Down wards, dôûn' wârdz, ad. towards the centre.

Down y, dôûn' é, a. covered with down or nap; soft, tender.

Dow ry, dôû' rî, s. a portion given with a wife; a reward paid for a

Dow ries, dôû' rîz, s. plu. [wife.

Dox ol o gy, dôk-sôl' lô 'yê, s. a form of giving glory to God.

Dox ol o gies, dôk-sôl' lô 'jîz, s. plu.

Dox y, dôk' sé, a. a whore, a loose

Dox ies, dôk' sîz, s. plu. [wench.

Dôze, v. n. to slumber: v. a. to stu-pify, to dull.

Do zes, dô' zîz, pres. t.

Dô' zîng, par.

Do zed, dôzd, pre. [twelve.

Doz en, dôz' zn, s. the number of

Do zi ness, dô' zê 'nês, s. sleepiness, drowsiness.

Do zy, dô' zê, a. sleepy, sluggish.

Drâb, s. a whore, a strumpet; a kind of cloth.

Drachm, drâm, s. an old Roman coin; the eighth part of an ounce.

Drâf, s. any thing thrown away.

Drâg, v. a. to pull by force: v. n. to hang so low as to trail upon the ground: s. a net; an instrument

with hooks; a kind of car drawn

Drâg' gîng, par. [by the hand.

Drâg' ged, drâgd, pre.

Drâg' nêt, s. a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Drag gî, drâg' gî, v. a. to make dirty by dragging on the ground:

v. n. to grow dirty by being drawn

Drâg' gîng, par. [along the ground.

Drâg' gîd, drâg' gîd, pre.

Drag on, drâg' ûn, s. a winged serpent; a constellation.

Drag on like, drâg' ûn 'llike, a. furious, fiery.

Drâ-gôûn', s. a kind of soldier that serves either on horse or foot: v. a. to persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

Drâ-gôûn' lng, par.

Drâ goon ed, drâ-gôûnd', pre.

Drain, drâne, v. a. to draw off gradually; to empty; to make quite dry: s. the channel through which liquids are gradually

Drain ing, drâne' lng, par. [drawn.

Drain ed, drând, pre.

Drâke, s. the male of the duck.

Drâm, s. a small quantity of spirits; a small quantity: v. n. to drink

Drân' mîng, par. [distilled spirits.

Drâm med, drâmd, pre.

Drâ' mâ, s. a poem accommodated to action; a play.

Drâ mat i cal, drâ-mât' é 'kâl, } a.

Drâ mat ick, drâ-mât' lk, } a.

Drâ mat i cal ly, drâ-mât' é 'kâl-lê, ad. by representation.

Drâm' â 'lîst, s. the author of dramatic compositions.

Drank, drângk, pre. of Drink.

Dra per, drâ' pûr, s. one who sells cloths.

Dra per y, drâ' pûr 'rê, s. clothwork; stuffs of wool; the dress of a picture or statue.

Dra per ies, drâ' pûr 'rîz, s. plu.

Draught, drâft, s. the act of drinking; a quantity drank at once; the act of drawing; delineation, sketch; a picture drawn; a detachment; a bill drawn for the payment of money.

Drâw, v. a. to pull along; to attract; to inhale; to unsheath; to represent by picture; to form a representation; to compose; to contract: v. n. to perform the office of a beast of draught; to act as a weight; to advance; to take a

card out of the pack, to take a lot

Draws, drâwz, pres. t. [representation.

Drâw' lng, par.: s. delineation, rep-

Draw back, drâw' bâk, s. money given back for ready payment.

Draw bridge, drâw' brîdje, s. a bridge made to be lifted up.

Draw lîdges, drâw' brîdj' 'lîz, s. plu.

Draw er, drâw' âr, s. one employed in procuring water from the well; one who draws liquors from the cask; that has the power of attraction; a box in a case.

Drâw' lng 'rôom, s. the room in which company assembles.

Drâwl, v. n. to utter any thing in a

Drâwl' lng, par. [slow way.

Drâwl ed, drâwld, pre.

Drâwn, per. par. of Draw: equal, where each party takes his own stake; open, unclosed; with a sword unsheathed.

Drâw' wêll, s. a deep well.

Dray, drâ, s. the car on which beer

Drays, drâze, s. plu. [is carried.

Dray man; drâ' mân, s. one that attends a dray.

Dread, drêd, s. fear, terror; awe: a. terrible, frightful; awful, venerable in the highest degree: v. a. to fear in an excessive degree: v. n. to be in fear.

Dread ing, drêd' dîng, par.

Dread ed, drêd' dêd, pre. [terrible.

Dread ful, drêd' fûl, a. frightful.

Dread ful ly, drêd' fûl 'lî, ad. terribly, frightfully. [frightfulness.

Dread ful ness, drêd' fûl 'nês, s.

Dread less, drêd' lês, a. fearless, intrepid. [fearlessness.

Dread less ness, drêd' lês 'nês, s.

Dream, drêem, s. a phantasm of sleep, the thoughts of a sleeping person: v. n. to have the representation of something in sleep; to think idly: v. a. to see in a dream.

Dream ing, drêem' lng, par.

DRI

nôr, nô—tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôand—âin, raie.

n ed, dréem'd, pre.
 ner, dréem' ūr, s. one who
 aims; an idle fanciful man;
 rope. [dreams.
 n less, dréem' lés, a. without
 er, dréer' ūr, a. com.
 est, dréer' ést, a. su. [gloomy.
 y, dréer' é, a. sorrowful;
 ge, drédje, s. a kind of net: v.
 o gather with a dredge. [plu.
 es, drédj' lz, pres. t. and s.
 ing, drédj' lng, par.
 ed, drédjd, pre.
 giness, drég' gé' nés, s. ful-
 s of dregs, feculence. [lent.
 gish, a. foul with lees, fecu-
 gy, drég' gé, p. consisting of
 gs, feculent.
 dréze, s. plu. the sediment
 liquors, the lees; refuse.
 ch, drénsh, v. a. to soak; to
 urate with drink or moisture:
 draught; physick for a brute.
 ch es, drénsh' lz, pres. t. and s.
 ch ing, drénsh' lng, par. [plu.
 ch ed, drénsh't, pre.
 , v. a. to clothe; to adorn; to
 er a wound; to curry: s.
 thes; the skill of adjusting
 ss. [plu.
 es, drés' lz, pres. t. and s.
 slng, par.: s. the application
 ed, drést, pre. [made to a sore.
 ser, drés' sŭr, s. one who
 sses; a sort of kitchen table.
 sing vóom, s. the room in
 ich clothes are put on.
 sy, drés' sé, a. showy in dress.
 si er, drés' sé ūr, a. com.
 si est, drés' sé' ést, a. su.
 , drŭ, pre. of Draw.
 ble, drŭ' bl, v. n. to fall weak-
 and slowly.
 blng, par.
 bled, drŭ' bld, pre.
 lét, s. a small sum, odd mon-
 in a sum.

DRI

Drift, s. impulse; violence; any
 thing driven at random; tenden-
 cy or aim of action; scope of a
 discourse: v. a. to drive, urge
 along; to throw on heaps.
 Drift' lng, par.
 Drift' éd, pre.
 Drill, v. a. to pierce any thing with
 a drill; to perforate; to teach
 recruits their exercise: s. an in-
 strument with which holes are
 bored; an ape.
 Drill' lng, par.
 Drill' ed, drill'd, pre.
 Drink, dring'k, v. n. to swallow li-
 quors, quench thirst: v. a. to
 suck up, absorb: s. liquor to be
 swallowed.
 Drink ing, dring'k' lng, par.
 Drink a ble, dring'k' á' bl, a. that
 may be drunk.
 Drink er, dring'k' ūr, s. a drunkard.
 Drip, v. n. to fall in drops: v. a. to
 let fall in drops: s. that which
 falls in drops.
 Drop' plng, par.: s. the fat which
 housewives gather from roast
 meat.
 Drop ped, dript, pre. [meat.
 Drive, v. a. to force along; to force
 or urge in any direction; to guide
 a carriage: v. n. to go as impell-
 ed by an external agent; to rush
 with violence; to pass in a car-
 riage; to tend to; to strike at
 with fury.
 Driv' vlng, par.
 Driv el, driv' vl, v. n. to slaver; to
 dote: s. slaver; a fool.
 Driv el lng, driv' vl' lng, par.
 Driv ell ed, driv' vld, pre. [an idiot.
 Driv el ler, driv' vl' lŭr, s. a fool.
 Driv en, driv' vn, per. par. of Drive.
 Driv er, driv' vŭr, s. the person or in-
 strument that gives any motion
 by violence; one who drives.
 Driz le, driz' zl, v. n. to fall in
 Driz' zlng, par. (slow drops.
 Driz zled, driz' zld, pre.

DRO

Driz zly, driz' slé, a. shedding small
 rain.
 Droll, drôle, a. comick, farcical:
 s. a jester, a buffoon: v. n. to
 jest, to play the buffoon.
 Drol ler, dról' lŭr, a. com.
 Drol' lést, a. su.
 Dról' lng, par.
 Droll ed, dróld, pre. [buffoonery.
 Drol ler y, dról' ūr' rŭ, s. idle jokes;
 Drol ler ies, dról' ūr' rŭz, s. plu.
 Drom e da ry, drŭm' é' dŭ-ré, s. a
 sort of camel. [plu.
 Drom e da ries, drŭm' é' dŭ-rŭz, s.
 Drŭne, s. the bee which makes no
 honey; a pipe of a bagpipe; a
 sluggard: v. n. to live in idleness.
 Drŭ' nŭng, par.
 Dro ned, drŭnd, pre.
 Drŭ' nŭsh, a. idle, sluggish.
 Drŭdp, v. n. to languish with sor-
 row; to faint, to grow weak.
 Drŭdp' lng, par.
 Droop ed, drŭdp't, pre.
 Drŭp, s. a globule of moisture; dia-
 mond hanging in the ear: v. a.
 to pour in drops; to let fall;
 to let go; to utter slightly; to
 cease: v. n. to fall in drops; to
 fall; to vanish; to come to
 nothing.
 Drŭp' plng, par.: s. that which falls
 in drops.
 Drop ped, drŭpt, pre.
 Drŭp' lét, s. a little drop.
 Drop si cal, drŭp' sé' kál, a. diseas-
 ed with a dropsy.
 Drop sy, drŭp' sé, a. collection of
 water in the body.
 Drop sies, drŭp' siz, s. plu.
 Drŭss, s. the scum of metals; rust,
 refuse, feculence. [ness, feculence.
 Dros si ness, drós' sé' nés, s. foul-
 Dros sy, drós' sé, a. full of dross;
 foul. [want of rain; thirst.
 Drought, drŭdt, a. dry weather.
 Drought i ness, drŭdt' é' nés, s. the
 state of wanting rain.

DRU

Drought y, drôdt' é, a. wanting rain; thirsty.
 Drôve, s. a body or number of cattle; a crowd, a tumult: pre. of Drive. [cattle to market.
 Dro ver, drô' vûr, s. one who drives
 Drown, drôdn, v. a. to suffocate in water; to overwhelm in water; to overflow, bury in an inundation: v. n. to be suffocated by
 Drown ing, drôdn' lng, par. [water.
 Drown ed, drôdn'd, pre.
 Drowse, drôdze, v. n. to slumber.
 Drows es, drôdz' lz, pres. t.
 Drows ing, drôdz' lng, par.
 Drows ed, drôdz'd, pre.
 Drow si ly, drôd' zé' lè, ad. sleepily, heavily. [iness.
 Drow si ness, drôd' zé' nès, s. sleep.
 Drow sy, drôd' zé, a. sleepy; stupid, dull.
 Drow si er, drôd' zé' ûr, a. com.
 Drow si est, drôd' zé' êst, a. su.
 Drôb, v. a. to thrash, to beat: s. a Drôb' blng, par. [thump, a blow.
 Drub bed, drôbd, pre.
 Drudge, drôdje, v. n. to labour in mean offices: s. one employed in mean labour. [s. plu.
 Drudg es, drôdj' lz, pres. t. and
 Drudg ing, drôdj' lng, par.
 Drudg ed, drôdj'd, pre. [bourer.
 Drudg er, drôdj' ûr, s. a mean labourer.
 Drudg er y, drôdj' ûr' vè, s. mean labour. [boriously.
 Drudg ing ly, drôdj' lng' lè, ad. la.
 Drûg, s. an ingredient used in physic, a medicinal simple; any thing without worth or value.
 Drug get, drûg' gît, s. a kind of coarse woollen cloth.
 Drûg' gîst, s. one who sells drugs.
 Drû' ld, s. a priest of the ancient Britons.
 Drûm, s. an instrument of military music; the tympanum of the ear: v. n. to beat a drum.
 Drûm' mlg, par.

DUB

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mè, mêt—plue, pln—nô, môve,

Drum med, drûmd, pre.
 Drum-ma jor, drûm-mâ' jôr, s. the chief drummer of a regiment.
 Drum mer, drûm' mûr, s. one who beats the drum.
 Drum stick, drûm' stlk, s. the stick with which a drum is beaten.
 Drunk, drûngk, a. intoxicated with strong liquor, inebriated: per. par. of Drink.
 Drunk er, drûngk' ûr, a. com.
 Drunk est, drûngk' êst, a. su.
 Drunk ard, drûngk' ârd, s. one given to excessive use of strong liquors. [cated with liquor.
 Drunk en, drûngk' kn, a. intoxicated.
 Drunk en ly, drûngk' kn' lè, ad. in a drunken manner.
 Drunk en ness, drûngk' kn' nès, s. intoxication with strong liquor; habitual ebriety.
 Dry, drl, a. not moist; arid, not wet; without rain; thirsty: barren: v. a. to free from moisture; to exhale moisture; to drain: v. n. to grow dry.
 Dri er, drl' ûr, a. com.: s. that which has the quality of absorbing.
 Dri' êst, a. su. [ing moisture.
 Dries, drize, pres. t.
 Dry ing, drl' lng, par.
 Dri ed, dride, pre.
 Dry ad, drl' âd, s. a wood-nymph.
 Dry ly, drl' lè, ad. without moisture; coldly; barrenly. [ure.
 Dry ness, drl' nès, s. want of moisture.
 Dry nurse, drl' nûrse, s. a woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast.
 Dry nur ses, drl' nûr' sêz, s. plu.
 Dry shod, drl' shôd, a. without wet feet. [two.
 Dû' âl, a. expressing the number
 Dûb, v. a. to make a man a knight; to confer any kind of dignity.
 Dûb' blng, par.
 Dub bed, dûbd, pre. [uncertain.
 Du bi ous, dû' bê' ûs, a. doubtful,

DUL

Du bi ous ly, dû' bê' ûs-lè, ad. uncertainly. [uncertainty.
 Du bi ous ness, dû' bê' ûs-nès, s.
 Du bi ta ble, dû' bê' tâ-bl, a. doubtful. [duke.
 Du cal, dû' kâl, a. pertaining to a
 Duc at, dûk' lt, s. a coin struck by dukes.
 Duck, dûk, s. a water-fowl, both wild and tame; a word of endearment: v. n. to dive under water: v. a. to put under water.
 Duck ing, dûk' kng, par.
 Duck ed, dûkt, pre. [legged.
 Duck-leg ged, dûk' lègd, a. short.
 Duck ling, dûk' lng, s. a young duck.
 Duct, dûkt, s. guidance, direction.
 Duc tile, dûk' tîl, a. flexible, pliable.
 Duc til i ty, dûk-tîl' lè' tî, s. flexibility; compliance.
 Dud geon, dûd' jôn, s. a small dagger; sullenness, ill-will.
 Due, dû, a. owed; proper, fit; exact: s. that which belongs to one; right; custom: ad. exact.
 Dues, dûze, s. plu. [ly, directly.
 Du el, dû' ll, s. a combat between two: v. n. to fight a single combat. [act of fighting a duel.
 Du el ling, dû' ll' lng, par.: s. the
 Du ell ed, dû' ll'd, pre.
 Du el ler, dû' ll' ûr, }
 Du el list, dû' ll' lîst, } s. a single combatant.
 Dû-êl' lè, s. the rule of duelling.
 Dû-ên' nâ, s. an old woman kept to guard a younger.
 Dûg, s. a nipple, a teat: pre. and per. par. of Dig.
 Dûke, s. one of the highest order of nobility in England.
 Duke dom, dûk' dûm, s. the possession of a duke; the title or quality of a duke. [harmonious.
 Dul cet, dûl' sèt, a. sweet, luscious;
 Dul ci fy, dûl' sé' fî, v. a. to sweeten.
 Dul ci fies, dûl' sé' fîze, pres. t.

Dul ci fy ing, dâl' sé 'fi-ling, par.
 Dul ci fi ed, dâl' sé 'fide, pre.
 Dul ci mer, dâl' sé 'mûr, s. a musical instrument. [sweeten.
 Dul co rate, dâl' kô 'râte, v. a. to
 Dul co ra ting, dâl' kô 'rà-ting, par.
 Dul co ra ted, dâl' kô 'rà-têd, pre.
 Dul co ra tion, 'dâl-kô-râ' shûn, s.
 the act of sweetening.
 Dâl, a. stupid; blunt; sad; not
 bright: v. a. to stupify; to blunt.
 Dul ler, dâl' lûr, a. com.
 Dâl' lêt, a. su.
 Dâl' ling, par.
 Dull ed, dâld, pre.
 Dâl' lâr'd, s. a blockhead.
 Dul ly, dâl' lê, ad. stupidly; slug-
 gishly. [dimness.
 Dâl' nêss, s. stupidity; drowsiness;
 Du ly, dâl' lê, ad. properly, fitly.
 Dumb, dâm, a. mute, incapable of
 speech; silent.
 (C) This adjective has no com.
 or su. Degree.
 Dumb ly, dâm' lê, ad. mutely, si-
 lently. [to speak; silence.
 Dumb ness, dâm' nêss, s. incapacity
 Dâmp' ish, a. sad, melancholy.
 Dâmp' ling, s. a sort of pudding.
 Dên, a. a colour partaking of brown
 and black: v. a. to claim a debt
 with vehemence and importuni-
 ty: s. a clamorous, troublesome
 Dên' ning, par. [creditor.
 Dun ned, dând, pre.
 Dunce, dânse, s. a dullard, a do'
 Dun ces, dân' slz, s. plu.
 Dûng, s. the excrement of animals:
 v. a. to fatten with dung.
 Dûng' ing, par.
 Dung ed, dândg, pre.
 Dun geon, dând' jûn, s. a close sub-
 terranean prison.
 Dûng' hill, s. a heap or accumula-
 tion of dung; any mean abode:
 a term of reproach: a mean, low.
 Dun' ner, dân' nûr, s. one employed
 in soliciting petty debts.

Du o de ci mo, 'dû-ô-dês' sé 'mò, s.
 a book in which one sheet of pa-
 per makes twelve leaves.
 Du o de ci mos, 'dû-ô-dês' sé 'môze,
 s. plu. [trick, to cheat.
 Dûpe, s. a credulous man: v. a. to
 Dû' ping, par.
 Du ped, dûpt, pre.
 Du pli cate, dû' plê 'kâte, v. a. to
 double, fold together: s. a second
 thing of the same kind, as a tran-
 script of a paper.
 Du pli ca ting, dû' plê 'kâ-ting, par.
 Du pli ca ted, dû' plê 'kâ-têd, pre.
 Du pli ca tion, 'dû-plê-kâ' shûn, s.
 the act of doubling; a fold.
 Du pli ca ture, dû' plê-kâ 'tûre, s. a
 fold, any thing doubled.
 Du pli ci ty, dû-plis' sé 'tê, a. de-
 ceit, doubleness of heart.
 Du ra bil i ty, 'dû-râ-blî' lê 'tê, s.
 the power of lasting.
 Du ra ble, dû' râ 'bl, a. lasting, hav-
 ing the quality of long contin-
 uance. [power of lasting.
 Du ra ble ness, dû' râ 'bl-nêss, a.
 Du ra bly, dû' râ 'blê, ad. in a
 lasting manner.
 Du rance, dû' rânse, s. imprison-
 ment; continuance.
 Du ra tion, dû-râ' shûn, s. a contin-
 uance of time.
 Du resse, dû-rês, s. imprisonment.
 Dû' ring, prep. for the time of the
 continuance. [firmness.
 Du ri ty, dû' rê 'tê, s. hardness.
 Dûrst, pre. of Dare to have courage.
 Dûsk, a. tending to darkness: s.
 tendency to darkness.
 Dûsk i ly, dûsk' é 'lê, ad. with a
 tendency to darkness.
 Dûsk' ish, a. inclining to darkness,
 tending to obscurity.
 Dûsk y, dûsk' é, a. tending to dark-
 ness, obscure.
 Dûst, s. earth or other matter, reduc-
 ed to small fine particles; the
 state of dissolution: v. a. to free

from dust, to sprinkle with dust.
 Dûst' ing, par.
 Dûst' êd, pre. [ed with dust.
 Dûst y, dûst' é, a. clouded or cover-
 Dûst i er, dûst' é 'ûr, a. com.
 Dûst i est, dûst' é 'êst, a. su.
 Dutch ess, dûts'h' ês, s. the lady of
 a duke.
 Dutch ess es, dûts'h' ês 'lê, s. plu.
 (C) See ARCHDUCHESS.
 Dutch y, dûts'h' é, s. a territory
 which gives title to a duke.
 Dutch ies, dûts'h' lê, s. plu.
 Du te ous, dû' té 'ûs, a. obedient,
 obsequious; enjoined by duty.
 Du ti ful, dû' té 'fûl, a. obedient,
 submissive to natural or legal su-
 periors. [missively, obediently.
 Du ti ful ly, dû' té 'fûl-lê, ad. sub-
 Du ti ful ness, dû' té 'fûl-nêss, s. obe-
 dience, submission to just author-
 ity; respect.
 Du ty, dû' té, s. that to which a
 man is by any natural or legal
 obligation bound; tax, custom.
 Du ties, dû' tîz, s. plu.
 Dûwârf, s. a man, animal, or plant
 below its common size.
 Dûwârf' ish, a. below the natural
 bulk, little.
 Dwêll, v. n. to inhabit, reside; to
 fix the mind upon; to continue
 long speaking. [abode.
 Dwêll' ling, par.: s. habitation,
 Dwel ler, dwêll' lûr, s. an inhabitant.
 Dwêlt, pre. and per. par. of Dwell.
 Dwin die, dwîn' dl, v. n. to shrink.
 Dwîn' dling, par. [to lose bulk.
 Dwin dled, dwîn'-dlêd, pre.
 Dy nas ty, dl' nâs 'tê, s. a govern-
 ment, sovereignty.
 Dy nas ties, dl' nâs 'tîz, s. plu.
 Dys cra sy, dl's' krâ 'sê, s. a dis-
 temperature of the blood.
 Dys en ter y, dl's' ên 'têr-rê, s. a
 looseness, wherein very ill hu-
 mours flow off by stool, attended
 with blood.

EAR

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât-mâ, mât-pîne, pîn-mâ, môve,

EAS

ECH

Dys pep sy, dîs pep 'sê, a. a difficulty of digestion.

Dys pho ny, dîs fô 'nê, s. a difficulty in speaking.

Dys u ry, dîsh 'û 'rê, s. a difficulty in making urine.

E

Each, êêtah, pro. either of two; every one.

Ea ger, êê gûr, a. ardently wishing; struck with desire; vehement, ardent; quick; sharp; acrid.

Ea ger ly, êê gûr 'lê, ad. ardently, keenly, sharply.

Ea ger ness, êê gûr 'nês, a. ardour of inclination; vehemence, violence.

Ea gle, êê gl, s. a bird of prey.

Ea gle-ey ed, êê gl 'îde, a. sharp-sighted.

Ea glet, êê gîet, s. a young eagle.

Ear, êér, s. the organ of hearing; the spike of corn: v. n. to shoot

Ear ing, êér 'ing, par. [into ears.

Ear ed, êérd, pre.: a. having ears.

Ear less, êér 'lês, a. without any ears. [to that of a marquis.

Earl, êér, s. a title of nobility next

Earl dom, êér 'dôm, s. the seignior of an earl. [of action.

Ear li ness, êér 'lê 'nês, a. quickness

Ear ly, êér 'lê, a. soon with respect to something else: ad. soon, be-

Ear li er, êér 'lê 'ûr, a. com. [times.

Ear li est, êér 'lê 'êst, a. su.

Earn, êém, v. a. to gain as the reward or wages of labour; to ob-

Earn ing, êém 'ing, par. [tain.

Earn ed, êérd, pro.

Ear nest, êér 'nêst, a. ardent in any affection, warm, zealous; intent, eager: a. seriousness; the money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

Ear nest ly, êér 'nêst 'lê, ad. warm-

ly, zealously; eagerly.

Ear nest ness, êér 'nêst 'nês, s. eagerness, warmth, vehemence.

Ear ring, êér 'ring, s. jewels set in a ring, and worn at the ears.

Ear shot, êér 'shôt, s. reach of the ear.

Earth, êérth, s. the element distinct from air, fire, or water; the terraqueous globe, the world: v. a. to hide in earth; to cover with

earth: v. n. to retire under

Earth ing, êérth 'ing, par. [ground.

Earth ed, êérth, pre.

Earth born, êérth 'bôrn, a. born of the earth; meanly born.

Earth en, êér 'thn, a. made of earth.

Earth i ness, êérth 'ê 'nês, s. the quality of containing earth, grossness. [vile, mean, sordid.

Earth ly, êérth 'lê, a. not heavenly.

Earth quake, êérth 'kwâke, s. a tremour or convulsion of the earth.

Earth worm, êérth 'wûrm, s. a worm bred under ground; a mean sordid wretch.

Earth y, êérth 'ê, s. consisting of earth; relating to earth.

Ear wax, êér 'wâks, s. the cerumen or exudation which sneezes the inside of the ear.

Ear wig, êér 'wig, s. an insect.

Ease, êêz, s. quiet, rest, tranquillity; facility: v. a. to free from pain; to relieve; to assuage.

Eas es, êêz 'îz, pres. t.

Eas ing, êêz 'ing, par.

Eas ed, êêzd, pre.

Ease ment, êêz 'mênt, s. assistance.

Ea si ly, ê' zê 'lê, ad. without difficulty or pain.

Ea si ness, ê' zê 'nês, s. freedom from difficulty or constraint; flexibility; readiness; rest.

East, êêst, s. the quarter where the sun rises.

East er, êêst 'ûr, s. the day on which the Christian Church commemo-

rates our Saviour's resurrection. East er ly, êêst 'ûr 'lê, a. towards the East.

East ern, êêst 'ûrn, a. dwelling or found in the East, oriental.

East ward, êêst 'wûrd, a. towards the East. [complying.

Ea sy, ê' zê, a. not difficult; quiet;

Ea si er, ê' zê 'ûr, a. com.

Ea si est, ê' zê 'êst, a. su.

Eat, êét, v. a. to devour with the mouth; to consume, corrode: v. n. to take meals, to feed: pre.

Eat ing, êét 'ing, par.

Eat a ble, êét 'â 'bl, s. any thing that may be eaten.

Eat en, ê' tn, per. par. of Eat.

Eaves, êêvz, s. plu. the edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Eaves drop per, êêvz 'drôp 'pâr, s. a listener under windows.

Ebb, s. the reflux of the tide towards the sea; decline, waste: v. n. to flow back towards the sea;

Eb' bling, par. [to decline.

Eb bed, êbd, pre.

Eb on, êb 'ûn, } s. a hard,

Eb on y, êb 'ûn 'nê, } black, valuable wood. [ness.

E bri e ty, ê-brî 'ê 'tê, s. drunken-

Eb ul li tion, 'êb-ûl-'lîsh 'ûn, s. the act of boiling up.

Ec cen tri cal, êk-sên 'trê 'kâl, } a.

Ec cen trick, êk-sên 'trîk, } deviating from the centre; irreg-

ular. [a deviation from a centre.

Ec cen tri ci ty, 'êk-sên-'trîs 'sê 'tê,

Ec cen tri ci ties, 'êk-sên-'trîs 'sê-'tîz, s. plu.

Ec cle si as ti cal, êk 'klê-'zhê-'âs-'tê 'kâl, a. relating to the church, not civil.

Ec cle si as tick, êk 'klê-'zhê-'âs-'tîk, s. a person dedicated to the ministry of religion: a. relating to the church, not civil.

Ech o, êk 'kô, s. the return of any sound; the sound returned: v. n.

EDG

EDU

EFF

nôr, nô-t—tâb, tâb, bûl—ôl—pôund—thin, rais.

to resound; to be sounded back: v. a. to send back a voice. [t.
 Ech oes, êk' kôse, s. plu. and pres.
 Ech o ing, êk' kô' ing, par.
 Ech o air, êk' kôde, pre.
 E clair cisse ment, êk-klàre' sîz-
 'mènt, s. explanation, the act of
 clearing up an affair. [lustre.
 E clat, ê-klàw', s. splendour, show.
 Ec lec tick, êk-lèk' tîk, a. selecting,
 choosing at will.
 E clipse, ê-kîlp's, s. an obscuration
 of the luminaries of heaven;
 darkness, obscuration: v. a. to
 darken a luminary; to obscure;
 to disgrace. [pres. t.
 E clip ses, ê-kîlp' sîz, s. plu. and
 E clip sing, ê-kîlp' sîng, par.
 E clip sed, ê-kîlp'st', pre.
 E clip tick, ê-kîlp' tîk, s. a great
 circle of the sphere.
 Eclogue, êk'lôg, s. a pastoral poem.
 Ec on om i cal, 'êk-ô-nôm' é 'kál, }
 Ec o nom ick, 'êk-ô-nôm' îk, }
 a. pertaining to the regulation of
 a household; frugal.
 E con o my, ê-kôn' ô' mē, s. frugal-
 ity, discretion of expense; regu-
 lation. [joy, rapture.
 Ec sta sy, êk' stá 'sē, s. excessive
 Ec sta sies, êk' stá 'sîz, s. plu.
 Ec sta si ed, êk' stá 'sîd, s. enrap-
 tured.
 Ec stat i cal, êk-stát' é 'kál, }
 Ec stat ick, êk-stát' îk, } a.
 raptured, elevated to ecstasy.
 E da cious, ê-dá' shûs, a. voracious,
 ravenous, greedy.
 E da ci ty, ê-dás' sé 'tē, s. vor-
 aciousness, ravenousness.
 Ed der, êd' dôr, s. such fencewood
 as is commonly put upon the top
 of fences.
 Ed dy, êd' dē, s. the water that runs
 contrary to the main stream;
 whirlpool, circular motion.
 Ed dies, êd' dîz, s. plu.
 Edge, êdje, s. the thin or cutting

part of a blade; a narrow part
 rising from a broader; keenness,
 acrimony: v. a. to sharpen; to
 furnish with an edge; to border;
 to imbitter.
 Edg es, êdj' îz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Edg ing, êdj' ing, par.: s. a narrow
 lace. [blunt.
 Edg ed, êdj'd, pre.: a. sharp, not
 Edge less, êdje' lēs, a. blunt.
 Edge tool, êdje' tôl, s. a tool made
 sharp to cut.
 Edge wise, êdje' wîze, ad. with the
 edge put into any particular di-
 rection.
 Ed i ble, êd' é 'bl, a. fit to be eaten.
 Ed ict, ê' dîkt, s. a proclamation of
 command or prohibition.
 Ed i fi ca tion, 'êd-é-fî-ká' shûn, s.
 the act of building up man in the
 faith; improvement, instruction.
 Ed i fice, êd' é 'fîs, s. a fabrick, a
 building.
 Ed i fi ces, êd' é 'fîs-îz, s. plu.
 Ed i fy, êd' é 'fî, v. a. to build; to
 instruct, to teach.
 Ed i fies, êd' é 'fîze, pres. t.
 Ed i fy ing, êd' é 'fî-ing, par.
 Ed i fi ed, êd' é 'fîde, pre.
 'E' dîle, s. the title of a magistrate
 in old Rome.
 E di ti on, ê-dîsh' ûn, s. a publication
 of a book; republication, with
 revival.
 Ed i tor, êd' é 'tôr, s. a publisher, he
 that revises or prepares any work
 for publication.
 Ed u cate, êd' jû 'kâte, v. a. to
 bring up, to breed, instruct.
 Ed u ca ting, êd' jû 'kâ-tîng, par.
 Ed u ca ted, êd' jû 'kâ-têd, pre.
 Ed u ca tion, 'êd-jû-ká' shûn, s.
 formation of manners in youth;
 instruction. [to extract.
 E du ce, ê-dûsē, v. a. to bring out,
 E du ces, ê-dû' sîz, pres. t.
 E du cing, ê-dû' sîng, par.
 E du ced, ê-dûst', pre.

E duc tion, ê-dûk' shûn, s. the act
 of bringing any thing into view.
 E dul co rate, ê-dûl' kô 'râte, v. a.
 to sweeten. [par.
 E dul co ra ting, ê-dûl' kô 'râ-tîng,
 E dul co ra ted, ê-dûl' kô 'râ-têd,
 pre. [s. the act of sweetening.
 E dul co ra tion, ê-dûl-kô-râ' shûn,
 'Eàl, s. a serpentine almy fish, that
 lurks in mud. [utterable
 Ef fa ble, êf' fâ 'bl, a. expressive,
 Ef face, êf-fâse', v. a. to destroy,
 wear away.
 Ef fa ces, êf-fâ' sîz, pres. t.
 Ef fa cing, êf-fâ' sîng, par.
 Ef fa ced, êf-fâste', pre.
 Ef fect, êf-fèkt', s. that which is
 produced by an operating cause;
 consequence, event: v. a. to bring
 to pass; to achieve.
 Ef fect ing, êf-fèkt' ing, par.
 Ef fect ed, êf-fèkt' êd, pre.
 Ef fect ive, êf-fèkt' îv, a. having the
 power to produce effects; opera-
 tive.
 Ef fect ive ly, êf-fèkt' îv 'lê, ad.
 powerfully, with real operation.
 Ef fect less, êf-fèkt' lēs, a. without
 effect.
 Ef fect u al, êf-fèk' tshû 'âl, a. pro-
 ductive of effects, powerful.
 Ef fect u al ly, êf-fèk' tshû 'âl-lê, ad.
 efficaciously. [to bring to pass.
 Ef fect u ate, êf-fèk' tshû 'âte, v. a.
 Ef fect u a ting, êf-fèk' tshû 'â-tîng,
 par. [pre.
 Ef fect u a ted, êf-fèk' tshû 'â-têd,
 Ef fém i na cy, êf-fém' é 'nâ-sē, s.
 softness, unmanly delicacy.
 Ef fém i nate, êf-fém' é 'nâte, a.
 having the qualities of a woman,
 voluptuous, tender: v. a. to make
 womanish, to unman: v. a. to
 soften, melt into weakness.
 Ef fém i na ting, êf-fém' é 'nâ-tîng,
 par. [pre.
 Ef fém i na ted, êf-fém' é 'nâ-têd,
 Ef fém i nate ly, êf-fém' é 'nâ-lê,

- ad. in an effeminate manner.
 Ef fer vesce, 'êf-fêr-vê's, v. n. to generate heat by intestine motion.
 Ef fer ves ces, 'êf-fêr-vê's sîz, pres. t.
 Ef fer ves cing, 'êf-fêr-vê's sîng, par.
 Ef fer ves ced, 'êf-fêr-vê'st, pre.
 Ef fer ves cence, 'êf-fêr-vê's sênce, s. the act of growing hot, production of heat by intestine motion.
 Ef fî ca cious, 'êf-fê-kâ' shûs, a. productive of effects, powerful to produce the consequence intended. [ad. effectually.
 Ef fî ca cious ly, 'êf-fê-kâ' shûs 'lê,
 Ef fî ca cy, 'êf' fê 'kâ-sê, a. production of the consequence intended.
 Ef fî ca cies, 'êf' fê 'kâ-sîz, s. plu.
 Ef fî cience, 'êf-flîsh' ênce, } s. the
 Ef fî cien cy, 'êf-flîsh' ên 'sê, } s. the act of producing effects, agency.
 Ef fî cient, 'êf-flîsh' ênt, s. the cause which makes effects: a. causing effects.
 Ef fî gy, 'êf fê 'yê, s. resemblance, image in painting or sculpture.
 Ef fî gies, 'êf-flîd' jêz, a. plu.
 Ef fîo res cence, 'êf-flô-rê's sênce, s. production of flowers.
 Ef fîo res cent, 'êf-flô-rê's sênt, a. shooting out in forms of flowers.
 Ef fîu ence, 'êf' fû 'ênse, s. that which issues from some other principle.
 Ef fîu en ces, 'êf' fû 'ên-sîz, s. plu.
 Ef fîu vi a, 'êf-fû' vê 'â, s. plu. of Effluvium.
 Ef fîu vi um, 'êf-fû' vê 'ûm, s. those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.
 Ef flux, 'êf' flûks, s. the act of flowing out; effusion; emanation.
 Ef flux es, 'êf' flûks 'îz, s. plu.
 Ef flux ion, 'êf-flûk' shûn, s. the act of flowing out; effluvium.
 Ef fôrt, s. struggle, laborious endeavour.
 Ef front er y, 'êf-frûnt' êr 'rê, s. impudence.
- Ef ful gence, 'êf-fûl' jênce, s. lustre, brightness, splendour.
 Ef ful gen ces, 'êf-fûl' jên 'îz, s. plu.
 Ef ful gent, 'êf-fûl' jênt, a. shining, bright, luminous.
 Ef fuse, 'êf-fûzê', v. a. to pour out.
 Ef fu ses, 'êf-fû' sîz, pres. t.
 Ef fu sing, 'êf-fû' sîng, par.
 Ef fu sed, 'êf-fûzd', pre.
 Ef fu sion, 'êf-fû' shûn, s. the act of pouring out; the thing poured out.
 Ef fu sive, 'êf-fû' sîv, a. pouring out.
 Efât, s. a small lizard. [dispersing.
 Eges tion, 'ê-jê's' tshûn, s. the act of throwing out the digested food.
 Ege, s. that which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced; the spawn or sperm of creatures.
 Eg lan time, 'êg' lán 'tîn, s. a species of rose; sweetbrier.
 E go tism, 'ê' gô 'tîzm, s. too frequent mention of one's self.
 'E' gô 'tist, a. one who is always talking of himself. [one's self.
 'E' gô 'tize, v. n. to talk much of
 E go ti zes, 'ê' gô 'tî-zîz, pres. t.
 'E' gô 'tî-zîng, par.
 E go ti zed, 'ê' gô 'tîzd, pre.
 Egre gi ous, 'ê-grê' jê 'ûs, a. eminent, remarkable; remarkably vicious [eminently, shamefully.
 E gre gi ous ly, 'ê-grê' jê 'ûs-lê, ad.
 'E' grêss, }
 E gre s'ion, 'ê-grêsh' ân, } s. the act of going out, departure.
 Egress es, 'ê' grê's 'îz, s. plu.
 'E' grêt, s. a fowl of the heron kind.
 E gri ot, 'ê' grê 'ôt, s. a species of
 Eight, 'ê'tê, a. twice four. [cherry.
 Eighth, 'ê'th, a. the ordinal of eight; the first after the seventh.
 Eigh teen, 'ê' têen, a. ten and eight.
 Eigh teenth, 'ê' têenth, a. the eighth after the tenth. [repeated.
 Eight fold, 'ê'tê' fôld, a. eight times
 Eigh th ly, 'ê'th' lê, ad. in the eighth place.
- Eigh ti eth, 'ê' tê'th, a. the tenth eight times repeated. [twenty.
 Eight score, 'ê'tê' skôre, a. eight times
 Eigh ty, 'ê' tê, a. eight times ten.
 Ei sel, 'ê' sîl, a. vinegar, verjuice.
 Ei ther, 'ê' thêr, pro. whichever of the two, whether one or the other; each: con. a conjunction answered by Or; either the one or the other.
 E jac u late, 'ê-jâk' û 'lâte, v. a. to throw, to shoot out. [par.
 E jac u la ting, 'ê-jâk' û 'lâ tîng,
 E jac u la ted, 'ê-jâk' û 'lâ-têd, pre
 E jac u la tion, 'ê-jâk-û-lâ' shûn, s. a short prayer darted out occasionally; the act of throwing out.
 E jac u la tor y, 'ê-jâk' û-lâ 'tôr-rê, a. sudden, hasty.
 E ject, 'ê-jêkt', v. a. to throw out.
 E ject ing, 'ê-jêkt' îng, par.
 E ject ed, 'ê-jêkt' êd, pre.
 E jec tion, 'ê-jêkt' shûn, s. expulsion.
 E ject ment, 'ê-jêkt' mêtnt, s. a legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.
 E j u la tion, 'êj-û-lâ' shûn, s. outcry, lamentation.
 Êke, ad. also, likewise, beside: v. a. to increase; to supply; to spin
 'Ê' kîng, par. [out.
 E ked, 'êkt, pre.
 'E-lâb' ô 'râte, v. a. to produce with labour: a. finished with great
 'E-lâb' ô 'râ-tîng, par. [diligence.
 'E-lâb' ô 'râ-têd, pre.
 E lab o rate ly, 'ê-lâb' ô 'râte-lê, ad. laboriously, with great study.
 E lance, 'ê-lânse', v. a. to throw out, to dart.
 E lan ces, 'ê-lân' sîz, pres. t.
 E lan cing, 'ê-lân' sîng, par.
 E lan ced, 'ê-lânst', pre.
 'E-lâpse', v. n. to pass away.
 E lap ses, 'ê-lâp' sîz, pres. t.
 'E-lâp' sîng, par.
 E lap sed, 'ê-lâpst', pra.

ELE

ELE

ELO

nôr, nôc—tûbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pônd—ân, raia.

E las tick, ê-lâs' tîk, a. having the power of returning to the form from which it is distorted, springy.

E las ti ci ty, 'ê-lâs-tîs' sê 'yê, a. force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

Ê-lâs', a. flushed with success, haughty: v. a. to puff up; to ex-

Ê-lâ' tîng, par. [alt.]

Ê-lâ' têd, pre.

E la tion, ê-lâ' shûn, s. haughtiness proceeding from success.

El bow, êl' bô, s. the next joint of the arm below the shoulder; any flexure or angle: v. a. to push with the elbow; to drive to a distance: v. n. to jut out in angles. [t.]

El bows, êl' bôze, s. plu. and pres.

El bow ing, êl' bô' tîng, par.

El bow ed, êl' bôde, pre.

Êld, s. old age, decrepitude.

El der, êl' dâr, a. surpassing another in years: s. the name of a tree.

El der ly, êl' dâr 'lê, a. no longer young.

El ders, êl' dârz, s. plu. persons whose age gives them reverence; among the Jews, rulers of the people; among the Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk.

Êl' dêt, a. the oldest. [polity.]

El e cam pane, 'êl-ê-kâm-pânê', s. a plant.

E lect, ê-lêkt', v. a. to choose for any use or office; to select as an object of favour: a. chosen, taken by preference from among

E lect ing, ê-lêkt' tîng, par. [others.]

E lect ed, ê-lêkt' êd, pre.

E lec ta ry, ê-lêk' tâ 'rê, s. a form of medicine made of conserves and powders, of the consistence of honey.

E lec ta ries, ê-lêk' tâ 'rîz, s. plu.

E lec tion, ê-lêk' shûn, s. the act of choosing; the power of choice; voluntary preference.

E lect ive, ê-lêkt' lîv, a. exerting the power of choice.

E lect or, ê-lêkt' ôr, s. he that has a vote in the choice of any officer; one who has a right to elect.

E lec to ral, ê-lêk' tô 'râl, a. having the dignity of an elector.

E lec to rate, ê-lêk' tô 'râte, s. the territory of an elector.

E lect re, ê-lêkt' ôr, s. amber; a mixed metal.

E lec tri cal, ê-lêk' trê 'kâl, } a. at-

E lec tric, ê-lêk' trîk, } tractive without magnetism.

E lec tri ci ty, 'ê-lêk-trîs' sê 'tê, s. a property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, and emit fire.

El e mos y na ry, 'êl-ê-môz' ê 'nâ-rê, s. a living upon alms.

El e gance, êl' ê 'gânse, s. a beauty without grandeur.

Êl' ê 'gânt, a. pleasing with minute beauties; nice, not coarse.

E le gant ly, êl' ê 'gânt-lê, ad. in such a manner as to please without elevation.

E le gi ack, 'êl-ê-jî' âk, a. used in elegies; mournful, sorrowful.

E le gist, êl' ê 'jîst, s. a writer of elegies.

E le gy, êl' ê 'jê, s. a mournful song.

E le gies, êl' ê 'jîz, s. plu.

Êl' ê 'mênt, s. the first or constituent principle of any thing; the proper habitation or sphere of any thing; the rudiments of literature or science.

Êl' ê-mênt' âl, a. produced by elements; arising from first principles.

E le ment a ry, 'êl-ê-mênt' â 'rê, a. uncompounded, having only one principle.

E le phant, êl' ê 'fânt, s. the largest of all quadrupeds.

E le phan tine, 'êl-ê-fân' tîn, a. pertaining to the elephant.

Êl' ê 'vâte, v. a. to raise up aloft; to exalt, dignify: a. exalted;

Êl' ê 'vâ-tîng, par. [raised aloft.]

Êl' ê 'vâ-têd, pre.

E le va tion, 'êl-ê-vâ' shûn, s. the act of raising aloft; exaltation.

E le va tor, êl' ê 'vâ-tôr, s. a raiser or lifter up.

E lev en, ê-lêv' vn, a. five and six.

E lev enth, ê-lêv' vnth, a. the first after the tenth.

Êl'f, s. a wandering spirit; a devil.

El ves, êlvz, s. plu. [twisted by elves.]

Elf lock, êl'f' lôk, s. knots of hair

E li cit ed, ê-lîs' sîl, v. a. to strike out: a. brought into action.

E li cit ing, ê-lîs' sîl' tîng, par.

E li cit ed, ê-lîs' sîl' têd, pre.

E li ci ta tion, ê 'lîs-sê-tâ' shûn, s. a deducing the power of the will into act.

Êl-lîdê, v. a. to break in pieces.

Êl-lî' dîng, par.

Êl-lî' dêd, pre.

E li gi bil i ty, 'êl-ê-jê-bîl' lê 'yê, s. worthiness to be chosen.

E li gi ble, êl' ê 'jê-bl, a. fit to be chosen.

E lis ion, ê-lîzh' tîn, s. the act of cutting off; division.

E li x a tion, 'êl-lîk-sâ' shûn, s. the act of boiling.

E lix ir, ê-lîk' sîr, s. a medicine made by strong infusion; the quintessence of any thing; any cordial. [stag kind.]

Êlîk, s. a large stately animal of the

Êlî, s. a measure containing a yard and a quarter.

Êl-lîp' sîa, s. a figure of rhetoric, by which something is left out; in geometry, an oval figure.

El lip ses, êl-lîp' sêz, s. plu.

El lip ti cal, êl-lîp' té 'kâl, } a. hav-

El lip tick, êl-lîp' tîk, } ing the form of an ellipsis.

Êlîm, s. the name of a tree.

Êl o cu tion, 'êl-ê-lôk' shûn, s. the

power of fluent speech; eloquence, flow of language.

El o gy, êl' ô yê, s. praise, panegyric.

El o gies, êl' ô yiz, s. plu. [ick.]

E lon gate, ê-lông gate, v. a. to lengthen.

E lon ga ting, ê-lông gâ' ting, par.

E lon ga ted, ê-lông gâ' têt, pre.

El on ga tion, êl-ông-gâ' shûn, s.

the act of lengthening; the state of being stretched; departure.

1'E-lôpe', v. n. to run away, to break

1'E-lô' ping, par. [loose, to escape.

E lo ped, ê-lôp', pre. [restraint.

1'E-lôpe' mêt, s. departure from just

El o quence, êl' ô kwênse, s. the

power of speaking with fluency and elegance.

El o quent, êl' ô kwên, a. having the power of oratory.

2Else, pro. other, one besides: ad. otherwise; besides, except.

Else where, êlse' hwâre, ad. in any other place.

E lu ci date, ê-lû' sê' dâte, v. a. to explain, to clear. [par.

E lu ci da ting, ê-lû' sê' dâ-ting, par.

E lu ci da ted, ê-lû' sê' dâ-têt, pre.

E lu ci da tion, ê' lû-sê-dâ' shûn, s. explanation, exposition.

E lu ci da tor, ê-lû' sê' dâ-tûr, s. an expositor, a commentator.

1'E-lûde', v. a. to escape by stratagem, avoid by artifice.

1'E-lû' dîng, par.

1'E-lû' dêl, pre. [ble to be eluded.

E lu di ble, ê-lû' dê' bì, a. possi-

1'E-lûm' bà' têt, a. weakened in the loins.

E lu sion, ê-lû' shûn, s. an escape from inquiry or examination, an artifice. [to escape.

E lu sive, ê-lû' sîv, a. using arts

E lu sor y, ê-lû' sôr' rê, a. tending

1'E-lûte', v. a. to wash off. [to elude.

1'E-lû' tîng, par.

1'E-lû' têt, pre. [decant, to strain out.

E lu tri ate, ê-lû' trê' âte, v. a. to

E lu tri a ting, ê-lû' trê' â-tîng, par.

E lu tri a ted, ê-lû' trê' â-têt, pre.

E lys i an, ê-lîzh' ê' ân, a. exceed-

ingly delightful.

Elys i um, ê-lîzh' ê' ûm, s. the place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

E mã ci ate, ê-mâ' shê' âte, v. a. to waste, deprive of flesh: v. n. to lose flesh. [par.

E mã ci a ting, ê-mâ' shê' â-tîng, par.

E mã ci a ted, ê-mâ' shê' â-têt, pre.

E mã ci a tion, ê' mã-shê-â' shûn,

s. the act of making lean; the state of one grown lean.

E mac u la tion, ê' mãk-û-lâ' shûn,

s. the act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness. [thing else.

2Em' á' nânt, a. issuing from some-

2Em' á' nâte, v. n. to issue or flow

from something else.

2Em' á' nâ-tîng, par.

2Em' á' nâ-têt, pre.

Em a na tion, êm-â-nâ' shûn, s. the

act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance; that which issues. [ing from another.

Em an a tive, êm' ân' â-tîv, a. issu-

E man ci pate, ê-mân' sê' pâte, v. a. to set free from servitude.

E man ci pa ting, ê-mân' sê' pâ-tîng, par.

E man ci pa ted, ê-mân' sê' pâ-têt, par.

E man ci pa tion, ê' mân-sê-pâ' shûn, s. the act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

E mas cu late, ê-mâs' kû' lâte, v. a. to castrate. [par.

E mas cu la ting, ê-mâs' kû' lâ-tîng, par.

E mas cu la ted, ê-mâs' kû' lâ-têt, pre. [shûn, s. castration.

E mas cu la tion, ê' mãs-kû-lâ' shûn, s. the act of setting free, deliverance from slavery.

E mas cu la ted, ê-mâs' kû' lâ-têt, pre.

2Em-bâle', v. a. to make up into a bundle: to enclose.

2Em-bâ' lîng, par.

Em ba led, êm-bâld', pre.

Em balm, êm-bâm', v. a. to impreg-

nate a body with aromatics, the it may resist putrefaction.

Em balm ing, êm-bâm' ing, par.

Em balm ed, êm-bâm'd', pre.

2Em-bâr', v. a. to shut, enclose; to

2Em-bâr' rîng, par. [stop.]

Em bar red, êm-bârd', pre.

Em bar ca tion, êm-bât-kâ' shûn, s. the act of putting or going on shipboard.

2Em-bâr' gô, s. a prohibition to pass, a stop put to trade.

Em bar goes, êm-bâr' gôze, s. plu.

2Em-bârk', v. a. to put on ship-

board; to engage another in any affair: v. n. to go on shipboard; to engage in any affair.

2Em-bârk' ing, par.

Em bark ed, êm-bârk't', pre.

2Em-bâr' râss, v. a. to perplex, entangle. [pres. t.

Em bar ras ses, êm-bâr' râs' sîz,

2Em-bâr' râs' sîng, par.

Em bar rass ed, êm-bâr' râst, pre.

2Em-bâr' râss' mêt, s. perplexity, entanglement.

2Em-bâse', v. a. to vitiate; to de- grade.

Em ba ses, êm-bâ' sîz, pres. t.

2Em-bâ' sîng, par.

Em ba sed, êm-bâse', pre.

2Em-bâse' mêt, s. depravation.

Em bas ey, êm' bâs' sê, s. a publica

message; any solemn message.

Em bas sies, êm' bâs' sîz, s. plu.

Em bat tle, êm-bât' tî, v. a. to range in order of battle.

2Em-bât' tîng, par.

Em bat tled, êm-bât' tîd, pre.

Em bay, êm-bâ', v. a. to bathe; to

enclose in a bay.

Em bays, êm-bâze', pres. t.

Em bay ing, êm-bâ' ing, par.

Em bay ed, êm-bâde', pre. [tify.]

2Em-bêl' lîsh, v. a. to adorn, beau-

Em bel lish es, êm-bêl' lîsh' yz, pres.

2Em-bêl' lîsh' yîng, par. [t.]

Em bel lish ed, êm-bêl' lîsh't, pre.

EMB

EME

EMI

nór, nót—túb, túb, búl—óil—pónd—áin, rás.

2Em-bél' ilah 'mént; s. ornament, decoration.
Em bers, ém' búrz, a. plu. hot cinders, ashes not yet extinguished.
Em ber-week, ém' búr 'wéek, a. a week in which an ember day falls.
Em bez zle, ém-béz' zl, v. a. to appropriate by breach of trust; to waste.
2Em-béz' zling, par. [waste.
Em bez zled, ém-béz' zld, pre.
Em bez zle ment, ém-béz' zl 'mént, a. the act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.
2Em-blaze', v. a. to adorn with glittering embellishments.
Em bla zes, ém-blá' zlz, pres. t.
2Em-blá' zling, par.
Em bla zed, ém-bláz'd, pre.
Em bla zon, ém-blá' zn, v. a. to adorn with figures of heraldry; to deck in glaring colours. [par.
Em bla zon ing, ém-blá' zn 'ing, par.
Em bla zon ed, ém-blá' znd, pre.
2Em' blém, s. an occult representation, an illusive picture.
Em ble mat i cal, ém-blé-mát' é- }
'kál, }
Em ble mat ick, ém-blé-mát' ík, }
a. comprising an emblem, allusive.
Em ble mat i cal ly, ém-blé-mát' é- }
'kál-lé, ad. in the manner of }
emblems, allusively.
2Em-boss', v. a. to form with protuberances, to engrave with relief, or rising work; to include, enclose, to cover.
Em bos ses, ém-bós' slz, pres. t.
2Em-bós' sing, par.
Em boss ed, ém-bóst', pre.
2Em-boss' mént, s. any thing standing out from the rest; relief, rising work. [prive of the entrails.
Em bow el, ém-bóú' él, v. a. to de-
Em bow elling, ém-bóú' él 'ling, par.
Em bow ell ed, ém-bóú' él'd, pre.
Em bow elling, ém-bóú' él'd, pre.
Em bow elling, ém-bóú' él'd, pre.

fondly in the arms; to welcome; to comprehend; to comprise: v. n. to join in an embrace: a. clasp, fond pressure in the arms. [s. plu.
Em bra ces, ém-brá' slz, pres. t. and
Em bra cing, ém-brá' sing, par.
Em bra ced, ém-bráste', pre.
Em brace ment, ém-bráse' mént, a. clasp in the arms; enclosure; conjugal endearment.
Em hra sure, ém-brá-zhúre', s. an aperture in the wall, battlement.
Em bro cate, ém' bró 'káté, v. a. to rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. [par.
Em bro ca ting, ém' bró 'ká-ting, par.
Em bro ca ted, ém' bró 'ká-téd, pre.
Em bro ca tion, ém-bró-ká' shún, a. the lotion with which any diseased part is washed.
Em broi der, ém-bróé' dúr, v. a. to decorate with figured work.
Em broi der ing, ém-bróé' dúr 'ing, par.
Em broi der ed, ém-bróé' dúrd, pre.
Em broi der er, ém-bróé' dúr 'ér, a. one that adorns with needle-work.
Em broi der y, ém-bróé' dúr 'yé, a. variegated needle-work. [s. plu.
Em broi der ies, ém-bróé' dúr 'íz, par.
2Em-bróú', v. a. to disturb, distract.
2Em-bróú' ling, par.
Em broil ed, ém-bróú'd', pre.
Em bry o, ém' bré 'ý, a. the offspring yet unfinished in the womb; any thing unfinished.
Em bry os, ém' bré 'ýze, a. plu.
E men da ble, é-mén' dá 'bl, a. capable of emendation, corrigible.
Em en da tion, ém-én-dá' shún, a. correction, alteration of any thing from worse to better.
2Em' é váld, s. a green precious stone.
E merge, é-mérje', v. n. to rise out of any thing in which it is covered.
E mer ges, é-mér' jlz, pres. t. [ed.
E merging, é-mér' jing, par.

E mer ged, é-mérjd', pre.
E mer gence, é-mér' jénse, }
E mer gen cy, é-mér' jén 'yé, }
the act of rising into view; any sudden occasion; pressing necessity. [plu.
E mer gen ces, é-mér' jén 'slz, }
E mer gen cies, é-mér' jén 'slz, }
E mer gent, é-mér' jént, a. rising into view or notice; sudden, unexpectedly casual.
E-mér' ík 'éd, a. allowed to have done sufficient publick service.
E mer sion, é-mér' shún, s. the time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.
Em er y, ém' ér 'yé, s. an iron ore, useful in cleaning and polishing steel.
E met ick, é-mét' ík, a. having the quality of provoking vomits: s. a vomit. [sparkling.
Em i ca tion, ém-é-ká' shún, a.
Em i grant, ém' é 'gránt, s. one that emigrates.
Em i grate, ém' é 'gráté, v. n. to remove from one place to another.
Em i gra ting, ém' é 'grá-ting, par.
Em i gra ted, ém' é 'grá-téd, pre.
Em i gra tion, ém-é-grá' shún, a. change of habitation.
Em i nence, ém' é 'nénse, s. loftiness, height; summit, highest part; exaltation, celebrity; distinction; a title.
Em i nen ces, ém' é 'nén-slz, a. plu.
Em i nent, ém' é 'nént, a. high, lofty; exalted; conspicuous, remarkable.
Em i nent ly, ém' é 'nént-lé, ad. conspicuously; in a high degree.
Em is sa ry, ém' ís 'sá-ré, s. a secret agent.
Em is sa nes, ém' ís 'sá-riz, a. plu.
E mis sion, é-mísh' ún, s. the act of sending out, vent. (to dart.
E-mít', v. a. to send forth; to let fly.

EMP

EMP

ENA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mô, mêt—pine, pln—mô, môve,

1'E-mît' tîng, par.

1'E-mît' têd, pre.

Em met, êm' mît, s. an ant, a pismira. [ening, suppling.

E molli ent, ê-môl' yênt, a. soft.
Em ôl li tion, 'êm-ôl-lîsh' ûn, s. the act of softening.

1'E-môl' û mêt, s. profit, advantage.

E mo tion, ê-mô' shûn, s. disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion.

2Em-pâlê, v. a. to fence with a pale; to enclose; to put to death by spitting on a stake fixed up.

2Em-pâ' lîng, par. [right.

Em pa led, êm-pâld', pre.

2Em-pân' nêl, s. the writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule; v. a. to summon to serve on a jury.

(See PANEL.

2Em-pân' nêl' lîng, par.

Em pan nell ed, êm-pân' nêld, pre.

Em pas sion, êm-pâsh' ûn, v. a. to move with passion, affect strongly.
Em pas sion ing, êm-pâsh' ûn' lîng, par.

Em pas sion ed, êm-pâsh' ûnd, pre.

2Em' pêr' êss, s. a woman invested with imperial power or dignity; the wife of an emperor.

Em per ess es, êm' pêr' ês-lz, s. plu.

Em per our, êm' pêr' ûr, s. a monarch of title and dignity superiour to a king.

Em pha sis, êm' fâ' sîs, s. a remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

Em pha ses, êm' fâ' sêz, s. plu.

Em phat i cal, êm-fât' ê' kâl, } a.

Em phat ick, êm-fât' lîk, } a.

forcible, strong, striking.

Em phat i cal ly, êm-fât' ê' kâl-lê,

ad. strongly, forcibly.

2Em' plre, s. imperial power; the region over which dominion is extended.

Em pi rick, êm' pè rîk, s. a quack.

Em pir i cal, êm-plr' ê' kâl, } a.

Em pir ick, êm-ph' lîk, } a.

versed in experiments, practised only by rote.

Em pir i cism, êm-plr' ê' sîzm, a quackery. [cous, glutinous.

Em plas tick, êm-plâs' tîk, a. vindict, prefer a charge against.

Em plead, êm-pléed', v. a. to en-

dict, prefer a charge against.

Em plead ing, êm-pléed' lîng, par.

Em plead ed, êm-pléed' êd, pre.

Em ploy, êm-plôé', v. a. to busy, keep at work, to exercise; to use: s. business, object of industry; public office.

Em ploys, êm-plôiz', pres. t. and s.

Em ploy ing, êm-plôé' lîng, par. [plu.

Em ploy ed, êm-plôid', pre.

Em ploy a ble, êm-plôé' â' bl', a. ca-

pable to be used, proper for use.

Em ploy er, êm-plôé' ûr, s. one that

uses or causes to be used.

Em ploy ment, êm-plôé' mêt, s. business, object of industry; office.

Em po ret ick, 'êm-pô-rê't' lîk, a.

used at markets, or in merchandise.

Em po ri um, êm-pô' ré' ûm, s. a.

place of merchandise, a commercial city. [to lessen fertility.

2Em-pôv' êr' 'îsh, v. a. to make poor;

Em pov er ishes, êm-pôv' êr' 'îsh-lz, pres. t.

2Em-pôv' êr' 'îsh-lîng, par. [pre.

Em pov er ish ed, êm-pôv' êr' 'îsh,

2Em-pôv' êr' 'îsh-mêt, s. diminution, waste.

Em pow er, êm-pôû' ûr, v. a. to authorize; to enable. [par.

Em pow er ing, êm-pôû' ûr' lîng,

Em pow er ed, êm-pôû' ûrd, pre.

Em prise, êm-prîze', s. attempt of danger.

Em prî ples, êm-prî' zîz, s. plu.

Em pti ness, êm' té' nêz, s. the state of being empty; a void space, vacuity.

Em py ty, êm' té, a. void, not full;

unsatisfactory; ignorant, vain:

v. a. to evacuate, exhaust.

Em py ties, êm' tîz, pres. t.

Em py ty ing, êm' té' lîng, par.

Em py ti ed, êm' tîd, pre.

Em pur ple, êm-pûr' pl, v. a. to

make of a purple colour.

2Em-pûr' plîng, par.

Em pur pled, êm-pûr' pld, pre.

Em pyr e al, êm-plr' ê' 'âl, a. re-

fined beyond aerial.

Em py re an, 'êm-pl-ré' ân, s. the

highest heaven.

Em py ro sis, 'êm-pè-rô' sîs, s. con-

flagration, general fire.

2Em' û' 'lâte, v. a. to rival; to imi-

tate with hope of equality.

2Em' û' 'lâ-tîng, par.

2Em' û' 'lâ-têd, pre.

Em u la tion, 'êm-û-lâ' shûn, s. ri-

valry; contest.

Em u la tive, êm' û' 'lâ-tîv, a. in-

clined to emulation.

Em u la tor, êm' û' 'lâ-tûr, s. a rival,

a competitor.

E mul ge, ê-mûl'jê', v. a. to milk out.

E mul ges, ê-mûl' jîz, pres. t.

E mul ging, ê-mûl' jîng, par.

E mul ged, ê-mûl'jê', pre.

E mul gent, ê-mûl' jênt, a. milking

or draining out.

Em u lous, êm' û' 'lûs, a. rivalling;

desirous of superiority.

E mul sion, ê-mûl' shûn, s. a form

of medicine, by bruising oily seeds

and kernels. [confer power.

En a ble, ên-â' bl', v. a. to make able,

2En-â' blîng, par.

En a bled, ên-â' bîd, pre. [decree.

En act, ên-âkt', v. a. to establish, to

En act ing, ên-âkt' lîng, par.

En act ed, ên-âkt' êd, pre.

2En-âm' êl, v. a. to inlay, variegate

with colours: s. any thing enam-

elled; the substance inlaid in

2En-âm' êl' lîng, par. [other things.

En am ell ed, ên-âm' êld, pre.

nór, nó-t—túbe, túb, bóll—óll—póond—áin, raia.

En am el ler, ên-âm' êl 'úr, s. one that practises the art of enameling. [flame with love.
 En am our, ên-âm' úr, v. a. to in-
 En am our ing, ên-âm' úr 'ing, par.
 En am our ed, ên-âm' úrd, pre.
 En cage, ên-káje', v. a. to coop up, to confine.
 En ca ges, ên-ká' jiz, pres. t.
 En ca ging, ên-ká' jing, par.
 En ca ged, ên-kájd', pre.
 En camp, ên-kámp', v. n. to pitch tents: v. a. to form an army into a regular camp.
 En camp ing, ên-kámp' ing, par.
 En camp ed, ên-kámp't, pre.
 En camp ment, ên-kámp' mēnt, s. the act of encamping; a camp, tents pitched in order. [irritate.
 En chafe, ên-tsháfe', v. a. to enrage.
 En cha fing, ên-tshá' fīng, par.
 En cha fed, ên-tsháft', pre.
 En chain, ên-tshāne', v. a. to fasten with a chain, to bind.
 En chain ing, ên-tshāne' ing, par.
 En chain ed, ên-tshānd', pre.
 En chant, ên-tshānt', v. a. to subdue by charms or spells; to delight in a high degree.
 En chant ing, ên-tshānt' ing, par.
 En chant ed, ên-tshānt' éd, pre.
 En chant er, ên-tshānt' úr, s. a magician, a sorcerer.
 En chant ment, ên-tshānt' mēnt, s. magical charms; irresistible influence.
 En chant ress, ên-tshānt' rēs, s. a sorceress: a woman whose beauty or excellence gives irresistible influence. [s. plu.
 En chant ress es, ên-tshānt' rēs 'iz,
 En chase, ên-tshāse', v. a. to enclose in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed.
 En cha ses, ên-tshá' slz, pres. t.
 En cha sing, ên-tshá' sīng, par.
 En cha sed, ên-tshāste', pre.
 En cir cle, ên-sér' kl, v. a. to sur-

round, environ, enclose in a ring or circle.
 En cir cling, ên-sér' kīng, par.
 En cir cled, ên-sér' kld, pre.
 En clit i cal, ên-klit' é 'kál, s. relating to encircle.
 En clit icks, ên-klit' lks, s. plu. particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.
 En close, ên-klóse', v. a. to encircle, surround.
 En clo ses, ên-kló' ziz, pres. t.
 En clo sing, ên-kló' zīng, par.
 En clo sed, ên-klósd', pre.
 En clo sure, ên-kló' zhúre, s. the act of enclosing; the separation of common grounds into distinct possessions; space enclosed.
 En co mi ast, ên-kó' mé 'ást, s. a panegyrist, a praiser.
 En co mi as ti cal, ên 'kó-mé-ás- }
 té 'kál, } [tīk,
 En co mi as tick, ên 'kó-mé-ás- }
 a. containing or bestowing praise.
 En co mi um, ên-kó' mé 'um, s. panegyrick, praise, eulogy.
 En co mi a, ên-kó' mé 'á, s. plu.
 En com pass, ên-kúm' pás, v. a. to enclose, encircle. [pres. t.
 En com pas ses, ên-kúm' pás 'iz,
 En com pas sing, ên-kúm' pás 'īng, par.
 En com pass ed, ên-kúm' pást, pre.
 En core, óng-kóre', ad. again, once more.
 En coun ter, ên-kódn' tūr, s. duel, single fight; battle: v. a. to meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict; to oppose: v. n. to rush together in a hostile manner; to fight. [par.
 En coun ter ing, ên-kódn' tūr 'ing,
 En coun ter ed, ên-kódn' túrd, pre.
 En cour age, ên-kúr' rje, v. a. to animate, incite to any thing; to give courage, embolden. [t.
 En cour a ges, ên-kúr' rjz, pres.
 En cour a ging, ên-kúr' rjz 'ing, par.

En cour a ged, ên-kúr' rjgd, pre.
 En cour age ment, ên-kúr' rje mēnt, s. incitement, countenance, support.
 En cour a ger, ên-kúr' rjz 'úr, s. one that supplies incitements to any thing.
 En croach, ên-króts'h', v. n. to make invasions upon the right of another; to advance by stealth.
 En croach es, ên-króts'h' 'iz, pres. t.
 En croach ing, ên-króts'h' ing, par.
 En croach ed, ên-króts'h't, pre.
 En croach ment, ên-króts'h' mēnt, s. an unlawful gathering in upon another man.
 En cum ber, ên-kúm' búr, v. a. to clog, to load, impede. [par.
 En cum ber ing, ên-kúm' búr 'ing,
 En cum ber ed, ên-kúm' búrd, pre.
 En cum brance, ên-kúm' brāse, s. clog, load; burden upon an estate.
 En cum brances, ên-kúm' brán 'iz, s. plu.
 En cy clo pe di a, ên 'si-kló-pé' dé- 'á, s. the circle of sciences. [See CYCLOPEDIA.
 End, s. the extremity of any thing; conclusion; death; abolition; intention; final design: v. a. to terminate, finish; to destroy: v. n. to come to an end; to cease.
 End' ing, par.
 End' éd, pre.
 En dam age, ên-dám' lje, v. a. to prejudice, to harm. [t.
 En dam a ges, ên-dám' lj 'iz, pres.
 En dam a ging, ên-dám' lj 'ing, par.
 En dam a ged, ên-dám' jgd, pre.
 En dan ger, ên-dáne' júr, v. a. to put into hazard, bring into peril.
 En dan ger ing, ên-dáne' júr 'ing, par.
 En dan ger ed, ên-dáne' júrd, pre.
 En dear, ên-déér', v. a. to make dear or beloved.
 En dear ing, ên-déér' ing, par.
 En dear ed, ên-déér't, pre.
 En dear ment, ên-déér' mēnt, s. the

END

ENF

ENG

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pîne, pîn—nô, môve,

cause of love; the state of being endeared.
 En deav our, ên-dêv' ôr, a labour directed to some certain end: v. n. to labour to a certain purpose: v. a. to attempt, to try. [par.
 En deav our ing, ên-dêv' ôr' ing, [par.
 En deav our ed, ên-dêv' ôrd, pre. [par.
 En de mi al, ên-dê' mê' âl, } a.
 En dem i cal, ên-dêm' ê' kâl, }
 En dem ick, ên-dêm' îk, }
 peculiar to a country; used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country.
 En dict, ên-dîc', v. a. to charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice; to prose.
 En dict ing, ên-dîc' ing, par. [coute.
 En dict ed, ên-dîc' êd, pre.
 En dict ment, ên-dîc' mêt, a. a bill or declaration made in form of law. [pose.
 2En-dîc', v. a. to draw up, compose.
 2En-dî' tîng, par.
 2En-dî' tîd, pre.
 2En dive, ên' dîv, s. an herb. [ual.
 2End' lês, a. without end; perpetually, eternally.
 2End' lês' nês, a. perpetuity, endless duration.
 2En-dôr', v. a. to register on the back of a writing, superscribe.
 En dor ses, ên-dôr' sîz, pres. t.
 2En-dôr' sîng, par.
 En dor sed, ên-dôr's', pre.
 2En-dôr's' mêt, a. superscription, writing on the back.
 En dow, ên-dôd', v. a. to enrich with a portion, or with any excellence.
 En downs, ên-dôdz', pres. t.
 En dow ing, ên-dôd' ing, par.
 En dow ed, ên-dôdz', pre.
 En dow ment, ên-dôd' mêt, a. wealth bestowed; a sufficient portion for perpetual maintenance; gift of nature.

En dua, ên-dû', v. a. to supply with mental excellences.
 En-dua, ên-dûs', pres. t.
 2En-dû' ing, par.
 En du ed, ên-dûdz', pre. [tinuance.
 2En du rance, ên-dû' rânse, a. contain: v. n. to last, to remain, continue.
 2En-dû' rîng, par. [tinue; to brook.
 En du red, ên-dûrd', pre.
 End wise, ênd' wîze, ad. on end.
 En e my, ên' ê' mê, s. a public foe; a private opponent, an antagonist.
 En e mies, ên' ê' mîz, s. plu.
 En er get ick, ên-êr-jêc' îk, a. forcible, active, vigorous.
 En er gize, ên' êr' jîze, v. n. to act with energy.
 En er gi zes, ên' êr' jî-zîz, pres. t.
 En er gi zîng, ên' êr' jî-zîng, par.
 En er gi zed, ên' êr' jîzd, pre.
 En er gy, ên' êr' jê, a power, force, vigour.
 En er gies, ên' êr' jîz, s. plu.
 2E-nêr' vâte, v. a. to weaken, deprive.
 2E-nêr' vâ' tîng, par. [prive of force.
 2E-nêr' vâ' tîd, pre.
 En er va tion, ên-êr-vâ' sôn, a. the act of weakening; the state of being weakened.
 E nerve, ê-nêrv', v. a. to weaken.
 2E-nêrv' ing, par.
 E nerv ed, ê-nêrv'd', pre. [en.
 En fee ble, ên-fêé' bl', v. a. to weaken.
 2En-fêé' bîng, par.
 En fee bled, ên-fêé' bîd, pre.
 En feoff, ên-fêf', v. a. to invest with any dignity or possession.
 En feoff ing, ên-fêf' ing, par.
 En feoff ed, ên-fêf', pre.
 (See Fzorr.
 En fet ter, ên-fêt' tûr, v. a. to bind in fetters; to enchain.
 En fet ter ing, ên-fêt' tûr' ing, par.
 En fet ter ed, ên-fêt' tûrd, pre.
 En fi lade, ên-fê-lâde, s. a straight passage.

En force, ên-fôrse', v. a. to strengthen; to compel.
 En for ces, ên-fôr' sîz, pres. t.
 En for cing, ên-fôr' sîng, par.
 En for ced, ên-fôr's', pre.
 En force ment, ên-fôrse' mêt, a. compulsion, an act of violence.
 En fran chise, ên-frân' tshîz, v. a. to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to set free. [pres. t.
 En fran chis es, ên-frân' tshîz' îz, [par.
 En fran chis ing, ên-frân' tshîz' ing, [par.
 En fran chis ed, ên-frân' tshîzd, [par.
 En fran chise ment, ên-frân' tshîz' mêt, a. investiture of the privileges of a denizen; release from prison, or from slavery.
 En gage, ên-gâje', v. a. to enlist, bring into a party; to embark in an affair; to attach; to win by pleasing means, to gain; to employ: v. n. to conflict, to fight; to enlist in any party.
 En ga ges, ên-gâ' jîz, pres. t.
 En ga ging, ên-gâ' jîng, par.
 En ga ged, ên-gâjd', pre.
 En gage ment, ên-gâje' mêt, s. the act of engaging; obligation by contract; employment of the attention; fight, battle.
 En gar ri son, ên-gâr' rê' sôn, v. a. to protect by a garrison.
 En gar ri son ing, ên-gâr' rê' sôn-ing, par.
 En gar ri son ed, ên-gâr' rê' sônd, [par.
 En gen der, ên-jên' dîr, v. a. to beget; to produce, to form; to excite. [par.
 En gen der ing, ên-jên' dîr' ing, [par.
 En gen der ed, ên-jên' dîrd, pre.
 En gine, ên' jîn, s. any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect; a machine; an instrument to throw water upon burning houses; an agent for another.
 En gi neer, ên-jê-nêér', s. one who

ENH

nôr, nô-tube, tûb, bûll—ôh—pôond—thin, rais.

manages engines, or directs the artillery of an army.
 En gine ry, 'ên-jîn 'rê, s. the act of managing artillery, &c.
 En gird, 'ên-gêrd', v. a. to encircle, surround.
 En gird' ing, 'ên-gêrd' ing, par.
 En gird' ed, 'ên-gêrd' êd, pre.
 En glish, 'ên-glish', a. belonging to England.
 2En-glôt', v. a. to swallow up.
 2En-glôt' ting, par.
 2En-glôt' téd, pre. [to swallow.
 En gorge, 'ên-gôrjê', v. a. to devour.
 En gor ges, 'ên-gôr' jiz, pres. t.
 En gor ging, 'ên-gôr' jing, par.
 En gor ged, 'ên-gôrjê', pre.
 En grain, 'ên-grâne', v. a. to die deep, to die in grain.
 En grain ing, 'ên-grâne' ing, par.
 En grain ed, 'ên-grând', pre.
 En grap ple, 'ên-gráp' pl, v. u. to close with, to hold on each other.
 2En-gráp' piling, par.
 En grap pied, 'ên-gráp' pld, pre.
 2En-grávê', v. a. to picture by incisions in any matter; to impress deeply, imprint.
 2En-grá' vîng, par.
 En gra ved, 'ên-grâvd', pre.
 En gra ver, 'ên-grá' vûr, a. a cutter in stone or other matter.
 En gross, 'ên-grôse', v. a. to thicken, make thick; to purchase the whole of any commodity for the sake of selling it at a high price; to copy in a large hand.
 En gros ses, 'ên-grôse' iz, pres. t.
 2En-grôs' sing, par.
 En gross ed, 'ên-grôst', pre.
 En gross nient, 'ên-grôse' mên't, s. appropriation of things in the gross, exorbitant acquisition.
 En hance, 'ên-hânse', v. a. to raise, to advance in price; to raise in esteem.
 En han ces, 'ên-hân' siz, pres. t.
 En han cing, 'ên-hân' sing, par.

ENL

En han ced, 'ên-hânst', pre.
 1En'ig' mâ, s. a riddle, an obscure question.
 En ig mat' cal, 'ên-ig-mât' ê 'kâl, a. obscure, ambiguously expressed. [obscure matters.
 1En'ig' mâ 'lîst, s. one who deals in
 2En-jôln', v. a. to direct, to order.
 2En-jôln' ing, par. [prescribe.
 En join ed, 'ên-jôlnêd', pre. [mand.
 2En-jôln' mên't, s. direction, command.
 En joy, 'ên-jôê', v. a. to feel with pleasure; to obtain possession of; to please: v. n. to live in happiness.
 En joys, 'ên-jôê', pres. t. [ness.
 En joy ing, 'ên-jôê' ing, par.
 En joy ed, 'ên-jôêd', pre.
 En joy ment, 'ên-jôê mên't, s. happiness, fruition.
 En kin dle, 'ên-kin' dl, v. a. to set on fire, inflame.
 2En-kin' dling, par.
 En kin dled, 'ên-kin' dld, pre.
 En large, 'ên-lârjê', v. a. to make greater; to dilate, expand; to amplify; to release from confinement: v. n. to expatiate, speak in many words.
 En lar ges, 'ên-lâr' jiz, pres. t.
 En lar ging, 'ên-lâr' jing, par.
 En lar ged, 'ên-lârjêd', pre.
 En lar ge ment, 'ên-lârjê mên't, s. increase, augmentation, farther extension; release from confinement. [minate, instruct.
 En light en, 'ên-lî' tn, v. a. to illuminate.
 En light en ing, 'ên-lî' tn' ing, par.
 En light en ed, 'ên-lî' tnd, pre.
 En link, 'ên-linkê', v. a. to chain to, to bind.
 En link ing, 'ên-linkê' ing, par.
 En link ed, 'ên-linkê', pre.
 2En-lîst', v. a. to enter into military service.
 2En-lîst' ing, par.
 2En-lîst' êd, pre.
 En li ven, 'ên-lî' vn, v. a. to make quick or alive, to animate.
 En li ven ing, 'ên-lî' vn' ing, par.

ENR

En li ven ed, 'ên-lî' vnd, pre.
 En mi ty, 'ên-mê 'tê, s. unfriendly disposition, malevolence, aversion; malice.
 2En-mêsh', v. a. to net, to entangle.
 En mesh es, 'ên-mêsh' iz, pres. t.
 2En-mêsh' ing, par.
 En mesh ed, 'ên-mêshê', pre.
 En no ble, 'ên-nô' bl, v. a. to dignify, aggrandize; to elevate.
 2En-nô' bling, par.
 En no bled, 'ên-nô' bld, pre.
 En o da tion, 'ên-ô-dâ' shôn, s. the act of uniting a knot; solution of a difficulty.
 En nor mi ty, 'ên-nôr' mê 'tê, s. deviation from rule; atrocious crime.
 En nor mi ties, 'ên-nôr' mê 'tiz, s. plu.
 En nor mous, 'ên-nôr' mûs, a. irregular, out of rule; very great, or wicked beyond the common measure. [beyond measure.
 En nor mous ly, 'ên-nôr' mûs 'lê, ad.
 En nor mous ness, 'ên-nôr' mûs 'nêss, s. immeasurable wickedness.
 En ough, 'ên-nûf', a. being in a sufficient measure: s. something sufficient in greatness or excellence: ad. in a sufficient degree.
 En rage, 'ên-râjê', v. a. to irritate, provoke.
 En ra ges, 'ên-râ' jiz, pres. t.
 En ra ging, 'ên-râ' jing, par.
 En ra ged, 'ên-râjêd', pre. [regularly.
 En range, 'ên-rânjê', v. a. to place.
 En ran ges, 'ên-rânê' jiz, pres. t.
 En ran ging, 'ên-rânê' jing, par.
 En ran ged, 'ên-rânjêd', pre.
 En rank, 'ên-rânkê', v. a. to place in orderly ranks.
 En rank ing, 'ên-rânkê' ing, par.
 En rank ed, 'ên-rânkê', pre.
 En rap ture, 'ên-râp' tshûre, v. a. to transport with pleasure. [par.
 En rap tu ring, 'ên-râp' tshû 'ring, par.
 En rap tu red, 'ên-râp' tshûrd, pre.
 2En-râp' tshûr, v. a. to transport with pleasure.

ENS

En rav ish es, ɛn-ráv' ish' ɪz, pres. t.
 2En-ráv' ish' ɪng, par.
 En rav ish ed, ɛn-ráv' isht, pre.
 2En-ráv' ish' mɛnt, s. ecstasy of delight. [wealthy; to fertilize.
 En rich, ɛn-rɪsh', v. a. to make
 En rich es, ɛn-rɪsh' ɪz, pres. t.
 En rich ing, ɛn-rɪsh' ɪng, par.
 En rich ed, ɛn-rɪsh't, pre.
 En rich mɛnt, ɛn-rɪsh' mɛnt, s. augmentation of wealth; improvement by addition. [with ridges.
 En ridge, ɛn-rɪdʒ', v. a. to form
 En ridge es, ɛn-rɪdʒ' ɪz, pres. t.
 En ridge ing, ɛn-rɪdʒ' ɪng, par.
 En ridge ed, ɛn-rɪdʒ'd, pre.
 En ri pen, ɛn-rɪ' pn, v. a. to ripen, to mature.
 En ri pen ing, ɛn-rɪ' pn' ɪng, par.
 En ri pen ed, ɛn-rɪ' pnd, par.
 2En-rôbe', v. a. to dress, clothe.
 2En-rô' bling, par.
 En ro bed, ɛn-rôbd', pre.
 En rôl, ɛn-rôle', v. a. to insert in a
 2En-rôl' ɪng, par. [roll or register.
 En roll ed, ɛn-rôld', pre.
 2En-rôl' mɛnt, s. register; writing in which any thing is recorded.
 En san guine, ɛn-sáng' gwɪn, v. a. to smear with gore. [par.
 En san guin ing, ɛn-sáng' gwɪn' ɪng,
 En san guin ed, ɛn-sáng' gwɪnd, pre.
 En sched ule, ɛn-sɛd' jule, v. a. to insert in a schedule or writing.
 En sched u ling, ɛn-sɛd' jù' ɪng, par.
 En sched u led, ɛn-sɛd' juld, pre.
 En sconce, ɛn-skóuse', v. a. to cover as with a fort.
 En scon ces, ɛn-skón' sɪz, pres. t.
 En scon cing, ɛn-skón' sɪng, par.
 En scon ced, ɛn-skónst', pre.
 En shield, ɛn-shéild', v. a. to cover.
 En shield ing, ɛn-shéild' ɪng, par.
 En shield ed, ɛn-shéild' ɛd, pre.
 2En-shrine, v. a. to preserve as a
 2En-shrɪ' nɪng, par. [thing sacred.
 En shri ned, ɛn-shrɪnd', pre.

ENT

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mò, mêt—pine, pln—nò, mòve,

En sign, ɛn' sɪne, s. the flag or standard of a regiment; mark of distinction; the officer who carries the flag. [of an ensign.
 En sign cy, ɛn' sɪn' ɛs, s. the office
 En sign cics, ɛn' sɪn' ɛɪz, s. plu.
 2En-slàve', v. a. to reduce to servitude, deprive of liberty.
 2En-slà' vɪng, par.
 En sla ved, ɛn-slàvd', pre.
 2En-slàve' mɛnt, s. the state of servitude, slavery.
 En sue, ɛn-sù', v. a. to follow, pursue: v. n. to succeed.
 En sues, ɛn-sùze', pres. t.
 2En-sù' ɪng, par.
 En su ed, ɛn-sùde', pre.
 En su rance, ɛn-shù' rânse, s. exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain sum; the sum paid for security. [plu.
 En su ran ces, ɛn-shù' rân' sɪz, s.
 En sure, ɛn-shùre', v. a. to ascertain, make certain, to secure; to exempt any thing from hazard.
 En su ring, ɛn-shù' rɪng, par.
 En su red, ɛn-shùrd', pre.
 2En-táb' lá' tûre, s. the architrave, frieze and cornice of a pillar.
 En tail, ɛn-tále', s. the estate entailed, with regard to the rule of its descent: v. a. to settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.
 En tail ing, ɛn-tále' ɪng, par.
 En tail ed, ɛn-táld', pre.
 2En-tâme', v. a. to tame.
 2En-tá' mɪng, par.
 En ta med, ɛn-tâmd', pre.
 En tan gle, ɛn-táng' gl, v. a. to involve, ensnare; to twist or confuse; to perplex.
 En tan gling, ɛn-táng' glɪng, par.
 En tan gled, ɛn-táng' glɪd, pre.
 En tan gle ment, ɛn-táng' gl' mɛnt, s. intricacy, perplexity.
 En ter, ɛn' tɪr, v. a. to go or come

ENT

into any place; to initiate; to set down in a writing: v. n. to penetrate mentally; to be initiated in.
 En ter ing, ɛn' tɪr' ɪng, par.: s. entrance, passage into a place.
 En ter ed, ɛn' tɪrd, pre.
 En ter prise, ɛn' tɪr' 'prɪze, s. an undertaking of hazard: v. a. to undertake, to attempt.
 En ter pri ses, ɛn' tɪr' 'prɪ-sɪz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 En ter pri sing, ɛn' tɪr' 'prɪ-zɪng, par.
 En ter pri sed, ɛn' tɪr' 'prɪzd, pre.
 En ter tain, ɛn-têr-tâne', v. a. to converse with; to treat; to receive hospitably; to amuse, divert. [par.
 En ter tain ing, ɛn-têr-tâne' ɪng,
 En ter tain ed, ɛn-têr-tând', pre.
 En ter tain ment, ɛn-têr-tâne' mɛnt, s. conversation; treatment at the table; amusement; hospitable reception; the lower comedy.
 En throne, ɛn-thrône', v. a. to place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign authority.
 En thro ning, ɛn-thrò' nɪng, par.
 En thro ned, ɛn-thrònd', pre.
 En thu si asm, ɛn-thù' zhé' ázm, s. heat of imagination; exaltation of ideas.
 En thu si ast, ɛn-thù' zhé' ást, s. one of a hot imagination; one of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.
 En thu si as ti cal, ɛn' thù-zhé-ás' té' kál, [tik,
 En thu si as tick, ɛn' thù-zhé-ás' a. vehemently hot in any cause elevated in fancy. [tract
 En tice, ɛn-tɪse', v. a. to allure, at
 En ti ces, ɛn-tɪ' sɪz, pres. t.
 En ti cing, ɛn-tɪ' sɪng, par.
 En ti ced, ɛn-tɪst', pre.
 En tice ment, ɛn-tɪse' mɛnt, s. allurements. [lures.
 En ti cer, ɛn-tɪ' sɪr, s. one that allures.
 En ti cing ly, ɛn-tɪ' sɪng' lê, ad. in a winning manner.

ENU

En-tire', a. whole, undivided; complete.
En-tire-ly, **ên-tir' lê**, ad. without division; completely. [ness.]
En-thr' nêss, a. completeness, fullness.
En-ti-êl' tî, v. a. to grace or dignify with a title; to give a claim to any thing.
En-ti' tîng, par.
En-ti-êd, **ên-t' êd**, pre.
En-ti-ty, **ên-t' t'ê**, s. something which really is, a real being.
En-ti-ties, **ên-t' t'iz**, s. plu.
En-tôll', v. a. to insnare, entangle.
En-tôll' ing, par.
En-toil ed, **ên-tôll' ed**, pre. [a tomb.]
En-tomb, **ên-tôôm'**, v. a. to put into a tomb.
En-tomb ing, **ên-tôôm' ing**, par.
En-tomb ed, **ên-tôôm' ed**, pre.
En-trails, **ên-trîlz**, s. plu. the intestines, the bowels.
En-trance, **ên-trânse**, s. the power of entering into a place; act of entering; passage; initiation.
En-tran ces, **ên-trân 'sîz**, s. plu.
En-trance, **ên-trânse'**, v. a. to put into a trance.
En-tran ces, **ên-trân 'sîz**, pres. t.
En-tran cing, **ên-trân 'sîng**, par.
En-tran ced, **ên-trânst'**, pre.
En-tráp, v. a. to insnare.
En-tráp' ping, par.
En-tráp ped, **ên-tráp' ed**, pre.
En-treat, **ên-tréêr'**, v. a. to petition, solicit, importune.
En-treat ing, **ên-tréêr' ing**, par.
En-treat ed, **ên-tréêr' ed**, pre.
En-trea ty, **ên-tré' t'ê**, s. petition, prayer, solicitation.
En-trea ties, **ên-tré' t'iz**, s. plu.
En-try, **ên-tré**, s. the passage by which any one enters; ingress; act of entering into a city.
En-tries, **ên-trîz**, s. plu. [solve.]
En-nu cle ate, **ê-nu' klé 'âte**, v. a. to
En-nu cle a ting, **ê-nu' klé 'a-tîng**, par.
En-nu cle a ted, **ê-nu' klé 'a-têd**, pre.
En-nu' mēr 'âte, v. a. to reckon up

ENV

nôr, nôc—tûbe, tûb, búll—ôll—pôând—thin, rais.

singly, to count over distinctly.
En-nu' mēr 'a-tîng, par.
En-nu' mēr 'a-têd, pre.
En-nu mer a tion, **ê-nu-mēr-â' shûn**, s. the act of counting.
En-nu ci ate, **ê-nûn' shé 'âte**, v. a. to declare, proclaim. [par.]
En-nu ci a ting, **ê-nûn' shé 'a-tîng**,
En-nu ci a ted, **ê-nûn' shé 'a-têd**, pre.
En-nu ci a tion, **ê-nûn-shé-â' shûn**, s. a declaration, publick attestation.
En-nu ci a tive, **ê-nûn' shé 'a-tîv**, a. declarative, expressive.
En-vel op, **ên-vêl' ôp**, v. a. to in-wrap, to cover; to hide.
En-vel op ing, **ên-vêl' ôp' ing**, par.
En-vel op ed, **ên-vêl' ôpt'**, pre.
En-ve lope, **ên-vê-lope'**, s. a wrapper, an outward case.
En-ven om, **ên-vên' ôm**, v. a. to poison; to make odious.
En-ven om ing, **ên-vên' ôm' ing**, par.
En-ven om ed, **ên-vên' ômd'**, pre.
En-vi a ble, **ên-vé 'â-bl**, a. deserving envy.
En-vi er, **ên-vé 'ûr**, s. one that envies.
En-vi ous, **ên-vé 'ûs**, a. infected with envy. [envy.]
En-vi ous ly, **ên-vé 'ûs-lé**, ad. with
En-vi ron, **ên-vî' rûn**, v. a. to surround; to envelop.
En-vi ron ing, **ên-vî' rûn' ing**, par.
En-vi ron ed, **ên-vî' rûnd'**, pre.
En-vi rons, **ên-vî' rûnz**, s. plu. the neighbouring places round about the country.
En-voy, **ên-vôé**, s. a publick minister, sent from one power to another, in dignity below an ambassador.
En-voy, **ên-vôiz**, s. plu. [bassador.]
En-vy, **ên-vé**, v. a. to hate another for excellence or success; to grieve at any qualities of excellence in another; to grudge: v. n. to feel envy: s. pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness; rivalry.
En-vies, **ên-vîz**, pres. t.

EPI

En-vy ing, **ên-vé 'ing**, par.
En-vi ed, **ên-vîd**, pre.
E-pact, **ê' pâkt**, s. a number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar.
Ep-au let, **êp' âw 'lêt**, s. a military shoulder-ornament.
E-phem e ra, **ê-fêm' é 'râ**, s. a fever that terminates in one day; an insect that lives only one day.
E-phem e ral, **ê-fêm' é 'râl**, } a.
E-phem e rick, **ê-fêm' é 'rîk**, } a. diurnal, beginning and ending in a day.
E-phem e ris, **ê-fêm' é 'rîs**, s. a journal; an account of the daily motions of the planets.
E-phem e rist, **ê-fêm' é 'rîst**, s. one who consults the planets.
E-ph ôd, **êf' ôd**, s. an ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.
Ep-ick, **êp' îk**, a. comprising narrations, usually heroic.
Ep-i ce di um, **êp-ê-sé' d'ê 'ûm**, s. an elegy, a poem upon a funeral.
Ep-i cure, **êp' é 'kûre**, s. a man given wholly to luxury.
Ep-i cu re an, **êp-ê-kû-ré' ân**, s. one who holds the principles of Epicurus: a luxurious, contributing to luxury.
Ep-i cu rism, **êp' é-kû' rîzm**, s. luxury, sensual enjoyment.
Ep-i dem i cal, **êp-ê-dêm' é 'kâl**, }
Ep-i dem ick, **êp-ê-dêm' îk**, } a. that which falls at once upon great numbers of people; generally prevailing; universal.
Ep-i der mis, **êp-ê-dêr' mîs**, s. the scarf-skin of a man's body.
Ep-i gram, **êp' é 'grâm**, s. a short poem terminating in a point.
Ep-i gram mat i cal, **êp-ê-grâm- }
 mât' é 'kâl**, } [mât' îk.]
Ep-i gram mat ick, **êp-ê-grâm- }
 a. dealing in epigrams; suitable to, or belonging to epigrams.
Ep-i gram ma tic, **êp-ê-grâm' mât'****

EPU

'líst, s. a writer of epigrams.
 Ep i lep sy, ép' é 'lèp-sé, s. a convulsive motion of the body, with a loss of sense.
 Ep i lep sies, ép' é 'lèp-siz, s. plu.
 Ep i lep tick, 'ép-é-lèp' tlik, a convulsed.
 Ep i logue, ép' é 'lóg, s. the poem or speech at the end of a play.
 E piph a ny, é-plf' á 'nè, s. a church festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas.
 E piph a nies, é-plf' á 'niz, s. plu.
 E pis co pa cy, é-pls' kó 'pá-sé, s. the government of bishops. [piu.
 E pis co pa cies, é-pls' kó 'pá-siz, s.
 E pis co pal, é-pls' kó 'pál, a. belonging to a bishop.
 Ep i sode, ép' é 'sòde, s. an incidental narrative, or digression in a poem. [contained in an episode.
 Ep i sod i cal, 'ép-é-sòd' é 'kál, a.
 Epis tle, é-pls' ál, s. a letter.
 Epis to la ry, é-pls' tò 'lá-ré, a. relating to letters; transacted by letters. [tion upon a tomb-stone.
 Ep i taph, ép' é 'táf, s. an inscription.
 Ep i tha la mi um, 'ép-é-thá-lá-mé 'úm, s. a nuptial song.
 Ep i thet, ép' é 'thét, s. an adjective denoting quality. [viature.
 Ep-plit' ó 'mè, s. abridgment, abbreviation.
 Ep it o mise, é-plt' ó 'mize, v. a. to abstract, to curtail. [t.
 E pit o mi ses, é-plt' ó 'miz-siz, pres.
 Ep it o mi sing, é-plt' ó 'miz-zing, par.
 Ep it o mi sed, é-plt' ó 'mizd, pre.
 E poch, é 'pók, } s. the time at
 Ep o cha, ép' ó 'ká, } which a new
 computation is begun, from which
 dates are numbered.
 *Ep' óde, s. the stanza following the
 strophe and antistrophe.
 *Ep-ó-péé, s. an epick or heroick
 poem.
 Ep u la tion, 'ép-ú-lá' shùn, s. a
 feast.

EQU

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mè, mèt—pine, pin—nò, mòve,

Ep u lot ick, 'ép-ú-lót' lk, s. a cicatrizing medicament.
 E qua bil i ty, 'é-kwá-bil' lé 'tè, s. equality to itself, evenness, uniformity. [itself, uniform.
 E qua ble, é' kwá 'bl, a. equal to
 E qua bly, é' kwá 'blé, ad. uniformly, evenly.
 E qual, é' kwál, a. like another; in just proportion, equitable; upon the same terms: s. one of the same age or rank: v. a. to make equal; to recompense fully.
 E qual ling, é' kwál 'ling, par.
 E quall ed, é' kwáld, pre.
 E qua lise, é' kwá 'lize, v. a. to make even; to be equal to.
 E qua li ses, é' kwá 'liz-siz, pres. t.
 E qua li sing, é' kwá 'liz-zing, par.
 E qua li sed, é' kwá 'lizd, pre.
 E qual i ty, é-kwól' lé 'tè, s. the same degree of dignity; uniformity.
 E qual i ties, é-kwól' lé 'tiz, s. plu.
 E qual ly, é' kwál 'lé, ad. in the same degree; evenly.
 E qua nim i ty, 'é-kwá-nim' é 'tè, s. evenness of mind.
 E qua tion, é-kwá' shùn, s. the act of bringing things to an equality.
 E qua tor, é-kwá' tûr, s. a great circle, which divides the globe into two equal parts, or hemispheres.
 E qua to ri al, 'é-kwá-tó' ré 'ál, a. pertaining to the equator. [horse.
 E quer y, é-kwér' é, s. master of the
 E ques tri an, é-kwés' tré 'án, a. appearing on horseback; skilled in horsemanship.
 E qui dis tant, 'é-kwé-dis' tánt, a. at the same distance.
 E qui form i ty, 'é-kwé-fórm' é 'tè, s. uniform equality.
 E qui lat er al, 'é-kwé-lát' ér 'ál, a. having all sides equal.
 E qui li brate, 'é-kwé-lí' bráte, v. a. to balance equally.
 E qui li bra ting, 'é-kwé-lí' brá 'ting, par.

EQU

E qui li bra ted, 'é-kwé-lí' brá 'téd, pre.
 E qui lib ri um, 'é-kwé-líb' ré 'úm, s. equipoise, equality of weight.
 E qui noc tial, 'é-kwé-nók' shál, s. the line that answers to the equator: a. pertaining to the equinox.
 E qui nox, é' kwé 'nóks, s. the time when the day and night are equal.
 E qui nox es, é' kwé 'nóks-lz, s. plu.
 E qui nu mer ant, 'é-kwé-nú' mēr-ánt, a. having the same number.
 E quip, é-kwíp, v. a. to furnish, accoutre, to fit out.
 E quip ping, é-kwíp' ping, par.
 E quip ped, é-kwíp't, pre.
 E qui page, ék' kwé 'páje, s. a carriage of state, vehicle; furniture for a horseman; attendance, retinue.
 E quip ment, é-kwíp' mēnt, s. the act of equipping or accoutring.
 E qui poise, é' kwé 'póize, s. equality of weight.
 E qui pol lence, 'é-kwé-pól' lēnse, s. equality of force or power.
 E qui pol lent, 'é-kwé-pól' lēnt, a. having equal power or force.
 E qui pon der ante, 'é-kwé-pón'-dér 'ánse, s. equality of weight.
 E qui pon der ant, 'é-kwé-pón'-dér-ánt, a. being of the same weight.
 E qui pon der ate, 'é-kwé-pón'-dér-áte, v. n. to weigh equal to any thing. [dér 'á-ting, par.
 E qui pon der a ting, 'é-kwé-pón'-dér 'á-téd, pre.
 E qui ta ble, ék' kwé 'tá-bl, a. just, candid, impartial.
 E qui ta bly, ék' kwé 'tá-blé, ad. justly, impartially.
 E qui ty, ék' kwé 'tè, s. justice, right, impartiality.
 E quiv a lence, é-kwiv' á 'lēnse, s. equality of power or worth.
 E quiv a lent, é-kwiv' á 'lēnt, a.

ERE

ERR

ESC

nór, nóe—tábe, táb, báll—óll—pónd—áim, rais.

Equal in value or excellence : a thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.
Equivocal, é-kwí'v ó 'kál, a. uncertain, doubtful.
Equivocal ly, é-kwí'v ó 'kál-lé, ad. ambiguously, in a doubtful sense.
Equivocal ness, é-kwí'v ó 'kál-nés, a. ambiguity, double meaning.
Equivocate, é-kwí'v ó 'káté, v. n. to use ambiguous expressions.
Equivocation, é-kwí'v ó 'káté-ting, par.
Equivocate d, é-kwí'v ó 'kátéd, equivocation, é 'kwí'v-ó-ká' shún, a. ambiguity of speech, double meaning.
Equivocal tor, é-kwí'v ó 'kátér, a. one who uses ambiguous language.
Era, s. the account of time from any particular date or epoch.
Eradication, é 'rá-dé-á' shún, s. emission of radianee.
Eradicate, é-rád' é 'káté, v. a. to pull up by the root ; to destroy.
Eradication, é-rád' é 'káté-ting, par.
Eradicate d, é-rád' é 'kátéd, eradication, é 'rád-é-ká' shún, s. the act of tearing up by the root, destruction.
Erase, v. a. to destroy, to rub out.
Erase, é-rá' síz, pres. t.
Erase'ing, par.
Erase d, é-rásté', pre. [tion.
Erase' mēt, s. destruction ; abolition.
Ere, are, ad. before, sooner than.
Ere long, áre-lóng', ad. before a long time had elapsed.
Ere now, áre-nóu', ad. before this time. [time ago.
Ere while, áre-hwíle', ad. some.
Erect, é-rékt', v. a. to place perpendicularly to the horizon ; to raise, to build : v. n. to rise upright : a. upright ; bold.

Erecting, é-rékt' ing, par.
Erect ed, é-rékt' éd, pre.
Erection, é-rékt' shún, s. the act of raising, or state of being raised upward ; the act of building edifices. [ness of posture.
Erect ness, é-rékt' nés, s. upright-
Er' é 'míte, s. a hermit.
Eremit cal, 'ér-é-mít' é 'kál, a. religiously solitary.
Ereption, é-rép' shún, s. a snatching or taking away by force.
Ermine, é'r mún, s. an animal found in cold countries, which furnishes a valuable fur. [with ermine.
Ermine ed, é'r münd, a. clothed
E-róde', v. a. to canker, or eat
E-ró' dīng, par. [away.
E-ró' dēd, pre.
Erogation, 'ér-ó-gá' shún, s. the act of giving or bestowing.
Erosion, é-ró' shún, s. the act of eating away.
Err, é'r, v. n. to wander ; to miss the right way ; to mistake, commit errors.
Er' ring, par. [mit errors.
Erred, érd, pre.
Er rand, é'r ránd, s. a message.
Er ra ble, é'r rá 'bl, a. liable to err.
Er ra ble ness, é'r rá 'bl-nés, s. liability to errour. [abandoned.
Er rant, a. wandering, roving ; vile.
Er rant ry, é'r ránt 'rē, s. an errant state.
Er rant ries, é'r ránt 'ríz, s. plu.
Er-rá' tá, s. plu. of Erratum.
Er rat ick, é'r-rát' ík, a. wandering ; irregular.
Er-rá' tūm, s. a fault or error of the printer or author, inserted in the beginning or end of the book.
Er ro ne ous, é'r-ró' né 'ús, a. wandering ; mistaking, misled by error. [by mistake, not rightly.
Er ro ne ous ly, é'r-ró' né 'ús-lé, ad.
Er ro ne ous ness, é'r-ró' né 'ús-nés, s. physical falsehood, inconformity to truth.

Er rour, é'r rúr, s. mistake, a blunder. [once, when time was.
Erst, ad. first ; in the beginning ;
Eruct, é-rúkt', v. a. to break wind from the stomach.
Eruct ing, é-rúkt' ing, par.
Eruct ed, é-rúkt' éd, pre.
Eructa tion, 'ér-rúkt-á' shún, s. the act of belching.
Er-ú-dí'té, a. learned.
Er u di tion, 'ér-ú-dísh' ún, s. learning, knowledge.
Er u gi nous, é-rú' jé 'núš, a. partaking of the nature of copper.
Er up tion, é-rúp' shún, s. the act of breaking or bursting forth ; emission ; efflorescence. [forth.
Er up tive, é-rúp' tív, a. bursting
Er y sip e las, 'ér-é-síp' é 'Yás, s. an eruption of a hot acrid humour.
Es ca lade, 'és-ká-láde', s. the act of scaling the walls.
Es cape, é-skápe', v. a. to fly, avoid : v. n. to get out of danger ; s. flight, the act of getting out of danger ; oversight.
Es ca ping, é-ská' plng, par.
Es ca ped, é-skápt', pre.
Es chal ot, shál-lór', s. a plant.
Es cheat, éš-tshéet', s. any lands, or other profits, that fall to a lord within his manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial : v. n. to fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture.
Es cheat ing, éš-tshéet' ing, par.
Es cheat ed, éš-tshéet' éd, pre.
Es chew, éš-tshód', v. a. to fly, avoid, to shun.
Es chews, éš-tshódz', pres. t.
Es chew ing, éš-tshód' ing, par.
Es chew ed, éš-tshód', pre.
Es cort, éš' kórt, s. convoy, a guard.
Es cort, éš-kórt', v. a. to convoy, to guard from place to place.
Es cort ing, éš-kórt' ing, par.
Es cort ed, éš-kórt' éd, pre.

ESS

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

EST

ETH

Es cri toir, 'ès-krû-tôre', a. a box with all the implements necessary for writing.

Es cu lent, 'ès-kû-lènt', a. good for food, eatable: a. something fit for food.

Es cutch eon, 'ès-kûts'h-lîn, a. the shield of the family, the picture of the ensigns armorial.

Es pal ier, 'ès-pâl'yêr, s. trees planted and cut so as to join.

E spe cial, 'è-spêsh' âl, a. principal, chief. [principally, chiefly.

E spe cial ly, 'è-spêsh' âl yê, ad. 'E-spl' âl, s. a spy, a scout.

E pou sal, 'è-spôû' zâl, a. used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

E pou sala, 'è-spôû' zâlz, s. plu. the act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

E spouse, 'è-spôûze', v. a. to contract or betroth to another; to maintain, defend.

E spouses, 'è-spôûz' lîz, pres. t.

E spouses ing, 'è-spôûz' lîng, par.

E spouses ed, 'è-spôûz' d', pre.

E spy, 'è-spl', v. a. to see a thing at a distance.

E spies, 'è-splîz', pres. t.

E spy ing, 'è-spl' lîng, par.

E spi ed, 'è-spîd', pre.

E squire, 'è-skûîr', s. a title of dignity, next in degree below a knight.

Es say, 'ès-sâ', s. attempt, endeavour; an irregular indigested piece; a kind of easy, free composition; a trial, an experiment.

Es says, 'ès-sâze', s. plu.

Es say, 'ès-sâ', v. a. to attempt, to

Es say, 'ès-sâze', pres. t. [try.

Es say ing, 'ès-sâ' lîng, par.

Es say ed, 'ès-sâd', pre.

Es say ist, 'ès-sâ' ist, s. one who makes essays.

Es sence, 'ès-sêns', s. existence, the quality of being; constituent substance; the cause of existence;

perfume, odour: v. a. to perfume, to scent. [pres. t.

Es sen ces, 'ès-sên' lîz, s. plu. and

Es sen cing, 'ès-sên' lîng, par.

Es sen ced, 'ès-sênst', pre.

Es sen tial, 'ès-sên' shâl, a. necessary, important, principal; pure, highly rectified: s. existence; the chief point.

Es sen tial ly, 'ès-sên' shâl yê, ad. by the constitution of nature.

Es soine, 'ès-sôîr', s. an excuse for him that is sought for, to appear.

'E-stâb' lîsh, v. a. to settle or build firmly, to fix unalterably.

E stab lish es, 'è-stâb' lîsh lîz, pres. t.

'E-stâb' lîsh lîng, par.

E stab lish ed, 'è-stâb' lîsh t', pre.

'E-stâb' lîsh m'ent, s. settlement, fixed state; income.

'E-stâte', s. general interest, the public; condition of life; fortune, possession in land.

'E-stêem', v. a. to set a value; to prize; to hold in opinion: s. high value, reverential regard.

'E-stêem' lîng, par.

E steem ed, 'è-stêemd', pre.

Es ti ma ble, 'ès-tê' mâ-bl, a. valuable; worthy of esteem.

Es ti mate, 'ès-tê' mâte, v. a. to rate, adjust the value of; to calculate: s. computation, calculation; value; regard.

Es ti ma ting, 'ès-tê' mâtîng, par.

Es ti ma ted, 'ès-tê' mâtêd, pre.

Es ti ma tion, 'ès-tê-mâ' shûn, s. the act of adjusting proportioned value; calculation; opinion; esteem, regard.

Es ti ma tor, 'ès-tê' mâtôr, s. a setter of rates. [to the summer.

Es ti val, 'ès-tê' vâl, a. pertaining

E strange, 'è-strânje', v. a. to withdraw; to alienate.

E stran ges, 'è-strânje' lîz, pres. t.

E stran ging, 'è-strânje' lîng, par.

E stran ged, 'è-strânjd', pre.

E strange ment, 'è-strânje' m'ent, alienation, distance.

Es tu a ry, 'ès-tshû' â-rê, s. an ar of the sea.

Es tu a ries, 'ès-tshû' â-rîz, s. plu.

Es tu ate, 'ès-tshû' â-te, v. a. to swell and fall reciprocally.

Es tu a ting, 'ès-tshû' â-tîng, par.

Es tu a ted, 'ès-tshû' â-têd, pre.

Es u rine, 'êzh' û' rîne, a. corodis eating.

Eich, 'êish, v. a. to make prints drawing with a proper need upon a copper-plate.

Eich es, 'êish' lîz, pres. t.

Eich ing, 'êish' lîng, par.: s. an impression of a copper-plate.

Eich ed, 'êish t', pre.

'E-têr' nâl, a. without beginning; end: s. one of the appellations of the Godhead. [na

'E-têr' nâl yêz, v. a. to make etc

E ter nal i zes, 'è-têr' nâl yêz

pres. t.

'E-têr' nâl y-zîng, par. [m

E ter nal i zed, 'è-têr' nâl yêd

E ter nal ly, 'è-têr' nâl yê, ad. with

out beginning or end.

E ter ni ty, 'è-têr' né' t'ê, s. duration

without beginning or end.

'E-têr' nîze, v. a. to make endless

E ter ni zes, 'è-têr' nî' zîz, pres. t.

'E-têr' nî' zîng, par.

E ter ni zed, 'è-têr' nîzd, pre.

E ther, 'è-thêr, s. an element fin

and more subtle than air; the

matter of the highest region

above; a chymical preparation

E the re al, 'è-thê' ré' âl, a. form

of ether; heavenly.

Eth i cal, 'êth' ê' kâl, a. moral

treating on morality.

Eth ick, 'êth' ê' lk, a. moral, deliv

ing precepts of morality.

Eth icks, 'êth' ê' lks, s. plu. the de

ctrine or a system of morality.

Eth nick, 'êth' ê' nk, a. heathen, i

gan.

EVA

EVE

EVI

nôr, nôc—tùbe, túb, búll—ôll—pôund—tân, rai.

1. hènicks, êt-hênicks, s. plu. heathens.
 2. lîl quiette, 'êt-ê-kêr, s. the polite
 3. form or manner of doing any
 4. thing; the ceremonial of good
 5. manners.
 6. y mô lô gi cal, 'êt-ê-mô-lôj' ê-
 7. kâl, a. relating to etymology.
 8. y mô lô gist, 'êt-ê-mô-lô jîst, s.
 9. one who searches out the origi-
 10. gal of words.
 11. y mô lô gy, 'êt-ê-mô-lô jô, s. the
 12. descent or derivation of words.
 13. y mô lô gies, 'êt-ê-mô-lô jîz, s.
 14. plu.
 15. cha rist, yû kâ 'rîst, s. the act
 16. of giving thanks; the sacrament
 17. of the Lord's supper.
 18. cha ris ti cal, 'yû-kâ-rîs-tê kâl,
 19. a. relating to the sacrament of
 20. the Lord's supper. [mîum].
 21. a lô gy, yû lô jô, s. praise, enco-
 22. a lô gies, yû lô jîz, s. plu.
 23. a nuch, yû nûk, s. one that is
 24. castrated. [sounding agreeably].
 25. a phou i cal, yû-fôn' ê kâl, a.
 26. pho ny, yû fô 'nê, s. an agreea-
 27. ble sound.
 28. a pho nies, yû fô 'nîz, s. plu.
 29. a roc ly don, yû-rôk' lê 'dôn, s. a
 30. tempestuous north-east wind.
 31. a ro pe an, 'yû-rô-pê 'ân, a. be-
 32. longing to Europe.
 33. a rus, yû rûs, s. the East wind.
 34. a than a sy, yû-thân' ê 'sê, s. an
 35. easy death. [or throw out]
 36. va cate, ê-vâ kâte, v. a. to empty,
 37. va ca ting, ê-vâ kâ 'tîng, par.
 38. va ca ted, ê-vâ kâ 'têd, pre.
 39. vac u ate, ê-vâk' ù 'âte, v. a. to
 40. make empty; to quit.
 41. vac u a ting, ê-vâk' ù 'à-tîng, par.
 42. vac u a ted, ê-vâk' ù 'à-têd, pre.
 43. vac u a tion, ê 'vâk-ù-â' shûn, s.
 44. discharge; the practice of empty-
 45. ing. [to escape, to slip away].
 46. vâdê, v. a. to elude, avoid; v. n.
 47. vâ' dîng, par.
 48. vâ' dêd, pre.

Ev a ga tion, 'êv-â-gâ' shûn, s. the
 act of wandering, deviation.
 Ev a nes cent, 'êv-â-nê's sênt, a.
 vanishing, imperceptible.
 Ev an gel i cal, 'êv-ân-jêl' ê kâl, a.
 agreeable to gospel.
 Ev an ge lism, ê-vân' jê 'lîzm, s. the
 promulgation of the blessed gospel.
 Ev an ge list, ê-vân' jê 'lîst, s. a
 writer of the history of our Lord
 Jesus. [instruct in the gospel].
 Ev an ge lize, ê-vân' jê 'lîze, v. a. to
 E van ge li zes, ê-vân' jê 'lî-zîz,
 pres. t. [par].
 Ev an ge li zing, ê-vân' jê 'lî-zîng,
 E van ge li zed, ê-vân' jê 'lîzd, pre.
 'Êv-ân' lô, a. faint, weak.
 E vap o ra ble, ê-vâp' ô 'rà-bl, a.
 easily dissipated in fumes or va-
 pours.
 'Êv-âp' ô 'ràte, v. n. to fly away in
 fumes or vapours: v. a. to drive
 away in fumes.
 'Êv-âp' ô 'rà-tîng, par.
 'Êv-âp' ô 'rà-têd, pre.
 E vap o ra tion, ê 'vâp-ô-râ' shûn,
 s. the act of flying away in fumes
 and vapours. [sophistry, artifice].
 E va sion, ê-vâ' shûn, a. excuse.
 E va sive, ê-vâ' sîv, a. practising
 evasion, elusive; sophistical.
 'Êve, s. the close of the day; the
 vigil or fast to be observed before
 a holiday.
 E ven, ê' vn, a. level; uniform,
 smooth; calm: s. the close of the
 day: v. a. to make even; to make
 level: ad. a word of strong asser-
 tion, verily. [close of the day].
 E ven ing, ê' vn 'îng, par.: s. the
 E ven ed, ê' vnd, pre.
 E ven hand ed, 'êv-vâ-hând' êd, a.
 impartial, equitable.
 E ven ly, ê' vn 'lê, ad. equally;
 smoothly; impartially.
 E ven ness, ê' vn 'nê's, s. state of
 being even; uniformity, regulari-
 ty: equality of surface; calmness.

E ven tide, ê' vn 'tîde, s. the time
 of evening.
 'Ê-vên', s. an incident, any thing
 that happens; the consequence of
 an action.
 'Ê-vên' fûl, a. full of incidents.
 E ven ti late, ê-vên' té 'lâte, v. a. to
 winnow, sift out; to examine.
 E ven ti la tîng, ê-vên' té 'lâ-tîng,
 par. [pre].
 E ven ti la ted, ê-vên' té 'lâ-têd,
 E vent u al, ê-vên' tshù 'âl, a. con-
 sequential.
 E vent u al ly, ê-vên' tshù 'âl-lê, ad.
 in the event, in the last result.
 Ev er, êv' ùr, ad. at any time; for
 ever.
 Ev er green, êv' ùr 'grêen, s. a plant
 that retains its verdure through
 all the seasons.
 Ev er last ing, 'êv-ùr-lâst' îng, a.
 enduring without end, perpetual:
 s. eternity.
 Ev er last ing ly, 'êv-ùr-lâst' îng 'lê,
 ad. eternally, without end.
 Ev er last ing ness, 'êv-ùr-lâst' îng-
 'nê's, s. eternity, perpetuity.
 Ev er liv ing, 'êv-ùr-lîv' îng, a. liv-
 ing without end. [ways, eternally].
 Ev er more, 'êv-ùr-môre, ad. al-
 'Ê-vêr', v. a. to destroy.
 'Ê-vêr' îng, par.
 'Ê-vêr' êd, pre. [all].
 Ev er y, êv' ùr 'yê, a. each one of
 Ev er y day, êv' ùr-rê 'lâ, a. usual,
 happening every day.
 E vict, ê-vîkt', v. a. to take away by
 a sentence of law.
 E vict ing, ê-vîkt' îng, par.
 E vict ed, ê-vîkt' êd, pre. [dence].
 E vic tion, ê-vîk' shûn, s. proof, evi-
 Ev i dence, êv' ê 'dîense, s. the state
 of being evident; testimony; wit-
 ness: v. a. to prove, make dis-
 covery of. [and pres. t].
 Ev i den ces, êv' ê 'dên-sîz, s. plu.
 Ev i den cing, êv' ê 'dên-sîng, par.
 Ev i den ced, êv' ê 'dên-sêd, pre.

EWE

Ev i dent, é'v' é' 'dént, a. plain, apparent. [parently.]
 Ev i dent ly, é'v' é' 'dént-lé, ad. apparently.
 E vil, é'vì, a. wicked, corrupt; mischievous: s. wickedness, mischief, corruption; calamity; disease: ad. not well in whatever respect; injuriously.
 E vil mind ed, é'-vì-mìnd' éd, a. malicious, mischievous.
 E vil ness, é'vì 'nès, s. contrariety to goodness.
 E vil speak ing, é'-vì-spéék' ìng, s. defamation, calumny. [show.]
 E vince, é'-vìnsé', v. a. to prove, to E vin ces, é'-vìn' sèz, pres. t.
 E vin cing, é'-vìn' s'ing, par.
 E vin ced, é'-vìnst', pre.
 E vin ci ble, é'-vìn' sé 'bl, a. capable of proof, demonstrable.
 E vis cer ate, é'-vìs' sèr 'àte, v. a. to embowel. [par.]
 E vis cer a ting, é'-vìs' sèr 'à-t'ing, E vis cer a ted, é'-vìs' sèr 'à-téd, pre.
 Ev i ta ble, é'v é' 'tà-bl, a. avoidable. [to shun.]
 Ev i tate, é'v é' 'tâte, v. a. to avoid.
 Ev i ta ting, é'v é' 'tà-t'ing, par.
 Ev i ta ted, é'v é' 'tà-téd, pre.
 Ev i ta tion, é'v-é-tà' shùn, s. the act of avoiding. [act of calling out.]
 Ev o ca tion, é'v-ò-kà' shùn, s. the Ev o la tion, é'v-ò-là' shùn, s. the act of flying away.
 E volve, é'-vòlv', v. a. to unfold, disentangle: v. n. to open or disclose
 'E-vòlv' ìng, par. [itself.]
 E volve ed, é'-vòlv'd', pre.
 Ev o lu tion, é'v-ò-lù' shùn, s. the act of unfolding; the series of things unrolled or unfolded.
 Ev ul ga tion, é'v-ùl-gà' shùn, s. the act of divulging.
 E vul sion, é'-vùl' shùn, s. the act of plucking out.
 Ewe, yù, s. the female sheep.
 Ewes, yùze, s. plu.
 Ew er, yù' èr, s. a vessel in which

EWA Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát—mè, mèt—pìas, pìs—nò, mòve,

water is brought for washing the hands.
 Ex a cer bate, égz-às' èr 'bâte, v. a. to imbitter, exasperate.
 Ex a cer ba ting, égz-às' èr 'bà-t'ing, par. [pre.]
 Ex a cer ba ted, égz-às' èr 'bà-téd, Ex a cer ba tion, égz 'às-èr-bà'-shùn, s. augmented force or severity.
 Ex a cer va tion, égz 'às-sèr-và'-shùn, s. the act of heaping up.
 Ex act, égz-àkt', a. nice; methodical; accurate; strict: v. a. to require authoritatively; to demand of right: v. n. to practise extortion.
 Ex act ing, égz-àkt' ìng, par.
 Ex act ed, égz-àkt' éd, pre.
 Ex ac tion, égz-àk' shùn, s. extortion, unjust demand.
 Ex act ly, égz-àkt' lè, ad. accurately, nicely. [racy, nicety.]
 Ex act ness, égz-àkt' nès, s. accuracy.
 Ex ag ger ate, égz-àj' èr 'àte, v. a. to heighten by representation.
 Ex ag ger a ting, égz-àj' èr 'à-t'ing, par. [pre.]
 Ex ag ger à ted, égz-àj' èr 'à-téd, Ex ag ger a tion, égz 'àj-èr-à' shùn, s. the act of heaping together; hyperbolic amplification.
 Ex a gi tate, égz-àj' é' 'tâte, v. a. to shake, to put in motion.
 Ex a gi ta ting, égz-àj' é' 'tà-t'ing, par. [pre.]
 Ex a gi ta ted, égz-àj' é' 'tà-téd, Ex a gi ta tion, égz 'àj-é-tà' shùn, s. the act of shaking.
 Ex alt, égz-àlt', v. a. to raise on high; to elevate; to extol.
 Ex alt ing, égz-àlt' ìng, par.
 Ex alt ed, égz-àlt' éd, pre.
 Ex al ta tion, égz-àl-tà' shùn, s. the act of raising on high; elevation in power or dignity; state of greatness or dignity.
 Ex a men, égz-à' mèn, s. examination, disquisition.

EXA

EXC

Ex am i nate, égz-àm' é' 'nà; the person examined.
 Ex am i na tion, égz 'àm-é shùn, s. the act of examining questions, or experiment.
 Ex am i na tor, égz-àm' é' 'nà s. an examiner, an inquirer.
 Ex am ine, égz-àm' ìn, v. a. to questions; to interrogate a ness; to search into, scrutinize.
 Ex am in ing, égz-àm' ìng 'ìng, Ex am in ed, égz-àm' éd, pre.
 Ex am in er, égz-àm' é' 'nùr, s. who interrogates a criminal evidence; one who searches tries any thing.
 Ex am ple, égz-àm' pl, s. copy pattern; precedent, former stance of the like.
 Ex an gui ous, èk-sàn' gwé 'ùs having no blood.
 Ex an i mate, égz-àn' é' 'màt lifeless, dead; spiritless.
 Ex an i ma tion, égz 'àn-é shùn, s. deprivation of life.
 Ex an i mous, égz-àn' é' 'mòs lifeless, dead.
 Ex ant late, égz-ànt' làte, v. a. draw out; to exhaust.
 Ex ant la ting, égz-ànt' là 't'ing, Ex ant la ted, égz-ànt' là 'téd, Ex ant la tion, égz-ànt-là' shùn the act of drawing out.
 Ex as per ate, égz-às' pèr 'àte, to provoke, enrage, irritate imbitter. [ting.]
 Ex as per a ting, égz-às' pèr 'à-t'ing, Ex as per a ted, égz-às' pèr 'à-tèd, pre.
 Ex as per a tion, égz 'às-pè shùn, s. aggravation; provocation, irritation.
 Ex can des cence, èks-kàn-é sènsé, s. heat, the state of gr ing hot; anger.
 Ex can ta tion, èks-kàn-tà' àt s. the act of disenchanting b counter-charm.

EXC

EXC

EXC

nôr, nôl—tùbe, tât, bôll—ôl—pôônd—ôin, vai.

Ex car nate, êks-kâr nâte, v. a. to clear from flesh.
Ex car na ting, êks-kâr nâ ting, par.
Ex car na ted, êks-kâr nâ téd, par.
Ex ca vate, êks kâ vâte, v. a. to hollow, to cut into hollows.
Ex ca va ting, êks kâ vâ-ting, par.
Ex ca va ted, êks kâ vâ-téd, pre.
Ex ca va tion, êks-kâ-vâ shûn, s. the act of cutting into hollows; the hollow formed.
Ex ceed, êk-séed, v. a. to go beyond; to excel, surpass: v. n. to go too far; to go beyond any limits.
Ex ceed ing, êk-séed' ing, par.: a. great in quantity, extent, or duration.
Ex ceed ed, êk-séed' éd, pre. [tion].
Ex ceed ing ly, êk-séed' ing' lê, ad. to a great degree.
Ex cel, êk-sêl, v. a. to surpass: v. n. to have good qualities in a great degree.
Ex cel ling, êk-sêl' ing, par.
Ex cell ed, êk-sêld', par.
Ex cel lence, êk' sêl' lénse, s. dignity, high rank; the state of excelling in any thing.
Ex cel len ces, êk' sêl' lén-siz, s. plu.
Ex cel len cy, êk' sêl' lén-sé, s. a title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors and governors.
Ex cel len cies, êk' sêl' lén-siz, s. plu.
Ex cel lent, êk' sêl' lén't, a. of great virtue, worth, or dignity.
Ex cel lent ly, êk' sêl' lén't-lé, ad. well in a high and eminent degree.
Ex cept, êk-sêpt', v. a. to leave out: v. n. to object, make objections: prep. exclusively of; unless.
Ex cept ing, êk-sêpt' ing, par.: prep. without inclusion of; with exception of.
Ex cept ed, êk-sêpt' éd, pre.
Ex cep tion, êk-sêp' shûn, s. thing

excepted; objection; offence taken. [bl. a. liable to objection].
Ex cep tion a ble, êk-sêp' shûn' à-ble.
Ex cep tious, êk-sêp' shûs, a. peevish, froward. [an exception].
Ex cep tive, êk-sêp' tiv, a. including.
Ex cept less, êk-sêpt' lês, a. omitting or neglecting all exceptions.
Ex cept or, êk-sêpt' ôr, s. objector.
Ex cern, êk-sêrn', v. a. to strain out.
Ex cern ing, êk-sêrn' ing, par.
Ex cern ed, êk-sêrn'd', pre.
Ex cerp tion, êk-sêrp' shûn, s. the act of glean; the thing gleaned.
Ex cess, êk-sês', s. more than enough, superfluity; intemperance.
Ex cess es, êk-sês' iz, s. plu. [ance].
Ex ces sive, êk-sês' sîv, a. beyond the common proportion.
Ex ces sive ly, êk-sês' sîv' lê, ad. exceedingly, eminently.
Ex change, êks-tshânje', v. a. to give and take reciprocally: s. the act of giving and taking reciprocally; barter; the balance of the money of different nations; the place where merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.
Ex chan ges, êks-tshânje' iz, pres. t. and s. plu.
Ex chan ging, êks-tshânje' ing, par.
Ex chan ged, êks-tshânjd', pre.
Ex cheq uer, êks-tshêk' ôr, s. the court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.
Ex cise, êk-sîze', s. a tax levied upon commodities.
Ex ci ses, êk-sî' siz, s. plu.
Ex cise man, êk-sîze mân, s. an officer who inspects commodities.
Ex cis ion, êk-sîzh' ôn, s. extirpation, destruction.
Ex ci ta tion, êk-sê-tâ' shûn, s. the act of exciting or putting into motion.
Ex cite, êk-sîte', v. a. to rouse, animate, stir up, encourage.

Ex ci ting, êk-sî' ting, par.
Ex ci ted, êk-sî' téd, pre.
Ex cite ment, êk-sîte' mên't, s. the motive by which one is stirred up.
Ex claim, êks-klâmé', v. n. to cry out with vehemence, make an outcry.
Ex claim ing, êks-klâmé' ing, par.
Ex claim ed, êks-klâm'd', pre.
Ex cla ma tion, êks-klâ-mâ' shûn, s. outcry, clamour; a note by which a pathetic sentence is marked thus [!].
Ex clam a tor y, êks-klâm' â tûr-ré, a. practising or containing exclamation.
Ex clude, êks-klûde', v. a. to shut out; to except; to debar.
Ex clu ding, êks-klûd' ding, par.
Ex clu ded, êks-klûd' dèd, pre.
Ex clu sion, êks-klû' zhûn, s. the act of shutting out; exception.
Ex clu sive, êks-klû' sîv, a. having the power of excluding or denying admission; excepting.
Ex clu sive ly, êks-klû' sîv' lê, ad. without admission of another to participation; without comprehension in any account or number.
Ex co gi tate, êks-kôf' â vâte, v. a. to invent, strike out by thinking.
Ex co gi ta ting, êks-kôf' â vâ-ting, par. [pre].
Ex co gi ta ted, êks-kôf' â vâ-téd, pre.
Ex com mu ni cate, êks-kôm-mû' nê' kâte, v. n. to eject from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical censure.
Ex com mu ni ca ting, êks-kôm-mû' nê' kâ-ting, par.
Ex com mu ni ca ted, êks-kôm-mû' nê' kâ-téd, pre.
Ex com mu ni ca tion, êks-kôm-mû' nê' kâ' shûn, s. an ecclesiastical interdiction, exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

EXC

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mét—pine, pin—nô, môve.

EXE

EXE

Ex co ri ate, êks-kô' rê 'âte, v. a. to flay, to strip off the skin. [par.
Ex co ri a ting, êks-kô' rê 'à-ting,
Ex co ri a ted, êks-kô' rê 'à-têd, pre.
Ex co ri a tion, êks 'kô-rê-'à' shûn, a loss of skin, the act of flaying.
Ex cor ti ca tion, êks 'kôr-tê-kâ-shûn, s. pulling the bark off any thing.
Ex cre ment, êks' krê 'mênt, s. that which is thrown out as useless from the natural passages of the body.
Ex cre ment al, 'êks-krê-mênt' âl, a. that which is voided as excrement.
Ex cres cence, êks-krês' sênse, s. somewhat growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.
Ex cres cen ces, êks-krês' sên 'sîz, s. plu.
Ex cre tion, êks-krê' shûn, s. separation of animal substance.
Ex cre tive, êks' krê 'tîv, a. having the power of ejecting excrements.
Ex cru ci a ble, êks-krôô' shê 'â-bl, a. liable to torment.
Ex cru ci ate, êks-krôô' shê 'âte, v. a. to torture. [ting, par.
Ex cru ci a ting, êks-krôô' shê 'â-ting, par.
Ex cru ci a ted, êks-krôô' shê 'â-têd, pre.
Ex cu ba tion, êks-kû-'bâ' shûn, s. the act of watching all night.
Ex cul pate, êks-kûl' pâte, v. a. to clear from the imputation of a fault. [par.
Ex cul pa ting, êks-kûl' pâ 'ting,
Ex cul pa ted, êks-kûl' pâ 'têd, pre.
Ex cu sion, êks-kûr' shûn, s. an expedition into some distant part; digression.
Ex cu sive, êks-kûr' sîv, a. rambling, wandering. [pardonable.
Ex cu sa ble, êks-kû' zâ 'bl, a.
Ex cu sa ble ness, êks-kû' zâ 'bl-

ness, s. pardonableness.
Ex cu sa tor y, êks-kû' zâ 'tûr-rê, a. pleading excuse.
Ex cuse, êks-kûse', s. plea offered in extenuation, apology.
Ex cu ses, êks-kû' sîz, s. plu.
Ex cuse, êks-kûse', v. a. to extenuate by apology; to disengage from an obligation; to remit; to pardon.
Ex cu ses, êks-kû' zîz, pres. t.
Ex cu sing, êks-kû' zîng, par.
Ex cu sed, êks-kûsd', pre.
Ex cuse less, êks-kûse' lês, a. that for which no excuse can be given.
Ex cuse, êks-kûs', v. a. to seize and detain by law.
Ex cus ses, êks-kûs' sîz, pres. t.
Ex cus sing, êks-kûs' sîng, par.
Ex cuss ed, êks-kûst', pre.
Ex cus sion, êks-kûsh' ûn, s. seizure by law.
Ex e cra ble, êk' sé 'krâ-bl, a. hateful, detestable.
Ex e cra bly, êk' sé 'krâ-blê, ad. cursedly, abominably.
Ex e crate, êk' sé 'krâte, v. a. to curse, imprecate ill upon.
Ex e cra ting, êk' sé 'krâ-ting, par.
Ex e cra ted, êk' sé 'krâ-têd, pre.
Ex e cra tion, 'êk-sé-krâ' shûn, s. curse, imprecation of evil.
Ex e cute, êk' sé 'kûte, v. a. to put in act; to put to death.
Ex e cu ting, êk' sé 'kû-ting, par.
Ex e cu ted, êk' sé 'kû-têd, pre.
Ex e cu tion, 'êk-sé-kû' shûn, s. performance; capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law; destruction.
Ex e cu tion er, 'êk-sé-kû' shûn 'âr, s. he that inflicts capital punishment.
Ex ec u tive, êgz-êk' ù 'tîv, a. having the quality of executing or performing; active; having the power to put in act the laws.
Ex ec u tor, êgz-êk' ù 'tûr, s. he that

is intrusted to perform the will of a testator.
Ex ec u tor y, êgz-êk' ù 'tûr-rê, a. performing official duties.
Ex ec u trix, êgz-êk' ù 'trîks, s. a woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator. [s. plu.
Ex ec u trix es, êgz-êk' ù 'trîks-îz,
Ex em plar, êgz-ê'm' plâr, s. a pattern, an example to be imitated.
Ex em pla ri ly, êgz-ê'm' plâ 'rê-lê, ad. in such a manner as deserves imitation.
Ex em pla ry, êgz-ê'm' plâ 'rê, a. such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation; such as may give warning to others.
Ex em pli fi ca tion, êgz-ê'm-plê-fê-kâ' shûn, s. a copy, a transcript; an illustration by example.
Ex em pli fy, êgz-ê'm' plê 'fî, v. a. to illustrate by example; to copy.
Ex em pli fies, êgz-ê'm' plê 'fîze, pres. t.
Ex em pli fy ing, êgz-ê'm' plê 'fî-îng, par. [pre.
Ex em pli fi ed, êgz-ê'm' plê 'fîde,
Ex empt, êgz-ê'mt', v. a. to privilege, to grant immunity from: a. free by privilege; not liable to.
Ex empt ing, êgz-ê'mt' îng, par.
Ex empt ed, êgz-ê'mt' êd, pre.
Ex empt ion, êgz-ê'm' shûn, s. immunity, privilege.
Ex en ter ate, êgz-ên' têr 'âte, v. a. to embowel. [par.
Ex en ter a ting, êgz-ên' têr 'â-ting,
Ex en ter a ted, êgz-ên' têr 'â-têd, pre.
Ex er cise, êks' êr 'sîze, s. labour of the body for health or amusement; practice; task; act of divine worship: v. a. to employ; to train by use; to task; to practise or use. [and pres. t.
Ex er ci ses, êks' êr 'sî-zîz, s. plu.
Ex er ci sing, êks' êr 'sî-zîng, par.
Ex er ci sed, êks' êr 'sîzd, pre.

EKH

EXO

EAP

nôr, nôr—tûbe, tâb; bôll—ôll—pôand—ân, rais.

Ex ert, êgz-êrt', v. a. to use with an effort; to put forth, perform.

Ex ert ing, êgz-êrt' ing, par.

Ex ert ed, êgz-êrt' êd, pre.

Ex er tion, êgz-êr' shûn, s. the act of exerting, effort.

Ex e sion, êgz-ê' zhûn, s. the act of eating through.

Ex es tu a tion, êgz 'ês-tshû-â' shûn, s. the state of boiling. [shell off.

Ex ô li ate, êks-ô' lê 'âte, v. n. to

Ex ô li a ting, êks-ô' lê 'à-tîng, par.

Ex ô li a ted, êks-ô' lê 'à-têd, pre.

Ex ha la ble, êgz-hâ' lê 'bl, a. that which may be evaporated.

Ex ha la tion, 'êks-hâ-lâ' shûn, s. that which rises in vapours.

Ex hale, êgz-hâle', v. a. to draw or send out vapours or fumes.

Ex ha ling, êgz-hâ' lîng, par.

Ex ha led, êgz-hâld', pre.

Ex hale ment, êgz-hâle' mên't, s. matter exhaled, vapour.

Ex haust, êgz-hâwst', v. a. to drain, diminish; to draw out till nothing is left.

Ex haust ing, êgz-hâwst' ing, par.

Ex haust ed, êgz-hâwst' êd, pre.

Ex haust ion, êgz-hâws' tshûn, s. the act of drawing.

Ex haust less, êgz-hâwst' lê's, a. in-exhaustible.

Ex hib it, êgz-hîb' ît, v. a. to offer; to show, to display.

Ex hib it ing, êgz-hîb' î'ng, par.

Ex hib it ed, êgz-hîb' î't êd, pre.

Ex hib it er, êgz-hîb' î't êr, s. he that offers any thing.

Ex hi bi tion, 'êks-hê-blîsh' ûn, s. the act of exhibiting, setting forth; allowance, salary.

Ex hil a rate, êgz-hîl' â 'rà'te, v. a. to make cheerful. [par.

Ex hil a ra ting, êgz-hîl' â 'rà-tîng,

Ex hil a ra ted, êgz-hîl' â 'rà-têd, pre.

Ex hil a ra tion, êgz 'hîl-â-râ' shûn, s. the act of giving gayety; the

state of being enlivened.

Ex hort, êgz-hôrt', v. a. to incite by words to any good action.

Ex hort ing, êgz-hôrt' ing, par.

Ex hort ed, êgz-hôrt' êd, pre.

Ex hor ta tion, 'êks-hôr-tâ' shûn, s. the act of exhorting, incitement to good.

Ex hor ta tive, êgz-hôr' tâ 'tîv, a. tending to, or containing exhortation.

Ex hor ta tor y, êgz-hôr' tâ 'rûr-rê, a. tending to exhort. [exhort.

Ex hor ter, êgz-hôrt' êr, s. one who

Ex i gence, êk' sé 'jên'se, } a de-

Ex i gen cy, êk' sé 'jên-sê, } mand, want, need; pressing ne-

Ex i gen ces, êk' sé 'jên-sîz, } plu-

Ex i gen cies, êk' sé 'jên-sîz, } a-

Ex i gent, êk' sé 'jên't, s. pressing

business. [diminutive.

Ex ig u ous, êgz-îg' û 'ûs, a. small,

Ex ile, êks' île, s. banishment; the

person banished.

Ex ile, êg-zîle', v. a. to banish,

drive from a country: a. small,

slender.

Ex i ling, êg-zî' lîng, par.

Ex i led, êg-zîld', pre.

Ex i li tion, 'êks-ê-lîsh' ûn, s. slen-

derness, smallness. [a being.

Ex ist, êg-zîst', v. n. to be, to have

Ex ist ing, êg-zîst' ing, par.

Ex ist ed, êg-zîst' êd, pre. [being.

Ex ist ence, êg-zîst' ên'se, s. state of

Ex ist en ces, êg-zîst' ên 'sîz, s. plu.

Ex ist ent, êg-zîst' ênt, a. in being.

Ex it, êks' ît, s. departure, act of

quitting the theatre of life.

Ex o dus, êks' ô 'ûds, s. departure,

journey from a place; the second

book of Moses.

Ex on er ate, êgz-ôn' êr 'âte, v. a.

to unload, disburden.

Ex on er a ting, êgz-ôn' êr 'à-tîng,

par. [pre.

Ex on er a ted, êgz-ôn' êr 'à-têd,

par. [pre.

Ex on er a tion, êgz-ôn' êr 'à-tîng,

par. [pre.

Ex on er a ted, êgz-ôn' êr 'à-têd,

par. [pre.

Ex on er a tion, êgz-ôn' êr 'à-tîng,

par. [pre.

Ex on er a ted, êgz-ôn' êr 'à-têd,

par. [pre.

Ex on er a tion, êgz-ôn' êr 'à-tîng,

par. [pre.

Ex on er a ted, êgz-ôn' êr 'à-têd,

par. [pre.

Ex on er a tion, êgz 'ôn-êr-â' shûn, s. the act of disburdening.

Ex op ta ble, êgz-ôp' tâ 'bl, a. de-

sirable. [moved by entreaty.

Ex o ra ble, êks' ô 'rà-bl, a. to be

Ex or bi tance, êgz-ôr' bê 'ân'se, s.

enormity; extravagant demand.

Ex or bi tan ces, êgz-ôr' bê 'ân-sîz,

s. plu. [enormous, excessive.

Ex or bi tant, êgz-ôr' bê 'ânt, a.

Ex or cise, êks' ôr 'sîze, v. a. to ad-

jure by some holy name; to pu-

rify from the influence of evil

spirits.

Ex or ci ses, êks' ôr 'sî-zîz, pres. t.

Ex or ci sing, êks' ôr 'sî-zîng, par.

Ex or ci sed, êks' ôr 'sîzd, pre.

Ex or cism, êks' ôr 'sîzm, s. the

form of adjuration, by which evil

spirits are driven away.

Ex or di um, êgz-ôr' dé 'ûm, s. a

formal preface.

Ex or na tion, 'êks-ôr-nâ' shûn, s.

ornament, decoration.

Ex os se ous, êgz-ôsh' é 'ûs, a. want-

ing bones, boneless.

Ex ot ick, êgz-ôt' îk, a. foreign, not

produced in our own country.

Ex pand, êks-pând', v. a. to spread,

lay open; to dilate.

Ex pand ing, êks-pând' ing, par.

Ex pand ed, êks-pând' êd, pre.

Ex pane, êks-pân'se', s. a body

widely extended without ine-

qualities.

Ex pan si bil ity, êks 'pân-sê-blî-

lê 'tê, s. capacity of extension.

Ex pan si ble, êks-pân' sé 'bl, a.

capable to be extended.

Ex pan sion, êks-pân' shûn, s. the

act of spreading out; extent;

pure space.

Ex pan sive, êks-pân' sîv, a. having

the power to spread into a wider

surface.

Ex pa ti ate, êks-pâ' shé 'âte, v. a.

to range at large; to enlarge upon

in language.

EXP

EXP

EXS

nêr, nô-tâbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pônd—thin, this.

Ex plo ra ting, êks-plô' rá 'tîng, par.
 Ex plo ra ted, êks-plô' rá 'têd, pre.
 Ex plo ra tion, 'êks-plô-râ' shûn, s.
 search, examination.
 Ex plô ra tor y, êks-plô'r á 'tûr-rê,
 a. searching, examining.
 Ex plô re, êks-plô'rê, v. a. to search
 into, examine by trial.
 Ex plo ring, êks-plô' rîng, par.
 Ex plo red, êks-plô'rêd, pre.
 Ex plo sion, êks-plô' zhûn, s. the
 act of driving out any thing with
 noise and violence.
 Ex plo sive, êks-plô' sîv, a. driving
 out with noise and violence.
 Ex port, êks' pôrt, s. commodity
 carried out in traffick.
 Ex port, êks-pôrt', v. a. to carry
 out of a country.
 Ex port ing, êks-pôrt' îng, par.
 Ex port ed, êks-pôrt' êd, pre.
 Ex port a tion, 'êks-pôrt-â' shûn, s.
 the act or practice of carrying out
 commodities into other countries.
 Ex pose, êks-pôze', v. a. to lay open,
 make liable to; to put in danger.
 Ex po ses, êks-pô' zîz, pres. t.
 Ex po sing, êks-pô' zîng, par.
 Ex po sed, êks-pôzêd, pre.
 Ex po si tion, 'êks-pô-sîsh' ûn, s.
 an explanation, interpretation.
 Ex pos i tor, êks-pôz' é 'tûr, s. one
 who explains, an interpreter.
 Ex pos tu late, êks-pôz' tshû 'lâte,
 v. n. to debate; to remonstrate in
 a friendly manner.
 Ex pos tu la ting, êks-pôz' tshû 'lâ-
 tîng, par.
 Ex pos tu la ted, êks-pôz' tshû 'lâ-
 Ex pos tu la tion, êks' pôz-tshû-lâ'-
 shûn, s. debate, discussion of an
 affair.
 Ex pos tu la tor y, êks-pôz' tshû-lâ-
 'tûr-rê, a. containing expostula-
 tion.
 Ex po sure, êks-pô' zhûre, s. the act
 of exposing; the state of being
 exposed.

Ex pound, êks-pôund', v. a. to clear,
 explain, interpret.
 Ex pound ing, êks-pôund' îng, par.
 Ex pound ed, êks-pôund' êd, pre.
 Ex pound er, êks-pôund' ûr, s. one
 who explains, an interpreter.
 Ex pres, êks-prêz', v. a. to repre-
 sent; to utter, declare; to squeeze
 out: a. resembling, exactly alike;
 plain; for a particular end: s.
 a messenger sent on purpose; a
 message sent. [and a plu.]
 Ex pres ses, êks-prêz' sîz, pres. t.
 Ex pres sing, êks-prêz' sîng, par.
 Ex press ed, êks-prêst', pre.
 Ex press i ble, êks-prêz' sê 'bl, a.
 that may be uttered or declared.
 Ex pres sion, êks-prêsh' ûn, s. the
 act or power of representing any
 thing; a phrase, a mode of
 speech; the act of squeezing or
 forcing out.
 Ex pres sive, êks-prêz' sîv, a. hav-
 ing the power of utterance or rep-
 resentation.
 Ex pres sive ly, êks-prêz' sîv 'lê,
 ad. in a clear and representative
 way.
 Ex pres sive ness, êks-prêz' sîv 'nêz,
 s. the power of expression, or rep-
 resentation by words.
 Ex press ly, êks-prêz' lê, ad. in di-
 rect terms.
 Ex pres sure, êks-prêsh' ûre, s. ex-
 pression, utterance; form; mark.
 Ex pro bate, êks-prô' bâte, v. a. to
 impute openly with blame; to
 braid. [par.]
 Ex pro ba ting, êks-prô' bâ 'tîng,
 Ex pro ba ted, êks-prô' bâ 'têd, pre.
 Ex pro ba tion, 'êks-prô-bâ' shûn, s.
 scornful charge, reproachful ac-
 cusation.
 Ex pro pri ate, êks-prô' prê 'âte, v.
 a. to relinquish one's property.
 Ex pro pri a ting, êks-prô' prê 'â-
 tîng, par. [pre.]
 Ex pro pri a ted, êks-prô' prê 'â-têd,

Ex pug, êks-pûne', v. a. to com-
 quer, take by assault.
 Ex pug ing, êks-pûne' îng, par.
 Ex pug ed, êks pûnd', pre.
 Ex pug na tion, 'êks-pûg-nâ' shûn,
 s. conquest, the act of taking by
 assault. [out, force away.]
 Ex pulse, êks-pûlse', v. a. to drive
 Ex pul ses, êks-pûl' sîz, pres. t.
 Ex pul sing, êks-pûl' sîng, par.
 Ex pul sed, êks-pûlst', pre.
 Ex pul sion, êks-pûl' shûn, s. the
 act of expelling; the state of be-
 ing driven out.
 Ex pul sive, êks-pûl' sîv, a. having
 the power of expulsion.
 Ex pun ge, êks-pûnjê', v. a. to blot
 or rub out; to efface.
 Ex pun ges, êks-pûn' jîz, pres. t.
 Ex pun ging, êks-pûn' jîng, par.
 Ex pun ged, êks-pûnjêd', pre.
 Ex pur ga tion, 'êks-pûr-gâ' shûn,
 s. the act of cleansing; purifica-
 tion.
 Ex pur ga tor y, êks-pûr' gâ 'tûr-rê,
 a. employed in purging away
 what is noxious. [lent, complete.]
 Ex qui site, êks' kwê 'zît, a. excel-
 Ex qui site ly, êks' kwê 'zît-lê, ad.
 perfectly, completely.
 Ex qui site ness, êks' kwê 'zît-nêz,
 s. nicety, perfection.
 Ex sic cant, êk-sîk' kânt, a. drying.
 Ex sic cate, êk-sîk' kâte, v. a. to dry.
 Ex sic ca ting, êk-sîk' kâ 'tîng, par.
 Ex sic ca ted, êk-sîk' kâ 'têd, pre.
 Ex sic ca tion, 'êk-sîk-kâ' shûn, s.
 the act of drying.
 Ex sic ca tive, êk-sîk' kâ 'tîv, a.
 having the power of drying.
 Ex spu i tion, 'êk-sûf-fîsh' ûn, s. a
 discharge by spitting.
 Ex suc tion, êk-sûk' shûn, s. the act
 of sucking out.
 Ex suf fla tion, 'êk-sûf-flâ' shûn, s.
 a blast working underneath.
 Ex suf fo late, êk-sûf' fô 'lâte, v. a.
 to whisper, to buzz in the ear.

EXT

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pînc, pîn—nô, nôve,

Ex suf so la ting, êk-sûf' sô 'là-ting, par. [pre.]
 Ex suf so la ted, êk-sûf' sô 'là-têd, Ex sus ci tate, êk-sûs' sê 'tâte, v. a. to rouse, or stir up.
 Ex sus ci ta ting, êk-sûs' sê 'tà-ting, par. [pre.]
 Ex sus ci ta ted, êk-sûs' sê 'tà-têd, Ex tan cy, êk' stân 'sê, s. parts rising above the rest.
 Ex tant, êk' tânt, a. standing out to view; now in being.
 Ex tem po ral, êk-s-têm' pò 'râl, Ex tem po ra ne ous, êk' tèm- pò-rà nè 'ûs, (rê,)
 Ex tem po ra ry, êk-s-têm' pò 'rà-) a. uttered or performed without premeditation.
 Ex tem po re, êk-s-têm' pò 'rê, ad. without premeditation, readily.
 Ex tem po rize, êk-s-têm' pò 'rîze, v. n. to speak extempore, or without premeditation. [pres. t.]
 Ex tem po ri zes, êk-s-têm' pò 'rî-zîz, Ex tem po ri zing, êk-s-têm' pò 'rî-zîng, par. [pre.]
 Ex tem po ri zed, êk-s-têm' pò 'rîzd, Ex tend, êk-s-tênd', v. a. to stretch out; to enlarge; to increase.
 Ex tend ing, êk-s-tênd' ing, par.
 Ex tend ed, êk-s-tênd' êd, pre.
 Ex tend i ble, êk-s-tênd' ê'bl, a. capable of extension.
 Ex tend less ness, êk-s-tênd' lês-nês, a. unlimited extension.
 Ex ten si ble, êk-s-tên' sê'bl, a. capable of being stretched into length or breadth.
 Ex ten sion, êk-s-tên' shûn, s. the act of extending; state of being extended. [large.]
 Ex ten sive, êk-s-tên' sîv, a. wide.
 Ex ten sive ly, êk-s-tên' sîv 'lê, ad. widely, largely.
 Ex ten sive ness, êk-s-tên' sîv 'nês, s. largeness, wideness.
 Ex tînt, êk-s-tên', s. space or degree to which any thing is ex-

EXT

tended; communication; ex-
 cution.
 Ex ten u ate, êk-s-tên' à 'tâte, v. a. to lessen; to palliate. [par.]
 Ex ten u a ting, êk-s-tên' à 'tâ-ting, Ex ten u a ted, êk-s-tên' à 'tâ-têd, pre. [s. palliation; mitigation.]
 Ex ten u a tion, êk' tèn-û-à' shûn, Ex te ri our, êk-s-tê' rê 'ûr, a. out-ward; external, not intrinsic.
 Ex ter mi nate, êk-s-tê' mê 'nâte, v. a. to root out, tear up; to destroy.
 Ex ter mi na ting, êk-s-tê' mê 'nâ-ting, par. [têd, pre.]
 Ex ter mi na ted, êk-s-tê' mê 'nâ- Ex ter mi na tion, êk' têr-mê-nâ-shûn, a. destruction, excision.
 Ex ter mi na tor, êk-s-tê' mê 'nâ-tûr, s. the person or thing by which any thing is destroyed.
 Ex ter mi na tor y, êk-s-tê' mê-nâ-tûr-rê, a. tending to extermination. [ward.]
 Ex tern, êk-s-têrn', a. external, out-
 Ex ter nal, êk-s-tê' nâl, a. outward, opposite to internal. [outwardly.]
 Ex ter nal ly, êk-s-tê' nâl 'lê, ad. Ex til la tion, 'êk-s-îll-lâ' shûn, s. the act of falling in drops.
 Ex tinct, êk-s-îngkt', a. extinguish-
 ed, put out; abolished.
 Ex tinc tion, êk-s-îngk' shûn, s. the act of quenching; the state of being quenched; destruction; suppression.
 Ex ûn quish, êk-s-îng' gwîsh, v. a. to put out, quench; to destroy.
 Ex tîn quish es, êk-s-îng' gwîsh 'îz, pres. t. [par.]
 Ex tîn quish ing, êk-s-îng' gwîsh 'îng, Ex tîn quish ed, êk-s-îng' gwîsh-t, pre.
 Ex tîn quish a ble, êk-s-îng' gwîsh- 'â-bl, a. that may be quenched or destroyed.
 Ex tîn quish er, êk-s-îng' gwîsh 'ûr, s. a hollow cone put upon a can-
 dle to quench it.
 Ex tîn quish ment, êk-s-îng' gwîsh-

EXT

'mênt, s. extinction, suppression, abolition, nullity.
 Ex tir pate, êk-s-tê' pâte, v. a. to root out. [par.]
 Ex tir pa ting, êk-s-tê' pâ 'ting, Ex tir pa ted, êk-s-tê' pâ 'têd, pre.
 Ex tir pa tion, 'êk-s-tê' pâ' shûn, s. the act of rooting out, excision.
 Ex tol, êk-s-tôl', v. a. to praise, magnify, celebrate.
 Ex tol ling, êk-s-tôl' lîng, par.
 Ex toll ed, êk-s-tôld', pre.
 Ex tort, êk-s-tôrt', v. a. to draw by force, to wrest; to gain by violence or oppression: v. n. to practise oppression and violence, or usury.
 Ex tort ing, êk-s-tôrt' ing, par.
 Ex tort ed, êk-s-tôrt' êd, pre.
 Ex tor tion, êk-s-tô' shûn, s. the act or practice of gaining by violence, or usury.
 Ex tor tion er, êk-s-tô' shûn 'ûr, s. one who practises extortion.
 Ex tract, êk' trakt', s. the chief parts drawn from any thing; the chief heads of a book.
 Ex tract, êk-s-trakt', v. a. to draw out of; to select.
 Ex tract ing, êk-s-trakt' ing, par.
 Ex tract ed, êk-s-trakt' êd, pre.
 Ex trac tion, êk-s-trakt' shûn, s. the act of drawing one part out of a compound; lineage, descent.
 Ex tra ju di cial, 'êk-s-trâ-jû-dîsh- 'âl, a. out of the regular course of law.
 Ex tra mis sion, 'êk-s-trâ-mîsh' ûn, s. the act of emitting outwards.
 Ex tra mun dane, 'êk-s-trâ-mûn' dâne, a. beyond the verge of the material world.
 Ex tra ne ous, êk-s-trâ' nè 'ûs, a. be-
 longing to a different substance; foreign.
 Ex traor di na ri ly, êk-s-trô' dê- nâ-rê 'lê, ad. not commonly.
 Ex traor di na ri ness, êk-s-trô' dê-

EXT

EXU

EYR

nôr, nôl—tâbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pônd—ôlin, rais.

'nâ-ré 'nêa, s. uncommonness.
 Ex traor di nary, 'êks-trôr' dé 'nâ-ré, a. different from common order and method; eminent.
 Ex tra par o chi al, 'êks-trâ-pâr-ô-ké 'âl, a. not comprehended within any parish.
 Ex tra règ u lar, 'êks-trâ-rég' ú 'lâr, a. not comprehended within a rule.
 Ex trav a gauce, 'êks-trâv' á 'gânse, s. irregularity, wildness; waste, vain and superfluous expense.
 Ex trav a gan ces, 'êks-trâv' á 'gân-siz, s. plu.
 Ex trav a gant, 'êks-trâv' á 'gânt, a. roving beyond just limits; irregular; wasteful.
 Ex trav a gant ly, 'êks-trâv' á 'gânt-lé, ad. in an extravagant manner; wastefully.
 Ex trav a gant ness, 'êks-trâv' á 'gânt-nês, s. excess, excursion beyond limits.
 Ex trav a sa ted, 'êks-trâv' á 'sâ-têd, a. forced out of the proper containing vessels.
 Ex tra va sa tion, 'êks-trâ-vâ-sâ-shûn, s. the act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessels.
 Ex trav e nate, 'êks-trâv' é 'nâte, a. let out of the veins.
 Ex tre me, 'êks-trême', a. greatest, of the highest degree; utmost: a. utmost point, highest degree of any thing. [or Su. degree.]
 (T) This adjective has no com. in the utmost degree.
 Ex tre me ly, 'êks-trême' lé, ad. in the utmost degree.
 Ex trem i ty, 'êks-trêm' é 'tê, s. the utmost point; rigour, distress.
 Ex trem i ties, 'êks-trêm' é 'tîz, s. plu.
 Ex tri cate, 'êks-tré 'kâte, v. a. to free from embarrassment, to set free.
 Ex tri ca ting, 'êks-tré 'kâ-tîng, par.

Ex tri ca ted, 'êks-tré 'kâ-têd, pre.
 Ex tri ca tion, 'êks-tré-kâ-shûn, s. the act of disentangling.
 Ex trin si cal, 'êks-trîn' sé 'kâl, }
 Ex trin sick, 'êks-trîn' sîk, } a.
 external, outward.
 Ex trin si cal ly, 'êks-trîn' sé 'kâl-lé, ad. from without. [to raise.]
 Ex truct, 'êks-trûkt', v. a. to build.
 Ex truct ing, 'êks-trûkt' îng, par.
 Ex truct ed, 'êks-trûkt' êd, pre. [er.]
 Ex truct or, 'êks-trûkt' ôr, s. a builder.
 Ex trude, 'êks-trôôd', v. a. to thrust.
 Ex tru ding, 'êks-trôôd' dîng, par. [off.]
 Ex tru ded, 'êks-trôôd' dêd, pre.
 Ex tru sion, 'êks-trôôd' shûn, s. the act of thrusting or driving out.
 Ex u be rance, 'êgz-û' bé 'yânse, s. overgrowth, superfluous abundance. [s. plu.]
 Ex u be ran ces, 'êgz-û' bé 'yân-siz, s. plu.
 Ex u be rant, 'êgz-û' bé 'yânt, a. abounding in the utmost degree.
 Ex u be rant ly, 'êgz-û' bé 'yânt-lé, ad. abundantly.
 Ex u be rate, 'êgz-û' bé 'râte, v. n. to abound in the highest degree.
 Ex u be ra ting, 'êgz-û' bé 'râ-tîng, par. [pre.]
 Ex u he ra ted, 'êgz-û' bé 'râ-têd, pre.
 Ex u da tion, 'êks-sû-dâ' shûn, s. the matter issuing out by sweat from any body. [to issue by sweat.]
 Ex u de, 'êk-wûde', v. n. to sweat out.
 Ex u ding, 'êk-sû' dîng, par.
 Ex u ded, 'êk-sû' dêd, pre.
 Ex ul cer ate, 'êgz-ûl' sêr 'âte, v. a. to make sore with an ulcer; to corrode.
 Ex ul cer a ting, 'êgz-ûl' sêr 'â-tîng, par. [pre.]
 Ex ul cer a ted, 'êgz-ûl' sêr 'â-têd, pre.
 Ex ul cer a tion, 'êgz-ûl-sêr-â-shûn, s. the beginning erosion which forms an ulcer.
 Ex ult, 'êgz-ûlt', v. n. to rejoice above measure, to triumph.
 Ex ult ing, 'êgz-ûlt' îng, par.

Ex ult ed, 'êgz-ûlt' êd, pre.
 Ex ult a tion, 'êgz-ûlt-â' shûn, s. joy, triumph.
 Ex u per a ble, 'êk-sû' pêr 'â-bl, a. conquerable, vincible.
 Ex u per ance, 'êk-sû' pêr 'ânse, s. overbalance, greater proportion.
 Ex us tion, 'êgz-ûs' tshûn, s. the act of burning up.
 Ex u vi ae, 'êgz-û' vé 'é, s. cast skin, or shells, whatever is shed by animals. [taken from the nest.]
 Ey as, 'î' âs, s. a young hawk just by animals.
 Eye, 'î', s. the organ of vision or sight; aspect, regard; a small catch into which a hook goes; bud of a plant: v. a. to watch, keep in view.
 Eyes, 'îze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Ey ing, 'î' îng, par.
 Ey ed, 'îde, pre. [eye.]
 Eye ball, 'î' bâwl, s. the apple of the eye.
 Eye brow, 'î' brôô, s. the hairy arch over the eye. [sightless.]
 Eye less, 'î' lês, a. without eyes.
 Eye let, 'î' lêt, s. a hole through which light may enter; any small perforation. [shuts over the eye.]
 Eye lid, 'î' lîd, s. the membrane that covers the eye.
 Eye ser vant, 'î' sêr 'yânt, s. a servant that works only while watched. [view.]
 Eye shot, 'î' shôt, s. sight, glance.
 Eye sight, 'î' sîte, s. sight of the eye.
 Eye sore, 'î' sôre, s. something offensive to the sight.
 Eye tooth, 'î' tôôth, s. the tooth in the upper jaw next the grinders, the fang.
 Eye wit ness, 'î' wît 'nês, s. one who gives testimony of facts seen with his own eyes.
 Eye wit ness es, 'î' wît 'nês-lz, s. plu.
 Eyre, 'âre, s. the court of justices itinerant.
 Ey ry, 'â' rê, s. the place where birds of prey build their nests.
 Ey rice, 'â' rîz, s. plu.

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môfe,

F

- Fa ba ce ous, fâ-bâ' shé' ūa, a. having the nature of a bean.
- Fa ble, fâ' bl, a. a feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept: v. n. to feign; to tell
- Fâ' bling, par. [falsehoods.]
- Fa bled, fâ' bld, pre.: a. celebrated in fables.
- Fab ri cîte, fâb' rê' kâte, v. a. to build, construct; to forge, devise falsely.
- Fab ri ca ting, fâb' rê' kâ-tîng, par.
- Fab ri ca ted, fâb' rê' kâ-têd, pre.
- Fab ri ca tion, fâb-rê-kâ' shûn, s. the act of building.
- Fab rick, fâb' rik, s. a building, an edifice; any system of matter.
- Fâb' ū' lîst, a. a writer of fables.
- Fab u lous, fâb' ū' lûs, a. feigned, full of fables. [fiction.]
- Fab u lous ly, fâb' ū' lûs-lê, ad. in
- Face, fâse, s. the visage; the countenance; the front; appearance; confidence: v. n. to carry a false appearance; to turn the face: v. a. to meet in front, oppose with confidence; to cover with an additional superfluities.
- Fa ces, fâ' shz, s. plu. and pres. t.
- Fa cing, fâ' sing, par.: s. an ornament, fâste, pre. [mental covering.]
- Face less, fâse' lês, a. without a face. [cheerful, lively.]
- Fa ce tious, fâ-sê' shûs, a. gay.
- Fa ce tious ly, fâ-sê' shûs' lê, ad. gayly, cheerfully.
- Fa ce tious ness, fâ-sê' shûs' nês, a. cheerful wit, mirth. [flexible.]
- Fa cile, fâs' sli, a. easy; pliant.
- Fa cil i tate, fâ-sll' ê' kâte, v. a. to make easy, to free from difficulty.
- Fa cil i ta ting, fâ-sll' ê' kâ-tîng, par.
- Fa cil i ta ted, fâ-sll' ê' kâ-têd, pre.*
- Fac i ly, fâ-sll' ê' lê, a. easiness,*
- freedom from difficulty; readiness.
- Fa cil i ties, fâ-sll' ê' yîz, s. plu.
- Fa cin o rous, fâ-sîr' ô' yîz, a. wicked, atrocious.
- Fa ct, fâkt, s. reality; action, deed.
- Fa ct ion, fâk' shûn, s. a party; tumult, discord. [tion.]
- Fa ct ious, fâk' shûs, a. given to fac-
- Fa ct ious ly, fâk' shûs' lê, ad. in a manner criminally dissensious.
- Fa ct i tious, fâk-tîsh' ūa, a. made by art. [other, a substitute.]
- Fa ct or, fâk' tûr, s. an agent for an-
- Fa ct or y, fâk' tûr' rê, s. a house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country; the traders im-bodied in one place.
- Fa ct or ies, fâk' tûr' yîz, s. plu.
- Fa c to turn, fâk-tô' tûm, s. a servant employed alike in all kinds of business.
- Fa c ul ty, fâk' ūl' yê, s. ability; reason; power, privilege, right to do any thing.
- Fa c ul ties, fâk' ūl' yîz, s. plu.
- Fa c und, fâk' ūnd, a. eloquent.
- Fa d dle, fâd' dl, v. n. to trifle, to
- Fâd' dling, par. [play.]
- Fâd' died, fâd' dld, pre.
- Fâde, v. n. to tend from a brighter to a weaker colour; to wither; to die away gradually.
- Fâ' dîng, par.
- Fâ' dêd, pre.
- Fa dge, fâdje, v. n. to fit; to agree.
- Fa dges, fâdj' iz, pres. t.
- Fa dging, fâdj' ing, par.
- Fa dged, fâdj'd, pre.
- Fâg, v. n. to grow weary.
- Fâg ging, par.
- Fâg ged, fâgd, pre.
- Fâg-ênd, s. the refuse or meaner part of any thing.
- Fâg ot, fâg' ôt, s. a bundle of sticks.
- Fâil, fâle, v. n. to be deficient; to be extinct; to perish; to decay; to miss: v. a. to desert; not to assist; to omit; to be wanting to.
- Fâil ing, fâle' ing, par.: s. deficient
- Fâil ed, fâle' pre. [cy, lapse.]
- Fâil ure, fâle' yûre, s. deficiency omission, slip; a lapse.
- Fâin, fâne, a. glad, merry, cheerful; obliged: ad. gladly, very desirously.
- Fâin er, fâne' ūr, a. com.
- Fâin est, fâne' êst, a. su.
- Fâint, fânt, v. n. to lose the animal functions, sink motionless; to grow feeble: a. languid, weary not bright; feeble of body; as-
- Fâint ing, fânt' ing, par.: s. temporary loss of animal motion
- Fâint ed, fânt' êd, pre.
- Fâint er, fânt' ūr, a. com.
- Fâint est, fânt' êst, a. su.
- Fâint heart ed, fânt-hârt' ên, a. cowardly. [guidly]
- Fâint ly, fânt' lê, ad. feebly, la-
- Fâint ness, fânt' nês, s. languor, feebleness.
- Fâir, fâre, a. beautiful, white in the complexion; clear; favourable; just; open; gentle; mild; equitable: ad. gently, decently; civilly; successfully: s. a beauty, a fair woman; an annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers.
- Fâir er, fâre' ūr, a. com.
- Fâir est, fâre' êst, a. su. [at a fair.]
- Fâir ing, fâre' ing, s. a present given:
- Fâir ly, fâre' lê, ad. beautifully; commodiously; honestly, justly ingenuously; completely candidly. [dour, ingenuity]
- Fâir ness, fâre' nês, s. beauty; car-
- Fâir spo ken, fâre' spô' kn, a. civil in language and address.
- Fâir y, fâ' rê, s. an elf, a fay; enchantress: a. belonging to fairies.
- Fâir ies, fâ' riz, s. plu.
- Fâith, fâth, s. belief; tenet held; fidelity; honour; sincerity, veracity; promise given.
- Fâith ful, fâth' fûl, a. firm in ad-

FAL

FAM

FAN

nòr, nót—tùb, túb, búl—ól—pònd—tín, raia.

herence to the truth of religion;
loyal; honest, without fraud;
observant of compact or promise.
Faith ful ly, fàh' fùl' yé, ad. with
firm belief in religion; with full
confidence in God; sincerely,
honestly. [esty, veracity; loyalty.
Faith ful ness, fàh' fùl' nés, a. hon-
Faith less, fàh' lés, a. without be-
lief; disloyal, not true to duty.
Faith less ness, fàh' lés' nés, a.
treachery, perfidy; unbelief.
Fal chion, fál' shùn, s. a cimeter, a
short crooked sword.
Fal con, fàw' kn, s. a hawk trained
for sport; a sort of cannon.
Fal con er, fàw' kn' úr, s. one who
trains hawks.
Fáll, v. n. to drop from a higher
place; to apostatize; to enter in-
to a state worse than the former;
to decrease; to become the prop-
erty of any: v. a. to drop, let fall;
to sink, depress; to diminish in
value, let sink in price; to cut
down, to fell; to yearn, bring
forth: s. the act of dropping;
ruin; degradation; diminution;
steep descent; cataract, cascade.
Fál' l'ng, par.
Fal la cious, fál-lá' shás, a. produc-
cing mistakes, deceitful.
Fal la cious ly, fál-lá' shás' yé, ad.
with purpose to deceive.
Fal la cious ness, fál-lá' shás' nés,
s. tendency to deceive.
Fal la cy, fál' lá' yé, s. sophism,
logical artifice, deceitful argu-
ment.
Fal la cies, fál' lá' shás, s. plu. [ment.
Fall en, fálá, per. par. of Fall.
Fal li bil i ty, fál-lé-bí-l' yé, s. li-
ability to be deceived. [rour.
Fal li ble, fál' lé' bí, a. liable to er-
Fal ling sick ness, fál-l'ng-sík' nés,
s. the epilepsy.
Fal low, fál' ló, a. unploughed, uncul-
tivated; unoccupied: s. ground
ploughed in order to be ploughed

again; ground lying at rest: v. n.
to plough in order to a second
ploughing.
Fal low ing, fál' ló' 'ng, par.
Fal low ed, fál' ló'da, pre.
Fálse, a. not true; treacherous;
counterfeit, hypocritical.
Fálse heart ed, fálse-hàrt' éd, a.
treacherous, deceitful.
Fálse hood, fálse' hùd, s. want of
truth; a lie, a false assertion.
Fálse ly, fálse' lé, ad. contrarily to
truth; erroneously; treacherous-
ly. [duplicity, deceit.
Fálse' nés, s. contrariety to truth;
Fál si fi ca tion, fál-sé-fé-ká' shùn,
s. the act of counterfeiting any
thing.
Fal si fi er, fál' sé' fí-úr, s. one that
makes any thing seem what it is
not; a liar.
Fal si fy, fál' sé' fí, v. a. to counter-
feit, to forge: v. n. to tell lies.
Fal si fies, fál' sé' fíze, pres. t.
Fal si fy ing, fál' sé' fí-íng, par.
Fal si fi ed, fál' sé' fíde, pre.
Fal si ty, fál' sé' yé, s. a falsehood;
a lie, an error.
Fal si ties, fál' sé' t'iz, s. plu.
Fal ter, fál' túr, v. n. to hesitate in
the utterance of words; to fail.
Fal ter ing, fál' túr' 'ng, par.
Fal ter ed, fál' túrd, pre.
Fal ter ing ly, fál' túr' 'ng-lé, ad.
with hesitation, or difficulty.
Fámé, s. celebrity, renown.
Fa med, fám'd, a. celebrated, re-
nowned.
Fámé' lés, a. without fame.
Fa mil iar, fà-míl' yár, a. domes-
tick; affable; well known; ac-
customed: s. an intimate.
Fa mil i ar i ty, fà' ml' yé-ár' é' yé,
s. omission of ceremony; ac-
quaintance; easy intercourse.
Fa mil i ar ize, fà-míl' yár' 'ze, v. a.
to make easy by habitude. (pres. t.)
Fà ml' i ar i zes, fà-míl' yár' 'zéz,

Fa mil i ar i zing, fà-míl' yár' 'z-íng,
par.
Fa mil i ar i zed, fà-míl' yár' 'zéd,
Fa mil i ar ly, fà-míl' yár' yé, ad.
easily, without formality.
Fam i ly, fám' é' yé, s. a household;
a race; a tribe.
Fam i lies, fám' é' yíz, s. plu.
Fam ine, fám' ín, a. scarcity of
food, dearth.
Fám' ish, v. a. to kill with hunger,
starve: v. n. to die of hunger.
Fam ish es, fám' ish' 'z, pres. t.
Fám' ish' 'ng, par.
Fam ish ed, fám' ish't, pre. [brated.
Fa mous, fám' mós, a. renowned, cele-
Fa mous ly, fám' mós' yé, ad. with
celebrity, or great fame.
Fán, s. an instrument used by lad-
dies to move the air and cool
themselves; the instrument by
which the chaff is blown away.
v. a. to cool or recreate with a
fan; to ventilate; to separate, as
Fán' n'ng, par. [by winnowing.
Fan ned, fánd, pre.
Fa nat i cism, fà-nát' é' 'izm, s.
enthusiasm, religious phrensy.
Fa nat ick, fà-nát' ík, a. enthusias-
tic, superstitious; s. an enthusiast.
Fan ci ful, fán' sé' fú, a. imagina-
tive; directed by the imagination.
Fan ci ful ly, fán' sé' fú-lé, ad. ac-
cording to the wildness of imagin-
ation.
Fan cy, fán' sé, s. imagination; an
inclination; caprice; frolick, idle
scheme: v. n. to imagine, believe
without being able to prove: v.
a. to portray in the mind; to be
pleased with.
Fan cies, fán' séz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Fan cy ing, fán' sé' 'ng, par.
Fan ci ed, fán' séd, pre. [ligion.
Fáne, s. a temple consecrated to re-
Fán yár-ò-náde, s. a bluster.
Fáng, v. a. to grip, seize: s. a long
tusk; any thing like a long tusk.

FAR

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pine, pln—nô, nôve,

FAS

FAT

- Fâng lng, par. [with fangs]
 Fang ed, fângd, pre. : a. furnished
 Fan gle, fâng gl, s. silly attempt,
 trifling scheme. [of novelty]
 Fan gled, fâng gld, a. vainly fond
 Fâng lês, a. without teeth.
 Fan ta si ed, fân tá 'sîd, a. filled
 with fancies.
 Fan tas ti cal, fân-tás té 'kál, }
 Fan tas tick, fân-tás 'tîk, } a.
 irrational; imaginary; humor-
 ous, unsteady; whimsical.
 Fan tas ti cal ly, fân-tás té 'kál-lé,
 ad. capriciously; whimsically.
 Fan tas ti cal ness, fân-tás té 'kál-
 nês, s. mere compliance with
 fancy; caprice.
 Fan ta sy, fân tá 'sê, s. fancy, im-
 agination, humour.
 Fan ta sies, fân tá 'sîz, s. plu.
 Fâr, ad. to great extent; remotely,
 at a great distance; to a great
 height; to a certain degree: a.
 distant, remote.
 Farce, fârse, s. a dramattick repre-
 sentation written without regu-
 lar ces, fâr 'sîz, s. plu. [larity]
 Far ci cal, fâr sé 'kál, a. belonging
 to a farce. [horses]
 Far cy, fâr sé, s. the leprosy of
 Fâr dêl, s. a bundle, a little pack.
 Fâre, v. n. to be in any state good
 or bad; to feed, eat, to be enter-
 tained: a. price of passage in a
 vehicle; food, provisions.
 Fâ ring, par.
 Fa red, fâr, pre.
 Fâre wêll, ad. the parting compli-
 ment, adieu: s. act of departure.
 Far i na ceous, fâr-ê-nâ 'shûs, a.
 mealy, tasting like meal.
 Fârm, s. ground let to a tenant;
 land occupied by a farmer: v. a.
 to let out to tenants at a certain
 rate; to cultivate land.
 Fârm lng, par.
 Fârm ed, fârm'd, pre. [vates ground].
 Fârm er, fârm 'âr, s. one who culti-
 Fâr môst, a. most distant.
 Fâr ra gi nous, fâr-râj é 'nûs, a.
 formed of different materials.
 Fâr-râ' gô, s. a medley.
 Far ra goes, fâr-râ' gôze, s. plu.
 Far ri er, fâr ré 'ûr, s. a shoer of
 horses; a horse-doctor.
 Far row, fâr rô, s. a little pig.
 Far ther, fâr 'rûr, a. com. of Far;
 more remote; tending to greater
 distance: ad. at a greater dis-
 tance; more remotely: v. a. to
 promote, facilitate, to advance.
 Far ther ing, fâr 'rûr 'lng, par.
 Far ther ed, fâr 'rûr't, pre.
 Far ther ance, fâr 'rûr 'ânse, s. en-
 couragement, promotion. [plu.]
 Far ther an ces, fâr 'rûr 'ân-sîz, s.
 Far ther more, fâr-rûr-môre', ad.
 besides, over and above, likewise.
 Far thest, fâr 'rûst, a. su. of Far;
 most distant, remotest: ad. at the
 greatest distance. [of a penny]
 Far thing, fâr 'rûng, s. the fourth
 Far thing gale, fâr 'rûng 'gál, s. a
 hoop, used to spread the petticoat.
 Fas ces, fâs 'sêz, a. plu. rods an-
 ciently carried before the consuls.
 Fas ci a tion, fâsh-ê-â' shûn, s.
 bandage. [bewitch, enchant]
 Fas ci nate, fâs sé 'nâte, v. a. to
 Fas ci na ting, fâs sé 'nâ-tîng, par.
 Fas ci na ted, fâs sé 'nâ-têd, pre.
 Fas ci na tion, fâs-sê-nâ' shûn, s.
 the power or act of bewitching,
 enchantment.
 Fas cine, fâs-sê-ne', s. a fagot.
 Fas ci nous, fâs sé 'nûs, a. caused
 or acting by witchcraft.
 Fash ion, fâsh' ûn, s. form, state of
 any thing with regard to appear-
 ance; custom; mode; rank: v.
 a. to form; to mould; to fit, make.
 Fash ion ing, fâsh' ûn 'lng, par.
 Fash ion ed, fâsh' ûnd, pre.
 Fash ion a ble, fâsh' ûn 'â-bl, a.
 approved by custom, made ac-
 cording to the mode; having
 rank above the vulgar.
 Fash ion a ble ness, fâsh' ûn 'â-bl-
 'nês, s. modish elegance.
 Fash ion a bly, fâsh' ûn 'â-blê, ad.
 in a manner conformable to cus-
 tom.
 Fâst, v. n. to abstain from food: s.
 abstinence from food: a. firm,
 immoveable; speedy, swift: ad.
 firmly, immoveably; closely;
 [swiftly].
 Fâst' lng, par.
 Fâst' êd, pre.
 Fast er, fâst 'ûr, a. com.
 Fâst' êst, a. su.
 Fast en, fâs sn, v. a. to make fast,
 or firm; to cement, conjoin;
 to link.
 Fast en ing, fâs sn 'lng, par.
 Fast en ed, fâs' sînd, pre.
 Fast en er, fâs sn 'ûr, s. one that
 makes fast or firm. [tous]
 Fâst' hând 'êd, a. avaricious, cove-
 Fas tid i ous, fâs-tîd' é 'ûs, a. dis-
 dainful, squeamish.
 Fas tid i ous ly, fâs-tîd' é 'ûs-lé, ad.
 squeamishly. [strong place]
 Fâst' nês, s. firmness; strength; a
 Fast ness es, fâst nês 'îz, s. plu.
 Fât, a. plump, fleshy: s. the un-
 ctuous part of animal flesh: v. a.
 to make fat, fatten: v. n. to
 grow fat, or full-fleshed.
 Fat ter, fât 'târ, a. com.
 Fât' têt, a. su.
 Fâf-ting, par.
 Fât' têt, pre. [ed by destiny]
 Fâ' tâl, a. deadly, mortal; appoint
 Fâ' tâl 'st, s. one who maintain
 that all things happen by invin-
 cible necessity.
 Fa tal i ty, fâ-tâ-é 'tê, s. prede-
 stination; decree of fate; ten-
 dency to danger. [fâ]
 Fa tal i ties, fâ-tâl' lê 'tîz, s.
 Fa tal ly, fâ' tâl 'tê, ad. mortal-
 ly, destructively; by the decree
 of fate.
 Fate, s. destiny; event predeter-

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôand—thin, rnis.

mmed; death; cause of death.
 Fâ téd, a. decreed by fate.
 Fa ther, fâ 'rûr, s. the male parent; the appellation of an old man; an ecclesiastical writer of the first centuries; the title of a popish confessor; the title of a senator of old Rome; the appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity: v. a. to take as a son or daughter; to adopt.
 Fa ther ing, fâ 'rûr 'ing, par.
 Fa thiered, fâ 'rûrd, pre.
 Fa ther hood, fâ 'rûr 'hód, s. the character of a father. [a father.
 Fa ther less, fâ 'rûr 'lès, a. without
 Fa ther ly, fâ 'rûr 'lè, a. paternal, like a father: ad. in the manner of a father.
 Fath om, fârn 'ôm, s. a measure of length containing six feet; reach: v. a. to encompass with the arms; to sound; to penetrate into.
 Fath om ing, fârn 'ôm 'ing, par.
 Fath om ed, fârn 'ômd, pre.
 Fath om less, fârn 'ôm 'lès, a. bottomless. [phetick.
 Fa tid i cal, fâ-tîd' é 'kâl, a. prophetic.
 Fat i gate, fât' é 'gâte, v. a. to weary, to fatigue.
 Fat i ga ting, fât' é 'gâ-tîng, par.
 Fat i ga ted, fât' é 'gâ-téd, pre.
 Fa tigue, fâ-téég', s. weariness, lassitude; toil: v. a. to tire, to weary.
 Fa tigu ing, fâ-téég' 'ing, par.
 Fa tigu ed, fâ-téégd', pre.
 Fât' 'ing, s. a young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
 Fât' nès, s. the quality of being fat; unctuous matter; fertility.
 Fatt en, fât' tn, v. a. to feed up; to increase: v. n. to grow fat, to be pampered.
 Fat ten ing, fât' tn 'ing, par.
 Fatt en ed, fât' tnd, pre. [foolish.
 Fat u ous, fâtsh' d' 'ûs, a. stupid, fat u i ty, fâ-tû' é 'tè, a. foolish-

ness, weakness of mind.
 Fât wît 'téd, a. heavy, dull.
 Fau cét, fâw' sèt, s. a pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor. [defect; puzzle.
 Fault, fâlt, s. offence, slight crime;
 Fault i ly, fâlt' é 'lè, ad. not rightly, improperly.
 Fault i ness, fâlt' é 'nès, s. badness; delinquency.
 Fault less, fâlt' lès, a. without fault, perfect. [blameable.
 Fault y, fâlt' é, a. guilty of a fault.
 Faun, fâwn, s. a kind of rural deity.
 Fa vour, fâ 'vûr, s. countenance; kindness; support; lenity; pardon; any thing worn openly as a token: v. a. to support; to assist with advantages or conveniences; to resemble in feature.
 Fa vour ing, fâ 'vûr 'ing, par.
 Fa vour ed, fâ 'vôrd, pre.: a. regarded with kindness.
 Fa vour a ble, fâ 'vûr 'â-bl, a. kind, propitious, affectionate.
 Fa vour a ble ness, fâ 'vûr 'â-bl-nès, s. kindness, benignity.
 Fa vour a bly, fâ 'vûr 'â-blé, ad. kindly, with favour.
 Fa vour ite, fâ 'vûr 'ît, s. a person or thing beloved.
 Fâwn, s. a young deer: v. n. to bring forth a young deer; to
 Fâwn 'ing, par. [court servilely.
 Fawn ed, fâwnd, pre.
 Fawn ing ly, fâwn 'ing 'lè, ad. in a cringing servile way.
 Fay, fâ, s. a fairy, an elf.
 Fays, fâze, s. plu.
 Fé al ty, fê 'âl 'tè, s. duty due to a superior lord.
 Fé al ties, fê 'âl 'tîz, s. plu.
 Fear, fêér, s. dread, horror; awe; anxiety: v. a. to dread; to terrify, to make afraid.
 Fear ing, fêér 'ing, par.
 Fear ed, fêèrd, pre.

Fear ful, fêér 'fûl, a. timorous, awful; dreadful.
 Fear ful ly, fêér 'fûl 'lè, ad. timorously; terribly, dreadfully.
 Fear ful ness, fêér 'fûl 'nès, s. timorousness, habitual timidity.
 Fear less, fêér 'lès, a. free from fear, intrepid. [out terror.
 Fear less ly, fêér 'lès 'lè, ad. without fear.
 Fear less ness, fêér 'lès 'nès, s. exemption from fear.
 Fea si bil i ty, fê-zê-bl' lè 'tè, s. a thing practicable.
 Fea si ble, fê-zê-bl, a. practicable, that may be effected. [bly.
 Fea si bly, fê-zê-blé, ad. practically.
 Feast, fêést, s. an entertainment of the table, a sumptuous treat: v. a. to entertain sumptuously; to
 Feast ing, fêést' 'ing, par. [delight.
 Feast ed, fêést' éd, pre.
 Feat, fêét, s. act, deed, exploit, action: a. ready, skilful; nice, neat.
 Feath er, fêrn 'ûr, s. the plume of birds; an ornament: v. a. to dress in feathers; to enrich.
 Feath er ing, fêrn 'ûr 'ing, par.
 Feath er ed, fêrn 'ûrd, pre.: a. clothed with, or carrying feathers.
 Feath er bed, fêrn 'ûr 'béd, s. a bed stuffed with feathers.
 Feath er less, fêrn 'ûr 'lès, a. without feathers. [with feathers.
 Feath er y, fêrn 'ûr 'tè, a. clothed
 Feat ly, fêét' lè, ad. neatly, nimbly.
 Feat ness, fêét' nès, s. neatness, dexterity.
 Fea ture, fê' tshûre, s. the cast of the face; any lineament.
 Feaze, fêéz, v. a. to untwist the end of a rope; to beat.
 Feaz es, fêéz' 'îz, pres. t.
 Feaz ing, fêéz' 'ing, par.
 Feaz ed, fêézd, pre.
 Feb ri fuge, fêér 'tè 'fûg, a. any medicine serviceable in a fever.
 Feb ri fu ges, fêér 'tè 'fûz, s. plu.

FEE

FEL

FEN

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, nôve,

Feb rîle, fêb' rîl, a. constituting or proceeding from a fever.
 Feb ru a ry, fêb' rû 'â-ri, a. the second month of the year.
 Fe ces, fê' sêz, a. plu. drega, sedi-ment, excrement.
 Fec u lence, fêk' ù 'lênse, }
 Fec u len cy, fêk' ù 'lên-sê, } muddiness; lees, drega.
 Fec u lent, fêk' ù 'lên't, a. foul, dreggy. [lick.
 Fec und, fêk' ûnd, a. fruitful, prof-er-und, fêk-ûn-dâ' shûn, s. the act of making prolific.
 Fe cun di fy, fê-kûn' dé 'fî, v. a. to make fruitful. [pres. t.
 Fe cun di fies, fê-kûn' dé 'fîze, [pres. t.
 Fe cun di fy ing, fê-kûn' dé 'fî-îng, par.
 Fe cun di fi ed, fê-kûn' dé 'fîde, [pres. t.
 Fe cun di ty, fê-kûn' dé 'tê, a. fruit-fulness.
 Fêd, pre. and per. par. of Feed.
 Fêd' êr 'âl, a. relating to a league or contract.
 Fêd' êr 'âte, a. leagued.
 Fêê, s. recompense; payment claimed by persons in office; re-ward paid to lawyers or phy-sicians: v. a. to reward, to pay; to bribe.
 Fees, fêêz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Fêê' îng, par. [tated, sickly.
 Fee ble, fêê' bl, a. weakly, debili-ty.
 Fee blier, fêê' blîr, a. com.
 Fêê' blêst, a. su.
 Fee ble ness, fêê' blê 'nês, a. weak-ness, imbecility, infirmity.
 Fee bly, fêê' blê, ad. weakly, with-out strength.
 Fêêd, v. a. to supply with food; to graze; to nourish; to entertain: v. n. to take food: s. food; pas-ture: pre. and per. par. of Fee.
 Fêêd' îng, par.
 Feed er, fêêd' êr, a. one that gives food; one that eats.
 Fêêl, v. n. to have perception of

things by the touch: v. a. to per-ceive by the touch; to have sense of pain or pleasure: a. the sense of feeling, the touch.
 Fêêl' îng, par.: a. expressive of great sensibility; sensibly felt: a. the sense of touch; sensibility, perception.
 Feel ing ly, fêêl' îng 'lê, ad. with expression of great sensibility.
 Fêêt, s. plu. of Foot.
 Fêêt' lês, a. without feet.
 Feign, fâne, v. a. to invent; to dis-semble: v. n. to relate falsely, to image from the invention.
 Feign ing, fâne' îng, par.
 Feign ed, fând, pre.
 Feign ed ly, fâne' êd 'lê, ad. in fic-tion, not truly.
 Feint, fânt, s. a false appearance.
 Fe li ci tate, fê-lls' sê 'tâte, v. a. to make happy; to congratulate.
 Fe li ci ta ting, fê-lls' sê 'tâ-îng, par.
 Fe li ci ta ted, fê-lls' sê 'tâ-têd, pre.
 Fe li ci ta tion, fê 'lîs-sê-tâ' shûn, a. congratulation.
 Fe li ci tous, fê-lls' sê 'tûs, a. happy.
 Fe li ci ty, fê-lls' sê 'tê, a. happiness.
 Fê' lîne, a. like a cat, pertaining to a cat.
 Fêll, a. cruel, barbarous; savage: s. the skin, the hide: v. a. to knock down; to hew or cut down:
 Fêll' îng, par. [pre. of Fall.
 Fell ed, fêld, pre. [dealer in hides.
 Fell mon ger, fêl' mûng 'gûr, s. a
 Fêll' nês, s. cruelty, savageness.
 Fel loe, fêl' lô, s. the circumference or rim of a wheel.
 Fel loes, fêl' lôze, s. plu.
 Fel low, fêl' lô, s. an associate, one united in the same affair; one of a pair; a mean wretch; a mem-ber of a college that shares its revenue: v. a. to suit with, to pair with.
 Fel lows, fêl' lôze, s. plu. and pres.
 Fel low ing, fêl' lô 'îng, par.

Fel low ed, fêl' lôde, pre.
 Fel low ship, fêl' lô 'ship, a. asso-ciation; equality; partnership; social pleasure; an establishment in the college with share in its revenue.
 Fê 'lô-dê-sê, s. in law, he that commits felony by murdering himself.
 Fel on, fêl' ûn, s. one who has com-mitted a capital crime; a whit-low. [ed, traitorous, malignant.
 Fe lo ni ous, fê-lô' nê 'ûs, a. wick-ed.
 Fe lo ni ous ly, fê-lô' nê 'ûs-lê, ad. in a felonious way.
 Fel on y, fêl' ûn 'ê, s. a crime pro-nounced capital by the law.
 Fel on ies, fêl' ûn 'îz, s. plu.
 Fêlt, pre. and per. par. of Feel: s. cloth made of wool united with-out weaving; a hide or skin.
 Fe luc ca, fê-lûk' kâ, s. a small open boat with six oars.
 Fê' mâle, s. a she, one of the sea that brings young: a. not mascu-line, belonging to a she.
 Fem i nal i ty, fê-mê-nâl' ê 'tê, s. female nature.
 Fem i nine, fê-mê' ê 'nîn, a. female, soft, delicate; effeminate.
 Fê-mô' râl, a. belonging to the thigh.
 Fên, s. a marsh; a moor, a bog.
 Fence, fênsê, s. guard; enclosure: v. a. to enclose, to secure by an enclosure or hedge; to guard: v. n. to practise the art of manual defence; to fight according to art.
 Fen ces, fên' sêz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Fen cing, fên' sîng, par.
 Fen ced, fênst, pre. [closure, open.
 Fence less, fênsê' lês, a. without en-fer, fên' sêr, s. one who teach-es or practises the use of weapons.
 Fen ci ble, fên' sê 'bl, a. capable of defence.
 Fênd, v. a. to keep off: v. n. to dis-pute, to shift off a charge.
 Fênd' îng, par.

nôr, nôe—thbe, thb, bôll—ôll—pôônd—thm, rnis.

Fênd' ôd, pre.

Fênd' er, fênd' ôr, s. a security to hinder coals, or cinders, &c. from rolling forward to the floor.

Fên' nêl, s. a plant of strong scent.

Fên' ny, fên' nê, a marshy, boggy.

Feod, fûde, s. fee, tenure. [other.

Feo dal, fû' dâl, s. held from an-

Feo da ry, fû' dâ' rê, s. one who

holds his estate under the tenure

of suit and service to a superiour

Feo da ries, fû' dâ' rîz, s. plu. [lord.

Feoff, fâf, v. a. to put in possession,

invest with right.

Feof' fîng, fêf' fîng, par.

Feof' fêd, fêf' fêd, pre. [session.

Feof' fêe, fêf' fêe, s. one put in pos-

Feof' fees, fêf' fêez, s. plu.

Feof' fer, fêf' fûr, s. one who gives

possession of any thing.

Feoff' ment, fêf' mên't, s. the act of

granting possession.

Fê ra ci ty, fê-râs sê' tê, s. fertility.

Fê' râl, s. funeral, mournful.

Fê' rine, s. wild, savage. [ness.

Fê-rine' nêss, s. barbarity, savage-

Fêr' mên't, s. intestine motion, tu-

mult.

Fêr-mên't, v. a. to exalt or rarely

by intestine motion of parts : v. n.

to have the parts put into inter-

Fêr-mên't' ing, par. [time motion.

Fêr-mên't' ôd, pre.

Fer ment a ble, fêr-mên't' â' bl, a

capable of fermentation.

Fer ment a tion, fêr-mên't-â' shûn,

s. a slow motion of the intestine

particles of a mixed body.

Fer ment a tive, fêr-mên't' â' tîv, a

causing fermentation.

Fêrn, s. a plant. [fern.

Fêrn y, fêrn' é, s. overgrown with

Fe ro ci ous, fê-rô' shûs, s. a savage,

fierce. [ness, fierceness.

Fe ro ci ty, fê-rô' sê' tê, s. a savage-

Fer re ous, fêr' rê' ôs, s. consisting

of, or belonging to iron.

Fer ret, fêr' rî, s. a quadruped of

the weasel kind; a kind of nar-

row riband : v. a. to drive out of

lurking-places.

Fer ret ing, fêr' rî' ing, par.

Fer ret ed, fêr' rî' ôd, pre.

Fer ri age, fêr' rê' tje, s. the fare

paid at a ferry.

Fer ru gin ous, fêr-rû' jîn' ôs, s.

partaking of the particles and

qualities of iron.

Fer rule, fêr' rîl, s. a ring put round

anything to keep it from cracking.

Fer ry, fêr' rê, s. a vessel of car-

riage; the passage over which

the ferry-boat passes : v. a. to

carry over in a boat.

Fer ries, fêr' rîz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Fer ry ing, fêr' rê' ing, par.

Fer ri ed, fêr' rîd, pre.

Fer ry man, fêr' rê' mân, s. one

who keeps a ferry. [dant.

Fer tile, fêr' tîl, s. fruitful, abun-

Fer til it y, fêr-tîl' lè' tê, s. abun-

dance, fruitfulness.

Fêr' tîl' tje, v. a. to make fruitful,

to make productive.

Fer til i zes, fêr' tîl' tîz, pres. t.

Fêr' tîl' tîz-ing, par.

Fer til i zed, fêr' tîl' tîz, pre.

Fêr' ô' lâ, s. an instrument with

which young scholars are beaten

on the hand. [mind, ardour, zeal.

Fêr ven cy, fêr' vên' tje, s. heat of

Fêr' vên't, s. hot, boiling; vehé-

ment; ardent.

Fer vent ly, fêr' vên't' lî, ad. eager-

ly, vehemently; with pious ar-

dour. [zealous.

Fêr' vîd, s. hot, burning; vehement,

Fêr' vîd' nêss, s. ardour of mind,

zeal. [zeal.

Fer vour, fêr' vûr, s. heat of mind,

Fes cue, fês' kû, s. a small wire by

which those who teach to read

point out the letters.

Fes cues, fês' kûze, s. plu.

Fês' tâl, s. belonging to a feast;

festive, joyous.

Fes ter, fês' tûr, v. n. to corrupt, to

grow virulent.

Fes ter ing, fês' tûr' ing, par.

Fes ter ed, fês' tûrd, pre. [hurried.

Fes ti nate, fês' tê' nâte, s. hasty,

Fes ti val, fês' tê' vâl, s. pertaining

to feasts, joyous : s. time of feast.

Fes tive, fês' tîv, s. joyous, gay.

Fes tiv i ty, fês-tîv' vè' tê, s. festi-

val, time of rejoicing.

Fes tiv i ties, fês-tîv' vè' tîz, s. plu.

Fês-wôn', s. an ornament of carved

work in the form of a wreath, or

garland of flowers, or leaves

twisted together.

Fet ch, fêtah, v. a. to go and bring;

to obtain as its price : s. a strat-

agem, a trick. [plu.]

Fet ch es, fêtah' lîz, pres. t. and s.

Fet ch ing, fêtah' ing, par.

Fet ch ed, fêtah, pre.

Fêr' lîd, s. stinking, rancid. [ing.

Fêr' lîd' nêss, s. the quality of stink-

Fet lock, fêr' lîk, s. a tuft of hair

that grows behind the pastern

joint. [chain, to shackle.

Fet ter, fêr' tûr, v. a. to bind, tje

Fet ter ing, fêr' tûr' ing, par.

Fet ter ed, fêr' tûrd, pre.

Fet ters, fêr' tûrz, s. plu. chains for

the feet. [business.

Fet tle, fêt' tl, v. n. to do trifling

Fêr' tîng, par.

Fet tled, fêt' tîd, pre.

Fê' tûs, s. an animal in embryo.

Fe tus es, fê' tûs' tje, s. plu.

Feud, fûde, s. quarrel, contention.

Feu dal, fû' dâl, s. held of a supe-

riour : s. a dependence, some-

thing held by tenure.

Feu da tor y, fû' dâ' tûr-rê, s. one

who holds by some conditional

tenure.

Feu da tor ies, fû' dâ' tûr-rîz, s. plu.

Fe ver, fê' vûr, s. a disease in which

the body is violently heated, and

the pulse quickened.

Fe ver ish, fê' vûr' tîsh, s. troubled

FIE

Fâte, fâr, fâll; fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, môve,

FIG

FIL

with a fever, tending to a fever.
 Few, fû, a. not a great number.
 Few er, fû'ûr, a. com.
 Few est, fû'êst, a. su. [number.
 Few ness, fû' nês, a. smallness of
 Flb, s. a lie, a falsehood: v. n. to
 Flb' bing, par. [tell lies.
 Fib bed, fîbd, pre.
 Fib ber, fîb' bôr, s. a teller of lies.
 Fi bre, fî' bôr, s. a small thread or
 string.
 Fl' brîl, s. a small fibre or string.
 Fi brous, fî' brûs, a. composed of
 fibres. [constant.
 Fick le, fîk' kl, a. changeable, in-
 Fick le ness, fîk' kl' nês, s. incon-
 stancy, uncertainty. [potter.
 Fic tle, fîk' tîl, a. made by the
 Fic tion, fîk' shûn, s. the act of feign-
 ing, the thing feigned; a false-
 hood. [imaginary.
 Fic tious, fîk' shûs, a. fictitious.
 Fic ti tious, fîk' tîsh' ûs, a. counter-
 feit, not genuine.
 Fic ti tious ly, fîk' tîsh' ûs' lê, ad.
 falsely.
 Fid dle, fîd' dl, s. a stringed instru-
 ment of musick, a violin: v. n.
 to play upon the fiddle; to trifle.
 Fid' dling, par.
 Fid dled, fîd' dld, pre.
 Fid dler, fîd' dlâr, s. one that plays
 upon the fiddle.
 Fid dle string, fîd' dl' s'tring, s. the
 string of a fiddle.
 Fi del i ty, fî-dêl' lê' tî, s. honesty,
 faithful adherence.
 Fidg et, fîd'j' tî, v. n. to move nim-
 bly and irregularly.
 Fidg et ing, fîd'j' tî' ing, par.
 Fidg et ed, fîd'j' tî' êd, pre.
 Fi du cial, fî-dû' shâl, a. confident,
 undoubting.
 Fi du ci a ry, fî-dû' shê' â-rê, s.
 one who holds any thing in trust:
 a. confident, undoubting. [plu.
 Fi du ci a ries, fî-dû' shê' â-rîz, s.
 Fie, fîz, s. a fee, a manor.

Field, fêld, s. a ground not inhabit-
 ed; cultivated tract of ground;
 open country; place of battle;
 space; extent.
 Field mar shal, fêld-mâr' shâl, s.
 commander of an army in the
 field. [cannon used in battles.
 Field piece, fêld' pîeze, s. a small
 Field pie ces, fêld' pîez' z, s. plu.
 Fiend, fênd, s. an enemy, Satan;
 any infernal being.
 Fierce, fêrse, s. a savage, ravenous.
 Fier cer, fêr' sôr, a. com.
 Fier cest, fêr' sêst, a. su.
 Fier ce ly, fêrse' lê, ad. violently,
 furiously. [violence.
 Fier ce ness, fêrse' nês, s. ferocity:
 Fi e ri fa cious, 'fî-ê-rê-fâ' shûs, s.
 a judicial writ for him that has
 recovered in an action of debt
 or damages, to the sheriff, to com-
 mand him to levy the debt or
 damages.
 Fi er y, fî' êr' ê, a. consisting of
 fire; hot like fire; vehement, ar-
 dent; passionate; unrestrained;
 heated by fire.
 Fife, s. a musical pipe blown to
 Fîf tîen, a. five and ten. [the drum.
 Fîf teenth, fîf' tîenth, a. the fifth
 after the tenth.
 Fifth, fîfth, a. the ordinal of five;
 the first after the fourth.
 Fifth ly, fîfth' lê, ad. in the fifth
 place. [five times repeated.
 Fîf ti eth, fîf' tî' êth, a. the tenth
 Fîf ty, fîf' tî, a. five times ten.
 Fîg, s. a tree and its fruit.
 Fight, fîte, v. n. to contend in bat-
 tle, make war; to contend in
 single fight: v. a. to war against,
 to combat against: s. battle,
 combat, duel.
 Fight ing, fîte' ing, par.: a. quali-
 fied for war, fit for battle.
 Fight er, fîte' ûr, s. warrior, duel-
 Fîg mēt, s. an invention. [list.
 Fîg' û' lâte, a. made of potter's clay.

Fig u ra ble, fîg' û' râ-bl, a. capa-
 ble of being brought to certain
 form, and retained in it.
 Fig u ra bil i ty, 'fîg-û-râ-blî' lê' tî,
 s. the quality of being capable of
 a certain and stable form.
 Fîg' û' râ, a. belonging to figure.
 Fîg' û' râte, a. of a certain and de-
 terminate form.
 Fig u ra tive, fîg' û' râ-tîv, a. rep-
 resenting something else, typical.
 Fig u ra tive ly, fîg' û' râ-tîv' lê, ad.
 by a figure.
 Fîg' ûre, s. shape; person, external
 form, appearance; a statue, an
 image; representation in paint-
 ing; a character denoting a num-
 ber: v. a. to form into any deter-
 minate shape; to cover or adorn
 with figures; to form figuratively.
 Fîg' û' rîng, par.
 Fig u red, fîg' ûrd, pre.
 Fi la ceous, fî-lâ' shûs, a. consist-
 ing of threads.
 Fil a cer, fîl' â' sôr, s. an officer in
 the Common Pleas.
 Fil' â' mēt, s. a slender thread.
 Fil bert, fîl' bûrt, s. a fine hazel-nut.
 Filch, fîsh, v. n. to steal, to pilfer.
 Filch es, fîsh' iz, pres. t.
 Filch ing, fîsh' ing, par.
 Filch ed, fîsh' ed, pre. [robber.
 Filch er, fîsh' ûr, s. a thief, a petty
 Fîle, s. a line on which papers are
 strung; a catalogue, a roll; a line
 of soldiers ranged one behind an-
 other; an instrument to smooth
 metals: v. a. to string upon a
 thread or wire; to cut with a file:
 v. n. to march in file.
 Fl' îng, par.
 Fi led, fîld, pre. [brown colour
 Fl' î' môt, s. a brown or yellow
 Fil ial, fîl' yâl, a. pertaining to a
 son. [lation of a son to a father
 Fil i a tion, 'fîl-ê-â' shûn, s. the re
 Fi lings, fî' îngz, s. plu. fragment
 rubbed off by the file.

FIN

FIN

FIR

nôt, nôt—tâb, tâb—bâll—ôll—pôund—thin, rais.

Fill, v. a. to store till no more can be admitted; to satisfy; to make full; occupy by bulk: v. n. to give to drink; to grow full: a. as much as may produce complete
Fl' lling, par. [satisfaction]

Fill ed, flid, pre.

Flil let, fl' lit, s. a band tied round the head or other part; the fleshy part of the thigh, applied commonly to veal; meat rolled together, and tied round: v. a. to bind with a bandage or fillet.

Flil let ing, fl' lit 'ing, par.

Flil let ed, fl' lit 'êd, pre.

Flil l'p, v. a. to strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring: s. a jerk or quick motion of the finger let go from the thumb.

Flil l'p ing, par.

Flil l'p ed, fl' l'p't, pre.

Flil ly, fl' lê, s. a young mare.

Flil lies, fl' liz, s. plu.

Flil'm, s. a thin pellicle or skin.

Flil my, fl' mē, a. composed of thin pellicles.

Flil ter, fl' tûr, v. a. to strain: s. a strainer, a charm, a love-potion.

Flil ter ing, fl' tûr 'ing, par.

Flil ter ed, fl' tûr'êd, pre.

Filth, flit'h, s. dirt, nastiness.

Filth i ly, flit'h é 'lê, ad. nastily, foully, grossly.

Filth i ness, flit'h é 'nēs, s. nastiness, dirtiness; pollution. [luted.]

Filth y, flit'h é, a. nasty, foul; pol-

Filth i er, flit'h é 'ûr, a. com.

Filth i est, flit'h é 'êst, a. su.

Flil trâte, v. a. to strain.

Flil trâte ing, par.

Flil trâte ed, pre.

Flil tra tion, flil-trâ' shûn, s. a method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

Fim bri a ted, fim' bré 'â-têd, a. fringed, edged round.

Fim, s. the limb of a fish. [a fine.]

Fi na ble, fl' nâ 'bl, a. that admits

Fl' nâ, a. ultimate, last; conclusive.

Fi nal ly, fl' nâ 'lê, ad. ultimately.

Fi nance, fê-nânse', s. revenue, in-

Fi nan ces, fê-nân' slz, s. plu. [come.]

Fi nan cial, fê-nân' shâl, a. relative to finance.

Fin an cier, fin-ân-sêér', s. one who collects or understands the public revenue.

Finch, finsh, s. a small bird.

Finch es, finsh' iz, s. plu.

Find, v. a. to obtain by searching or seeking; to meet with; to discover, detect; to supply, furnish.

Find' ing, par.

Fine, a. refined, pure; subtle; pellucid; delicate; dexterous; elegant; accomplished; splendid: s. a mulct; penalty; forfeit; the end, conclusion: v. a. to refine; to purify; to punish with pecuniary penalty. [purifies metals]

Fin er, fl' nûr, a. com.: s. one who

Fl' nêst, a. su.

Fl' nling, par.

Fin ed, flnd, pre. [gantly; keenly.]

Finely, flne' lê, ad. beautifully, ele-

Fin e' nês, s. elegance, delicacy; show, splendour, purity.

Fin er y, fl' nûr 'rē, s. show, splendour of appearance.

Fin er ies, fl' nûr 'riz, s. plu.

Fine-spo ken, flne' spô 'kn, a. affectedly polite. [gem.]

Fin esse, fê-nēs', s. artifice, strata-

Fin ger, flng gûr, s. the flexible member of the hand; a small measure of extension: v. a. to touch lightly; to touch an instrument of music.

Fin ger ing, flng gûr 'ing, par.

Fin ger ed, flng gûr'êd, pre. [pish.]

Fin i cal, fln' é 'kâl, a. nice, fop-

Fin i cal ly, fln' é 'kâl-lê, ad. foppishly. [perfluous nicety.]

Fin i cal ness, fln' é 'kâl-nēs, s. su.

Fin' ish, v. a. to bring to the end,

proposed, to perfect, to complete.

Fin ish es, fln' ish 'iz, pres. t.

Fin' ish ing, par.

Fin ish ed, fln' ish't, pre. [finishes.]

Fin ish er, fln' ish 'ûr, s. one that

Fl' nite, a. limited, bounded.

Fl' nite 'lêss, a. without bounds, unlimited. [tain limits]

Fin ite ly, fl' nite 'lê, ad. within cer-

Fl' nite 'lêss, a. without fins. } s. limita-

Fin i tude, fln' é 'tude, } tion.

Fin' lêss, a. without fins. [fins.]

Fin' llike, a. formed in imitation of

Fin ny, fln' nê, a. furnished with

Fir, fêr, s. a tree. [fins.]

Fir e, s. the element that burns; any

thing burning; any thing that in-

flames the passions; ardour of

temper; liveliness of imagina-

tion, spirit of sentiment; the pas-

sion of love: v. a. to set on fire,

kindle; to inflame the passions,

to animate: v. n. to take fire, to

be kindled; to be inflamed with

passion; to discharge any fire-

Fl' ring, par.: s. fuel. [arins.]

Fl' red, flrd, pre.

Fire arms, flr' ârmz, s. plu. guns.

Fire' bâll, s. a ball filled with com-

bustibles. [died; an incendiary.]

Fire' brând, s. a piece of wood kin-

dled; a soldier's gun.

Fire' lock, flr' lôk, s. a soldier's gun.

Fire' mán, s. one who is employed

to extinguish burning houses.

Fire' pân, s. a pan for holding or

carrying fire.

Fire' ship, s. a ship filled with com-

bustible matter to fire the vessels

of the enemy.

Fire shov el, flr' shûv 'vl, s. the

instrument with which the hot

coals are thrown. [ney.]

Fire-side, s. the hearth, the chim-

Fire' stône, s. a stone that will bear

the fire. [burn, fuel.]

Fire wood, flr' wûd, s. wood to

burn.

Fir kin, fêr kîn, s. a vessel contain-

ing nine gallons.

Fir m, fêr m, s. strong; hard; coo-

FIS

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

FIZ

FLA

- stant, resolute, unshaken : s. the name or names under which any house of trade is established.
- Firm er, fêr'm' êr, a. com.
- Firm est, fêr'm' êst, a. su.
- Fir ma ment, fêr' mâ 'mênt, s. the sky, the heavens.
- Fir ma ment al, Yêr-mâ-mênt' âl, a. celestial, of the upper regions.
- Firm ly, fêr'm' lê, ad. strongly ; immoveably.
- Firm ness, fêr'm' nês, s. stability ; steadiness, resolution.
- First, fûrst, a. the ordinal of one ; earliest in time ; highest in dignity ; great : ad. before any thing else ; earliest ; before any other consideration ; at the beginning.
- First-fruits, fûrst' frôôts, s. plu. what the season first produces or matures of any kind.
- First ling, fûrst' lîng, s. the first produce or offspring. [enue.]
- Fis cal, fls' kâl, s. exchequer, rev.
- Flsh, s. an animal that inhabits the water : v. n. to be employed in catching fish ; to endeavour at any thing by artifice : v. a. to search water in quest of fish.
- Fish ea, flsh' lz, pres. t.
- Fish' lng, par. : s. the art or act of
- Fish ed, flsh't, pre. [taking fish.]
- Fish' hôök, s. a hook for catching fish.
- Fish er, flsh' êr, }
Fish er man, flsh' êr 'mân, } s. one who catches fish.
- Fish er y, flsh' êr 'rê, s. the business of catching fish.
- Fish er ies, flsh' êr 'rîs, s. plu.
- Fish meal, flsh' mêêl, s. a diet of fish. [dealer in fish.]
- Fish noon ger, flsh' mûng 'gûr, s. a
- Fish y, flsh' ê, a. consisting of fish.
- Fis sure, flsh' ôre, s. a cleft, a narrow chain.
- Fist, s. the hand clinched.*
- Fist i cuffs, flst' ê 'kûfs, s. plu. battle with the fists.
- Fis tu la, fls' tshû 'lâ, s. a sinuous ulcer callous within.
- Fis tu lar, fls' tshû 'lâr, a. hollow like a pipe.
- Fis tu lous, fls' tshû 'lôus, a. having the nature of a fistula.
- Flt, s. a paroxysm of any intermittent distemper ; disorder : a. qualified, proper ; right : v. a. to suit ; to accommodate ; to be adapted to : v. n. to be proper.
- Fitter, flt' tûr, a. com.
- Flt' têt, a. su.
- Flt' tîng, par.
- Flt' têt, pre. [wild pea.]
- Fitch, fltsh, s. a kind of small
- Fitch ea, fltsh' lz, s. plu.
- Fit' fûl, s. varied by paroxysms.
- Fit ly, flt' lê, ad. properly, justly.
- Flt' nês, s. propriety, meetness, reasonableness.
- Flt' mênt, s. something adapted to a particular purpose.
- Flve, a. two and three.
- Fives, flvz, s. a kind of play with a ball.
- Fix, flks, v. a. to make fast ; to settle : v. n. to determine the resolution ; to rest ; to lose volatility.
- Fix ea, flks' lz, pres. t. [ty.]
- Fix ing, flks' lîng, par.
- Fix ed, flkst, pre.
- Fix a tion, flks-â' shûn, s. stability, firmness ; reduction from fluidity to firmness. [firmly.]
- Fix ed ly, flks' êd 'lê, ad. certainly.
- Fix ed ness, flks' êd 'nês, s. stability ; steadiness. [of parts.]
- Fix i ty, flks' ê 'tê, s. coherence
- Fix ture, flks' tshûre, s. firmness ; stable state ; a piece of furniture fixed to a house. [stable state.]
- Fix ure, flk' shûre, s. firmness.
- Flz' glg, s. a kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.
- Flabby, flâb' bê, a. soft, not firm.
- Flac cid, flâk' sîd, s. weak, limber lax. [ity, limberness.]
- Flac cid i ty, flâk-sîd' ê 'tê, s. lax
- Flâg, s. a water-plant ; the colour or ensign of a ship or land forces : v. a. to let fall, suffer to droop ; to lay with broad stones : v. n. to hang loose ; to grow spiritless ;
- Flâg' gîng, par. [to lose vigour.]
- Flag ged, flâgd, pre. [flute.]
- Fla ge let, flâj' ê 'lêt, s. a small
- Fla gel la tion, flâj-êl-lâ' shûn, s. the use of the scourge.
- Flag gi ness, flâg' gê 'nês, s. laxity, limberness. [ber.]
- Flag gy, flâg' gê, a. weak, lax, lim-
- Fla gi tious, flâ-gîsh' ôs, a. wicked, villainous, atrocious.
- Fla gi tious ness, flâ-gîsh' ôs 'nês, s. wickedness, villany.
- Flag on, flâg' ôn, s. a vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.
- Fla gran cy, flâ' grân 'sê, s. burning heat, fire.
- Flâ' grân, a. ardent, eager ; notor-
- Fla gra tion, flâ-grâ' shûn, s. burn-
- Flail, flâle, s. a thrashing instrument.
- Flâke, s. any thing that appears loosely held together ; a stratum, a layer.
- Fla ky, flâ' kâ, s. a loosely hanging together ; broken into lamina.
- Flâm, s. a falsehood, a lie.
- Flam beau, flâm' bê, s. a lighted torch.
- Flam beaux, flâm' hôze, s. plu.
- Flâme, s. light emitted from fire ; ardour of temper or imagination ; ardour of inclination ; passion of love : v. n. to shine as fire, to burn with emission of light ; to break out in violence of passion.
- Flâ' ming, par. [times.]
- Flâ med, flâmd, pre. [times.]
- Flâ' mên, s. a priest in ancient

FLA

nôr, nô-t—tùb, túb, báll—ôl—pônd—thin, raís.

Flam ma bil i ty, 'flám-má-bil' lè-
'lè, s. the quality of admitting to
be set on fire.

-Flam ma tion, flám-má' shôn, s. the
act of setting on flame.

Flam me ous, flám-mé' ús, a. con-
sisting of flame. [ing.]

Fla my, flá' mé, a. inflamed, burn-
Flank, flánk, s. the side; part of
a bastion: v. a. to attack the
side of a battalion or fleet.

Flank ing, flánk' ing, par.

Flank ed, flánk't, pre.

Flán' nêl, s. a soft nappy stuff of
wool.

Fláp, s. any thing that hangs broad
and loose: the motion of any
thing broad and loose; a disease
in horses: v. a. to beat or move
with a flap: v. n. to ply the wings
with noise; to fall with flaps.

Fláp' ping, par.

Flap ped, flápt, pre. [kind of play.]

Flap drag on, fláp' drág' ún, s. a

Flàre, v. n. to flutter with a splen-
did show; to glitter offensively.

Flà' ring, par.

Fla red, flárd, pre.

Flásh, s. a sudden transitory blaze;
sudden burst of wit or merri-
ment: v. n. to glitter with a quick
and transient flame; to burst out
into any kind of violence; to
break out into wit or merriment.

Flash es, flásh' iz, s. plu. and pres.
Flásh' ing, par. [t.]

Flash ed, flásh't, pre.

Flash y, flásh' é, a. empty; showy
without substance. [der-horn.]

Flásk, s. a bottle, a vessel; a pow-
Flask et, flásk' it, s. a vessel in
which viands are served.

Flát, a. horizontally lèvel; smooth;
prostrate; insipid; dull; spirit-
less; downright: s. a level;
even ground; shallow, strand;
a mark or character in music:
v. a. to level, depress; to make

FLA

vapid: v. n. to grow flat; to
Flát' têt, a. su. [become vapid.]

Flát' ting, par.

Flát' têt, pre. [dully; downright.]

Flát' ly, flát' lè, ad. horizontally;

Flát' nêss, s. evenness, level exten-
sion; dullness, insipidity.

Flat ten, flát' tn, v. a. to make lev-
el; to deject, dispirit, depress: v.
n. to grow even or level.

Flat ten ing, flát' tn' ing, par.

Flat ten ed, flát' tnd, pre.

Flat ter, flát' tûr, v. a. to soothe with
praises; to praise falsely; to
raise false hopes: a. com. of Flat

Flat ter ing, flát' tûr' ing, par.

Flat ter ed, flát' tûrd, pre. [flatters.]

Flat ter er, flát' tûr' úr, s. one who

Flat ter y, flát' tûr' ré, s. false

praise, artful obsequiousness.

Flat ter ies, flát' tûr' úz, s. plu.

Flát' tish, a. somewhat flat.

Flat u len cy, flátsh' ú' lèn-sé, s.
windiness; vanity.

Flat u lent, flátsh' ú' lènt, a. turbid
with air, windy; empty, vain.

Flat u ous, flátsh' ú' ús, a. windy,
full of wind. [ities of the body.]

Flát' tûs, s. wind gathered in any cav-

Flaunt, flánt, v. n. to make a flut-
tering show in apparel: s. any
thing loose and airy.

Flaunt ing, flánt' ing, par.

Flaunt ed, flánt' éd, pre.

Fla vour, flá' vûr, s. power of pleas-
ing the taste; odour, fragrance.

Fla vour ous, flá' vûr' ús, a. delight-
ful to the palate; fragrant.

Fláw, s. a crack or breach; a de-
fect; a sudden gust: v. a. to
break, to crack.

Flaws, fláwz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Fláw' ing, par.

Flaw ed, fláwd, pre.

Fláw' lèss, a. without cracks or de-
fects.

Flax, fláks, s. the fibrous plant of
which the finest thread is made.

FLE

Flax en, flák' en, a. made of flax,
fair.

Flay, flá, v. a. to strip off the skin.

Flays, fláze, pres. t.

Flay ing, flá' ing, par.

Flay ed, fláde, pre.

Flea, fléá, s. a small insect: v. a.
to clean from fleas.

Fleas, flééz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Flea ing, fléé' ing, par.

Flea ed, flééd, pre. [by fleas.]

Flea bit ten, fléé' bít' tn, a. stung

Fleak, fléék, s. a small lock, thread,
or twist. [bleed cattle.]

Fleam, fléém, s. an instrument to

Fleét, pre. and per. par. of Fleé.

Fledge, flédje, v. a. to furnish with
wings, to supply with feathers.

Fledges, flédj' iz, pres. t.

Fledg ing, flédj' ing, par.

Fledg ed, flédjd, pre.

Fléé, v. n. to run from danger.

Fléé' ing, par.

Fleece, fléése, s. as much wool as
is shorn from one sheep: v. a.
to clip the fleece of a sheep; to
plunder, to strip. [t.]

Flee ces, fléés' iz, s. plu. and pres.

Flee cing, fléés' ing, par.

Flee ced, fléést, pre.: a. having
fleeces of wool. [wool.]

Flee cy, fléé' sé, a. covered with

Fléér, s. mockery; a deceitful grin
of civility: v. n. to mock; to

Fléér' ing, par. [grin.]

Fleer ed, fléérd, pre.

Fléét, s. a company of ships, a
navy: a. swift, nimble, active:

v. n. to fly swiftly; to be in a
transient state: v. a. to skim the

water; to pass time away light-

Fleet er, fléét' úr, a. com. [ly.]

Fléét' èst, a. su.

Fléét' ing, par.

Fléét' éd, pre.

Fleet ly, fléét' lé, ad. swiftly, nim-
bly, with swift pace. [celerity.]

Fleet nêss, s. swiftness, nimbleness.

FLI

Flèsh, s. the body distinguished from the soul; animal food; animal nature; corporeal appetites: v. a. to initiate; to harden; Flesh es, flèsh' iz, pres. t. [to glut.
Flèsh' lug, par.
Flesh ed, flèsh't, pre.
Flesh col our, flèsh' kól' òr, s. the colour of flesh.
Flesh li ness, flèsh' lé' nè's, s. carnal passions or appetites.
Flesh ly, flèsh' lé, a. corporeal; carnal; animal. [mal food.
Flesh meat, flèsh' mèet, s. animal.
Flesh y, flèsh' é, a. plump, full of.
Flew, flò, pre. of Fly. [flesh.
Flex i bil i ty, flèks-é-bil' lé' té, s. pliancy.
Flex i ble, flèks' é' bl, a. pliant; complying; ductile, manageable.
Flex i ble ness, flèks' é' bl' nè's, s. possibility to be bent; compliancy; ductility.
Flex ile, flèks' il, a. pliant, easily bent, obsequious to any power or impulse. [of bending.
Flex ion, flèk' shùn, s. the act.
Flex uous, flèk' shù' ù's, a. winding.
Flex ure, flèk' shù're, s. the act of bending; the part bent, the joint.
Flick er, flìk' òr, v. n. to flutter.
Flick er ing, flìk' òr' ñg, par.
Flick er ed, flìk' òrd, pre.
Flì er, flì' òr, s. a fugitive; part of a machine.
Flight, flìte, s. the act of flying or running from danger; a flock of birds; heat of imagination.
Flight y, flì' té, a. fleeting, swift; wild. [mean.
Flim sy, flim' zé, a. weak, feeble.
Flim si er, flim' zé' òr, a. com.
Flim si est, flim' zé' èst, a. su.
Flinch, flìnsh, v. n. to shrink from any suffering or undertaking.
Flinch es, flìnsh' iz, pres. t.
Flinch ing, flìnsh' ñg, par.
Flinch ed, flìnsh't, pre.

FLO

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mé, mèt—plne, pln—nò, mòve,

Flinch er, flìnsh' òr, s. he who shrinks.
Flìng, v. a. to cast from the hand, to throw; to dart: v. n. to flounce; to grow unruly: s. a throw, a cast; a gibe, a contemptuous remark.
Flìng ñg, par.
Flìnt, s. a kind of stone used in firelocks; anything proverbially hard.
Flint y, flìnt' é, a. made of flint; inexorable. [with spirits and sugar.
Flìp, s. a liquor made by mixing beer.
Flìp pânt, a. nimble; pert, talkative. [flowing, prating way.
Flìp pant ly, flìp' pânt' lé, ad. in a.
Flìrt, flùrt, v. a. to throw anything with a quick elastic motion: v. n. to jeer: s. a quick elastic motion; a sudden trick; a pert.
Flìrt ing, flùrt' ñg, par. [hussy.
Flìrt ed, flùrt' èd, pre.
Flìrt a tion, flùrt-à' shùn, s. a quick sprightly motion; coquetry.
Flìt, v. n. to fly away: to flutter.
Flìt' ñg, par.: s. an offence, a fault.
Flìt' tèd, pre. [salted and cured.
Flìtch, flìtsh, s. the side of a hog.
Flìtch es, flìtsh' iz, s. plu.
Flìx, flìks, s. down, fur, soft hair.
Float, flòte, v. n. to swim on the surface of the water: v. a. to cover with water: s. the act of floating; any body so contrived as to swim on the water.
Float ing, flòte' ñg, par.
Float ed, flòte' èd, pre.
Flock, flòk, s. a company of birds or beasts: v. n. to gather in crowds or large numbers.
Flock ing, flòk' ñg, par.
Flock ed, flòkt, pre.
Flòg, v. a. to lash, to whip.
Flòg ñg, par.
Flòg ged, flògd, pre.
Flood, flòd, s. a body of water; a deluge, an inundation; flow: v. a. to deluge, to cover with waters.
Flood ing, flòd' ñg, par.

FLO

Flood ed, flòd' èd, pre.
Flood gate, flòd' gâte, s. a gate by which the water-course is closed or opened at pleasure. [chor.
Flòck, s. the broad part of an animal.
Floor, flòre, s. the pavement; a story, a flight of rooms: v. a. to cover the bottom with a floor. [floor.
Floor ing, flòre' ñg, par.: s. bottom.
Floor ed, flòrd, pre. [noise.
Flòp, v. a. to clap the wings with.
Flòp' pñg, par.
Flop ped, flòpt, pre. [flowers.
Flò' ràl, a. relating to Flora, or to.
Flò' rèt, s. a small imperfect flower.
Flòr' id, a. productive of flowers; flushed with red; embellished, splendid. [ness of colour.
Flò rid i ty, flò-rìd' é' té, s. freshness.
Flòr' id' nè's, s. freshness of colour; embellishment.
Flò rise rous, flò-rìf' é' rù's, a. productive of flowers. [Florentines.
Flòr' ñn, s. a coin first made by the.
Flò' rìst, s. a cultivator of flowers.
Flòs cu lous, flò's kù' lù's, a. composed of flowers.
Flòte, v. a. to skim.
Flò' ñg, par.
Flò' tèd, pre.
Flounce, flòunse, v. n. to move with violence in the water or mire; to move with passionate agitation: s. any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake; a furbelow.
Floun ces, flòun' siz, pres. t. and s.
Floun cing, flòun' ñg, par. [plu.
Floun ced, flòunst, pre.
Floun der, flòun' dâr, s. a small flat fish: v. n. to struggle with violent and irregular motions.
Floun der ing, flòun' dâr' ñg, par.
Floun der ed, flòun' dârd, pre.
Flòdr, s. the edible part of corn, or any grain reducible to powder.
Flour ish, flòr' rìsh, v. n. to be in vigour; not to fade; to use florid

FLU

FLU

FOD

nôr, nô-tube, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôand—thin, rais.

language; to boast; to play some prelude: v. a. to adorn with vegetable beauty; to adorn with figures of needle-work; to move any thing in quick circles or vibrations; to adorn with embellishments of language: a. bravery, beauty; an ostentatious embellishment. [and s. plu.]

Flour ish es, flôr rîsh 'iz, pres. t.

Flour ish ing, flôr rîsh 'ing, par.

Flour ish ed, flôr rîsh't, pre.

Flôût, v. a. to mock, to insult: v. n. to practise mockery, behave with contempt: s. a mock, an insult.

Flôût' ing, par.

Flôût' êd, pre.

Flow, flô, v. n. to run or spread as water; to melt; to issue; to glide smoothly; to hang loose and waving: v. a. to overflow, to deluge: s. the rise of water; a sudden plenty or abundance; a stream of d'ction.

Flows, flôze, pres. t. and s. plu.

Flow ing, flô 'ing, par.

Flow ed, flôde, pre.

Flow er, flô' ūr, s. the blossom of a plant; an ornament; the prime part: v. n. to be in flower; to be in the prime; to flourish; to mantle: v. a. to adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

Flow er ing, flô' ūr 'ing, par.

Flow er ed, flô' ūr'd, pre. [flower.]

Flow er et, flô' ūr 'êt, s. a small

Flow er y, flô' ūr 'yê, s. a full of flowers; adorned with flowers real or fictitious. [abundance.]

Flow ing ly, flô 'ing 'lê, ad. with

Flown, flône, per. par. of Fly; gone away, escaped. [vering, uncertain.]

Fluc tu ant, flûk' tshû 'ânt, a. wa-

Fluc tu ate, flûk' tshû 'âte, v. n. to float backward and forward; to be in an uncertain state; to be irresolute.

Fluc tu a ting, flûk' tshû 'â-ting, par.

Fluc tu a ted, flûk' tshû 'â-têd, pre.

Fluc tu a tion, flûk-tshû-â' shûn, s.

uncertainty, indetermination. Flue, flû, s. the pipe of a chimney, &c.; soft down or fur.

Flues, flûze, s. plu.

Flu en cy, flû 'ên 'yê, s. the quality of flowing, smoothness; readiness, copiousness. [ous, voluble.]

Flû' ênt, a. liquid; flowing; copi-

Flû' id, a. having parts easily separable, not solid: s. an animal juice; any thing that flows.

Flu id i ty, flû-id' ô 'yê, s. the quality in bodies opposite to solidity.

Flum mer y, flûm' mûr 'rê, s. a kind of food made by coagulation of wheat-flour or oatmeal.

Flum mer ies, flûm' mûr 'rîz, s. plu.

Fling, pre. and per. par. of Fling.

Flû' ôr, s. a fluid state.

Flur ry, flûr 'rê, s. a gust of wind, a hasty blast; hurry.

Flur ries, flûr 'rîz, s. plu.

Flûsh, v. n. to flow with violence; to come in haste: v. a. to colour, redden; to elate: a. fresh, full of vigour; abounding: s. sudden impulse, violent flow; cards all of a sort. [plu.]

Flush es, flûsh 'iz, pres. t. and s.

Flûsh' ing, par.

Flush ed, flûsh't, pre.

Flush er, flûsh' ūr, a. com.

Flûsh' êst, a. su.

Flus ter, flûs' tûr, v. a. to make hot and rosy with drinking.

Flus ter ing, flûs' tûr 'ing, par.

Flus ter ed, flûs' tûrd, pre.

Flûte, s. a musical pipe; a channel or furrow in a pillar: v. a. to cut columns into hollows.

Flû' ting, par.

Flû' têt, pre.

Flut ter, flût' tûr, v. n. to take short flights with great agitation of the wings; to move irregularly: v. a. to drive in disorder; to hurry the

mind: s. a hurry, disorder of mind; confusion.

Flut ter ing, flût' tûr 'ing, par.

Flut ter ed, flût' tûrd, pre.

Flux, flûks, s. the act of flowing; dysentery; concurrence: a. inconstant, not durable: v. a. to melt; to salivate, evacuate by spitting.

Flux es, flûks' 'iz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Flux ing, flûks' 'ing, par.

Flux ed, flûkst, pre.

Flux ion, flûk' shûn, s. the act of flowing; the matter that flows.

Fly, flî, v. n. to move through the air with wings; to pass away; to burst asunder; to run away: v. a. to shun, avoid, to decline; to quit by flight: s. a small winged insect; part of a machine.

Flies, flîze, pres. t. and s. plu.

Fly ing, flî 'ing, par.

Fly blow, flî' blô, v. a. to taint with flies, to fill with maggots.

Fly blows, flî' blôze, pres. t.

Fly blow ing, flî' blô 'ing, par.

Fly blow ed, flî' blôde, pre.

Foal, flôle, s. the offspring of a mare, or other beast of burden: v. a. to bring forth a foal.

Foal ing, flôle 'ing, par.

Foal ed, flôd, pre.

Foam, flôme, s. the white substance which gathers on the top of liquors, froth, spume: v. n. to froth, gather foam; to be in rage.

Foam ing, flôme 'ing, par.

Foam ed, flômd, pre. [foam, frothy.]

Foam y, flôme 'y, a. covered with

Fôb, s. a small pocket: v. a. to cheat, to trick, defraud.

Fôb' bling, par.

Fob bed, flôbd, pre.

Fo cus, flô' kûs, s. the point where

the rays are collected by a burning-glass.

Fo cus es, flô' kûs 'iz, s. plu.

Fod der, flôd' dâr, s. a dry food for

FOL

FOO

FOP

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

winter: v. a. to feed with dry food.
 Fod der ing, fôl' dâr 'ing, par.
 Fod der ed, fôl' dâr'ed, pre.
 Foe, fô, s. an enemy in war; a persecutor; an opponent.
 Foes, fôze, s. plu.
 Foe tus, fê' tûs, s. the child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.
 Foe tus es, fê' tûs 'ez, s. plu.
 Fôg, s. a thick mist; after-grass.
 Fog gily, fôg' gé' lê, ad. cloudily, darkly.
 Fog gi ness, fôg' gé' nês, s. the state of being dark or misty, cloudiness.
 Fog gy, fôg' gé, a misty, cloudy.
 Fôh, in. an interjection of abhorrence. [a blind side.
 Foi ble, fô' bl, s. a weak side.
 Fôll, v. a. to put to the worst, to defeat: s. a defeat; something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre; a blunt sword used in fencing.
 Fôll' ing, par.
 Foil ed, fôld, pre.
 Fôlst, v. a. to insert by forgery.
 Fôlst' ing, par.
 Fôlst' ed, pre.
 Fôld, s. the place where sheep are housed; the flock of sheep; a double: v. a. to shut sheep in the fold; to double, complicate;
 Fôld' ing, par. [to enclose.
 Fôld' ed, pre.
 Fo li a ceous, fô-lê-â' shûs, a. consisting of laminæ or leaves.
 Fo li age, fô' lê' âje, s. leaves, tufts of leaves.
 Fo li ate, fô' lê' âte, v. a. to beat into laminæ or leaves.
 Fo li a ting, fô' lê' â-ting, par.
 Fo li a ted, fô' lê' â-têd, pre.
 Fo li a tion, fô-lê-â' shûn, s. the act of beating into thin leaves; the flower of a plant.

Fo li a, fô' lê' â, s. a large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Fo li os, fô' lê' ôze, s. plu.
 Folks, fôkes, s. plu. people; nations, mankind.
 Fol low, fôl' lô, v. a. to go after; to attend as a dependant; to pursue; to be consequential; to imitate.
 Fol lows, fôl' lôze, pres. t. [itate.
 Fol low ing, fôl' lô 'ing, par.
 Fol low ed, fôl' lôde, pre.
 Fol low er, fôl' lô 'âr, s. one who comes after another; a dependant; an associate; an imitator, a copier.
 Fol ly, fôl' lê, s. want of understanding; criminal weakness; depravity of mind.
 Fol lies, fôl' lîz, s. plu.
 Fô-mên't', v. a. to cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions; to encourage.
 Fô-mên't' ing, par.
 Fô-mên't' ed, pre.
 Fô ment a tion, fô-mên't-â' shûn, s. a lotion prepared to foment the parts. [courage, a supporter.
 Fo ment er, fô-mên't'âr, s. an encourager.
 Fônd, a. foolish, silly; foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent.
 Fond er, fônd'âr, a. com.
 Fônd' est, a. su.
 Fon dle, fôn' dl, v. a. to treat with great indulgence, to caress.
 Fôn' dling, par.: s. one regarded with great affection.
 Fon dled, fôn' dld, pre. [dles.
 Fon dler, fôn' dlar, s. one who fondles.
 Fondly, fônd' lê, ad. foolishly; with extreme tenderness.
 Fônd' nês, s. foolishness, weakness; tenderness; unreasonable.
 Fônt, s. a baptismal vessel. [liking.
 Fôôd, s. victuals, provision; any thing that nourishes.
 Fôôd' fâl, a. fruitful, full of food.
 Fôôl, s. an idiot; a buffoon: v. n. to trifle, to play: v. a. to treat with contempt; to insatuate.
 Fôôl' ing, par.

Fool ed, fôôld, pre.
 Fool er y, fôôl'âr' rê, s. habitual folly; trifling practice.
 Fool er ies, fôôl'âr' rîz, s. plu.
 Fool hard i ness, fôôl-hârd' ê' nês, s. mad harshness.
 Fool hard y, fôôl-hârd' ê, a. madly adventurous.
 Fôôl' ish, a. void of understanding, weak of intellect; imprudent.
 Fool ish ly, fôôl' ish 'lê, ad. weakly, without understanding.
 Fôôl' ish 'nês, s. folly, want of understanding.
 Foot, fût, s. the part upon which we stand; the base; infantry; a certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; a measure containing twelve inches: v. n. to dance, to trip; to walk: v. a. to spurn, to kick; to tread.
 Foot ing, fût' ing, par.: s. ground for the foot; foundation, support; entrance; condition, state, settlement.
 Foot ed, fût' ed, pre. [ment.
 Foot ball, fût' bâl, s. a ball driven by the foot.
 Foot boy, fût' bôe, s. a low menial, an attendant in livery.
 Foot boys, fût' bôlz, s. plu.
 Foot hold, fût' hôld, s. space to hold the foot.
 Foot man, fût' mân, s. a low menial servant in livery.
 Foot step, fût' siêp, s. trace, track, impression left by the foot.
 Foot stool, fût' stôôl, s. a stool on which he that sits places his feet.
 Fôp, s. a cockcomb, one fond of dress.
 Fop per y, fôp' pâr' rê, s. folly, impertinence; affectation of show, or importance.
 Fop per ies, fôp' pâr' rîz, s. plu.
 Fôp' plsh, a. foolish, idle, vain.
 Fop pish ly, fôp' plsh 'lê, ad. vainly, ostentatiously.

FOR

FOR

FOR

nôr, nô-tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôând—tâm, rais.

Fôp' plish 'nêss, s. vanity, showy vanity.

Fôr, prep. because of; with respect to; considered as, in the place of; for the sake of; in comparative respect: con. because, on this account; for as much, in regard that, in consideration of.

For age, fôr âje, v. n. to wander in search of provisions; to ravage, feed on spoil: v. a. to plunder, to strip: s. search of provisions, the act of feeding abroad.

For a ges, fôr â 'jiz, pres. t. and s. For a ging, fôr â 'jig, par. [plu.

For a ged, fôr âjd, pre.

For bade, fôr-bâd', pre. of Forbid.

For bear, fôr-bâre', v. n. to cease from any thing, intermit; to pause, to delay; to abstain, to be patient: v. a. to decline, omit voluntarily; to spare, to treat with clemency; to withhold.

For bear ing, fôr-bâre' Ing, par.

For bear ance, fôr-bâre' ânse, s. command of temper; lenity, delay of punishment, mildness. [plu.

For bear an ces, fôr-bâre' ân 'siz, s. Fôr-blid', v. a. to prohibit; to oppose, to hinder. [horrence.

Fôr-blid' dîng, par.: a. raising ab-

For bid den, fôr-blid' dn, par. par.

For bid dance, fôr-blid' dânsé, s.

prohibition.

Fôr-bôre', pre. of Forbear.

Fôr-bôrie', par. per. of Forbear.

Force, fôrse, s. strength, vigour, might; violence; efficacy: validity; armament, warlike preparation; destiny, fatal compulsion: v. a. to compel, constrain; to overpower; to enforce; to drive by violence; to storm, take or enter by violence; to ravish; to extort.

or ces, fôr 'sîz, s. plu. and pres. t.

For cing, fôr 'sîng, par.

For ced, fôr't, pre.

For ced ly, fôr sêd 'lê, ad. violently.

Force ful, fôrse' fûl, a. violent, strong, impetuous.

Force ful ly, fôrse' fûl 'lê, ad. violently, impetuously. [force, feeble.

Force less, fôrse' lês, a. without force, fôr sêps, s. an instrument

in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds.

For cer, fôr sîr, s. that which forces, drives, or constrains.

For ci ble, fôr sé 'bl, a. strong; violent; efficacious; prevalent; valid.

For ci ble ness, fôr sé 'bl-nês, s. force, violence.

For ci bly, fôr sé 'blê, ad. strongly; impetuously; by force.

Ford, s. a shallow part of a river: v. a. to pass without swimming.

Fôrd' Ing, par.

Fôrd' êd, pre. [without swimming.

Ford a ble, fôr'd' â 'bl, a. passable

Fôre, a. anterior, that comes first.

Fôre-arm', v. a. to provide for attack or resistance before the time

Fôre-arm' Ing, par. [of need.

Fore arm ed, fôre-arm'd', pre.

Fôre-bôde', v. n. to prognosticate,

Fôre-bô' dîng, par. [foret.

Fôre-bô' dêd, pre. [beforehand.

Fore cast, fôr kâst, s. contrivance

Fore cast, fôr-kâst', v. a. to scheme;

to contrive: v. n. to form schemes,

contrive beforehand.

Fore cast ing, fôre-kâst' Ing, par.

Fore cast ed, fôre-kâst' êd, pre.

Fore castle, fôrse' kâs 'al, s. the part

in a ship where the fore-mast stands. [before.

Fore ci ted, fôrse' d' têd, a. quoted

Fore close, fôre-klôze', v. a. to shut

up, preclude.

Fore clo ses, fôre-klô' 'sîz, pres. t.

Fore clo sing, fôre-klô' 'sîng, par.

Fore clo sed, fôre-klôzd', pre.

Fore do, fôre-dôd', v. a. to ruin; to

Fore does, fôre-dôz', pres. t. [harass.

Fore do ing, fôre-dôd' Ing, par.

Fôre-dôdm', v. a. to predestinate.

Fôre-dôdm' Ing, par.

Fore doom ed, fôre-dôdm'd', pre.

Fore fa ther, fôre-fâ 'tâtr, s. ancestor.

Fôre-fênd', v. a. to prohibit, avert.

Fôre-fênd' Ing, par.

Fôre-fênd' êd, pre.

Fôre-gô', v. a. to quit, give up.

Fore goes, fôre-gôze', pres. t.

Fôre-gô' Ing, par.

Fore gone, fôre-gôn', per. par.

Fôre-grôând, s. the part of the field

or expanse of a picture before the figures. [the chief part.

Fôre-hând, a. done too soon: s.

Fore head, fôr hêd, s. that part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; impudence.

For eign, fôr rîn, a. not of this country; not domestick; alien;

remote; extraneous.

For eign er, fôr rîn 'îr, s. a man that comes from another country,

a stranger. [beforehand.

Fore judge, fôre-jûdje', v. a. to judge

Fore judg es, fôre-jûdj' 'îz, pres. t.

Fore judg ing, fôre-jûdj' Ing, par.

Fore judg ed, fôre-jûdj'd', pre.

Fore knew, fôre-nô', pre. of Fore-

know. [prescience of, foresee.

Fore know, fôre-nô', v. a. to have

Fore knows, fôre-nôze', pres. t.

Fore know ing, fôre-nô' Ing, par.

Fore known, fôre-nône', per. par.

Fore knowl edge, fôre-nôl' êdje, s.

prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

Fôre' lând, s. a promontory, head-

land. [par. of Forelay.

Fore laid, fôre-lâde', pre. and per.

Fore lay, fôre-lâ', v. a. to lay wait

for, entrap.

Fore lays, fôre-lâs', pres. t.

Fore lay ing, fôre-lâ' Ing, par.

Fore lock, fôre-lôk', s. the hair that

FOR

FOR

FOR

Fåte, får, fällt, fät—mé, mét—pine, pin—nó, móve,

grows from the forepart of the head.	Fore-stáll', v. a. to anticipate, take up beforehand.	sessed on conditions.
Fore mán, s. the first or chief person on a jury; the first servant in a shop.	Fore-stáll' líng, par.	For feit ure, fôr flt 'yüre, s. the act of forfeiting; the thing forfeited,
Fore men tion ed, fôre-mên' shûnd, a. mentioned or recited before.	Fore stall ed, fôre-stáll', pre.	Fôr-gávê', pre. of Forgive. [a fine.
Fore môst, a. first in place.	Fore stal ler, fôre-stál' lûr, s. one that anticipates the market.	Forge, fôrje, s. the place where iron is beaten into form: v. a. to form by the hammer; to counterfeit, falsify.
Fore na med, fôre-námd', a. nominated before.	For est er, fôr' èst 'ûr, s. an officer of the forest.	For ges, fôr' jiz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Fore nôdn, s. the time of day before noon.	Fore tâte, s. anticipation of.	For ging, fôr' jing, par.
For ren sick, fô-rên' sîk, a. belonging to courts.	Fôre-tâte', v. a. to have antepast of; to taste before another.	For ged, fôrjd, pre.
Fore or dain, fôre-ôr-dâne', v. a. to predestinate, predetermine.	Fôre-tât' líng, par.	For ger, fôr' jûr, s. one who makes or forms; one who counterfeits.
Fore or dain ing, fôre-ôr-dâne' líng, par.	Fôre-tât' ed, pre.	For ger y, fôr' jûr 'rê, s. the crime of falsification; smith's work.
Fore or dain ed, fôre-ôr-dând', pre.	Fôre-têl', v. a. to predict, prophesy.	For ger ies, fôr' jûr 'riz, s. plu.
Fôre' pârt, s. the anterior part.	Fôre-têl' líng, par.	Fôr-gêt', v. a. to lose memory of; to neglect.
Fore rank, fôre' ránk, s. first rank, front.	Fore tel ler, fôre-têl' lûr, s. a predictor.	Fôr-gêt' fûl, a. not retaining the memory of; oblivious, negligent.
Fore re ci ted, fôre-rê-s' têt, a. mentioned before.	Fore think, fôre-thíngk', v. a. to anticipate in the mind.	Fôr-gêt' fûl 'nêss, s. oblivion, loss of memory.
Fore run ner, fôre-rûn' nûr, s. a messenger sent before; a prognostick.	Fore think ing, fôre-thíngk' líng, par.	[to remit.
Fore sâys, fôre-sâz', pres. t.	Fore thought, fôre-thâwt, s. pre-care, anticipation; provident care.	For give, fôr-glv', v. a. to pardon; remit.
Fore said, fôre-sêd', pre.	Fore thought, fôre-thâwt', pre. and fore to ken, fôre-tô' kn, v. a. to foreshow, prognosticate: s. convenient sign, prognostick.	Fôr-glv' líng, par.
Fore sâw, pre. of Foresee.	Fore to ken ing, fôre-tô' kn' líng, par.	For giv en, fôr-glv' vn, per. par.
Fore sêé', v. a. to see beforehand.	Fore to ken ed, fôre-tô' knd, pre.	For give ness, fôr-glv' nêss, s. the act of forgiving, pardon.
Fore sêé' líng, par.	Fôre-tôld', pre. and per. par. of Foretell.	Fôr-gôt', pre. of Forget.
Fore sêén', per. par. [the ship.	Fôre-tôp, s. the hair on the top of the head before.	For got ten, fôr-gôt' tn, per. par. of Forget: a. not remembered.
Fore ship, s. the anterior part of the ship.	Fôre-wârn', v. a. to admonish beforehand; to caution.	Fôr-k, s. an instrument divided at the ends into two or more points or prongs: v. n. to shoot into blades.
Fore short en, fôre-shôr' tn, v. a. to shorten the forepart.	Fôre-wârn' líng, par.	Fôr-k' líng, par.
Fore short en ing, fôre-shôr' tn' líng, par.	Fore warn ed, fôre-wârmd', pre.	Fôr-k ed, fôrkt, pre.
Fore short en ed, fôre-shôr' tnd, pre.	Fôre-wîsh', v. a. to desire beforehand.	Fôr-k' èd, } a. opening into two or more parts.
Fore show, fôre-shô', v. a. to represent before it comes.	Fore wish es, fôre-wîsh' iz, pres. t.	Fôr-lôrn', a. deserted, forsaken, wretched.
Fore shows, fôre-shôze', pres. t.	Fôre-wîsh' líng, par.	Fôr-lôrn' nêss, s. misery, solitude.
Fore show ing, fôre-shô' líng, par.	Fore wish ed, fôre-wîsh't', pre.	Fôr-m, s. shape; beauty; external appearance; stated method; a long seat; a class; ceremony: v. a. to make; to model; to plan, to arrange.
Fore shown, fôre-shône', per. par.	For feit, fôr' flt, s. something lost by the commission of a crime, a fine: v. a. to lose by some breach of condition, or by some offence: a. liable to penal seizure, alienation.	Fôr-m' líng, par.
Fore sight, fôre' sîte, s. foreknowledge.	For feit ing, fôr' flt' líng, par.	Form ed, fôrmd, pre.
Fôr' skû, s. the prepuce.	For feit ed, fôr' flt' èd, pre.	
Fôr' èst, s. a wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.	For feit a ble, fôr' flt' 'â-bl, a. pos-	

FOR

FOR

FOU

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôund—thin, rais.

Fôr mál, a. ceremonious; regular, external. [pearance to reality.
 Fôr mál 'tst, s. one who prefers ap-
 ppearance to reality.
 Fôr mál i ty, fôr-mál' lè 'tè, a. cere-
 mony. [s. plu.
 Fôr mál i ties, fôr-mál' lè 'tè, [s. plu.
 Fôr mál 'lze, v. a. to model; to af-
 fect formality. [pres. t.
 Fôr mál i zes, fôr mál 'l-zl-zl,
 Fôr mál 'l-zl-zl, par.
 Fôr mál i zed, fôr mál 'lzd, pre.
 Fôr mál ly, fôr mál 'lè, ad. accord-
 ing to established rules; cere-
 moniously.
 Fôr ma tion, fôr-má' ahùn, s. the
 act of forming; the manner in
 which a thing is formed.
 Fôr ma tive, fôr mál 'tív, a. hav-
 ing the power of giving form,
 plastic.
 Fôr mer, fôr mûr, s. he that forms:
 a. before another in time; past.
 Fôr mer ly, fôr mûr 'lè, ad. in
 times past. [terrible, dreadful.
 Fôr mi dá ble, fôr mè 'dà-bl, a.
 Fôr mi dá ble ness, fôr mè 'dà-bl-
 'nès, s. the quality of exciting
 terror. [in a terrible manner.
 Fôr mi dá bly, fôr mè 'dà-blé, ad.
 Fôr m' lèss, a. shapeless.
 Fôr m' 'lè, s. a prescribed form.
 Fôr mu la ry, fôr mù 'lâ-rè, s. a
 book containing prescribed mod-
 els. [s. plu.
 Fôr mu la ries, fôr mù 'lâ-riz,
 Fôr ni cate, fôr nè 'kâ-te, v. n. to
 commit lewdness.
 Fôr ni ca ting, fôr nè 'kâ-tìng, par.
 Fôr ni ca ted, fôr nè 'kâ-tèd, pre.
 Fôr ni ca tion, 'fôr-nè-kâ' ahùn, s.
 concubinage or commerce with
 an unmarried woman.
 Fôr ni ca tor, fôr nè 'kâ-tûr, s. one
 that has commerce with unmar-
 ried women.
 Fôr ni ca tress, fôr nè 'kâ-très, s. a
 woman who, without marriage,
 cohabits with a man.

Fôr ni ca tress es, fôr nè 'kâ-
 très 'lè, s. plu.
 Fôr-sâ'kè, v. a. to leave in resent-
 ment or dislike; to desert, to fail.
 Fôr-sâ' kîng, par.
 Fôr sa ken, fôr-sâ' kn, per. par.
 Fôr sa ker, fôr-sâ' kûr, s. deserter,
 one that forsakes.
 Fôr-sôdk', pre. of Forsake.
 Fôr sooth, fôr-sôdth', ad. in truth,
 certainly.
 Fôr swear, fôr-swâre', v. a. to re-
 nounce upon oath; to be perju-
 red: v. n. to swear falsely, com-
 mit perjury.
 Fôr swear ing, fôr-swâre' ing, par.
 Fôr-swôre', pre.
 Fôr-swôrn', per. par.
 Fôr't, s. a fortified house, a castle.
 Fôrth, fôrth, ad. forward; abroad;
 on to the end: prep. out of.
 Fôrth com ing, fôrth-kûm' ing, a.
 ready to appear, not absconding.
 Fôrth right, fôrth-rîte', ad. straight
 forward. [immediately.
 Fôrth with, fôrth-wîth', ad. im-
 mediately.
 Fôr ti eth, fôr té 'tèth, s. the tenth
 four times repeated.
 Fôr ti fí ca tion, 'fôr-tè-fè-kâ' ahùn,
 s. a place built for strength.
 Fôr ti fy, fôr té 'fí, v. a. to strength-
 en against attacks; to confirm.
 Fôr ti fies, fôr té 'fíze, pres. t.
 Fôr ti fy ing, fôr té 'fí-ing, par.
 Fôr ti fí ed, fôr té 'fíde, pre.
 Fôr ti tude, fôr té 'tûde, s. courage,
 magnanimity. [of two weeks.
 Fôr't night, fôr't nîte, s. the space
 Epr' trèss, s. a strong hold, a fortif-
 ied place.
 Fôr tress es, fôr très 'lè, s. plu.
 Fôr tu i tous, fôr-tû' è 'tûs, a. acci-
 dental, casual. [accidentally.
 Fôr tu i tous ly, fôr-tû' è 'tûs-lè, ad.
 Fôr tu nate, fôr tshû 'nâte, s. lucky,
 successful.
 Fôr tu nate ly, fôr tshû 'nâte-lè, ad.
 happily, successfully.

Fôr tune, fôr' tshûne, s. the chance
 of life, means of living; event;
 estate; the portion of a man or
 woman: v. n. to befall, happen.
 Fôr tun ing, fôr' tshûne' ing, par.
 Fôr tun ed, fôr' tshûnd, pre.: a.
 supplied by fortune.
 Fôr tune hunt er, fôr' tshûne' hûnt-
 êr, s. a man who seeks for a wom-
 an with a fortune.
 Fôr tune tel ler, fôr' tshûne' têt-lêr,
 s. one who pretends to the knowl-
 edge of futurity.
 Fôr ty, fôr' tè, s. a four times ten.
 Fôr' rûm, s. any public place; a
 market; a court of justice.
 Fôr' wârd, ad. towards, onward: a.
 warm, earnest; ardent, eager;
 confident; early ripe: v. a. to
 hasten; to advance.
 Fôr' wârd' ing, par.
 Fôr' wârd' ed, pre.
 Fôr ward er, fôr' wârd' êr, s. he
 that promotes any thing.
 Fôr ward ly, fôr' wârd' 'lè, ad.
 eagerly, hastily.
 Fôr' wârd' nès, s. quickness; ear-
 liness; confidence.
 Fôr wards, fôr' wârdz, ad. straight
 before, progressively.
 Fosse, fôs, s. a ditch, a moat.
 Fôs' sîl, a. dug out of the earth: s.
 that which is dug out of the
 earth. [encourage, cherish.
 Fôs ter, fôs' tûr, v. a. to nurse; to
 Fôs ter ing, fôs' tûr' ing, par.
 Fôs ter ed, fôs' tûrd, pre.
 Fôs ter age, fôs' tûr' 'tje, s. the
 charge of nursing.
 Fôs ter child, fôs' tûr' tshîld, s. a
 child nursed by a woman not the
 mother. [Fight.
 Fought, fawt, pre. and per. par. of
 Fôdl, a. not clean, filthy; impure;
 wicked; gross; stormy: v. a. to
 Fôdl' ing, par. [double, become.
 Foul ed, fôld, pre.
 Foul-er, fôld' êr, a. com.

FOU

Fôd' êst, a. su.
 Foul fa ced, fôd' fâste, a. having an ugly or hateful visage.
 Foul ly, fôd' lê, ad. filthily, nastily.
 Foul mouth ed, fôd' môtrâd, a. habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.
 Fôd' nêss, s. filthiness; pollution.
 Fôdnd, pre. and per. par. of Find: v. a. to lay the basis of any building; to establish; to form by melting and pouring into moulds/
 Fôdnd' lng, par.
 Fôdnd' êd, pre.
 Found a tion, fôdnd'-k' shûn, a. the basis or lower part of an edifice; original; establishment.
 Found er, fôdnd' ùr, s. a builder; one from whom anything has its original; a caster: v. a. to make lame: v. n. to sink; to fail.
 Found er ing, fôdnd' ùr' lng, par.
 Found er ed, fôdnd' ùrd, pre.
 Fôdnd' lng, s. a child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.
 Fôdnd' rêss, s. a woman that founds, builds, or establishes any thing.
 Found res es, fôdnd' rês' 'z, s. plu.
 Found ry, fôdnd' rê, s. a place where figures are formed of melted metal, a casting house.
 Found ries, fôdnd' rîz, s. plu.
 Fôdnt,
 Foun tain, fôdnt' tîn, } s. a well, a spring; a spout of water; original.
 Fôdnt, s. a complete set of letters, a set of types.
 Four, fôre, a. twice two.
 Fourbe, fôdbr, s. a cheat, a tricking fellow.
 Four fold, fôre' fôld, a. four times
 Four foot ed, fôrs' fôt' êd, a. quadruped.
 Four score, fôre' skôre, a. four times
 Four square, fôre' skwâre, a. quadrangular.
 Four teen, fôre' téén, a. four and

FRA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, plin—nô, môve,

Four tenth, fôre' téénth, a. the fourth after the tenth.
 Fourth, fôrth, a. the ordinal of four, the first after the third. [place.
 Fourth ly, fôrth' lê, ad. in the fourth
 Four wheel ed, fôre' hwéêld, a. running upon four wheels.
 Fowl, fôd, s. a winged animal, a bird: v. n. to kill birds for food
 Fowl ing, fôd' lng, par. [or game.
 Fowl ed, fôdld, pre.
 Fowl er, fôd' ùr, s. a sportsman who pursues birds.
 Fowl ing piece, fôd' lng' p'êss, s. a gun for shooting birds. [s. plu.
 Fowl ing pie ces, fôd' lng' p'êss'-lz,
 Fox, fôks, s. a wild animal of the dog kind, remarkable for his cunning; a knave.
 Fox es, fôks' 'z, s. plu.
 Fox chase, fôks' tshâss, s. the pursuit of the fox with hounds.
 Fox cha ses, fôks' tshâ' 'sz, s. plu.
 Fox hunt er, fôks' hânt' ùr, s. one fond of hunting foxes.
 Fox trap, fôks' trâp, s. a snare to catch foxes.
 Fract, frâkt, v. a. to break, violate.
 Fract ing, frâkt' lng, par.
 Fract ed, frâkt' êd, pre.
 Frac tion, frâk' shûn, s. the act of breaking, the state of being broken; a broken part of an integral.
 Frac tion al, frâk' shûn' 'âl, a. belonging to a broken number.
 Frac ture, frâk' tshûre, s. a breach, separation of continuous parts; the breaking of a bone: v. a. to break a bone.
 Frac tu ring, frâk' tshû' rîng, par.
 Frac tu red, frâk' tshûrd, pre.
 Fra gile, frâj' ll, a. brittle, easily snapped; frail. [ness; frailty.
 Fra gil i ty, frâ-jîl' lê' vé, s. brittle.
 Frâg m'nt, s. a part broken from the whole, an imperfect piece.
 Frag ment a ry, frâg m'nt' a-rê, a. composed of fragments.

FRA

Fra grance, frâ' grânss, }
 Fra gran cy, frâ' grân' vé, } a sweet
 ness of smell, pleasing scent.
 Frâ' grânt, s. odorous.
 Frail, frâle, s. a basket made of rushes: a. weak; liable to error or seduction.
 Frailer, frâle' ùr, s. a com.
 Frail est, frâle' êst, a. su.
 Frail ty, frâle' té, s. weakness of resolution, instability of mind.
 Frail ties, frâle' tîz, s. plu.
 Fraise, frâze, s. a pancake with bacon in it.
 Frâme, v. a. to form; to make; to regulate; to plan; to invent: s. any thing made so as to enclose or admit something else; order, regularity; scheme; shape.
 Frâ' mîng, par.
 Fra med, frâmd, pre.
 Fra mer, frâ' mûr, s. maker, former, contriver, schemer.
 Fran chise, frân' tshîz, s. exemption from any onerous duty; privilege, immunity: v. a. to make free.
 Fran chis es, frân' tshîz' 'z, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Fran chis ing, frân' tshîz' lng, par.
 Fran chis ed, frân' tshîzd, pre.
 Fran gible, frân' jê' 'bl, a. fragile, brittle.
 Frank, frângk, a. liberal, generous; open, sincere; without payment: s. a letter free of postage; a French coin: v. a. to feed high, to fatten; to exempt letters from postage.
 Frank er, frângk' ùr, s. a com.
 Frank est, frângk' êst, a. su.
 Frank ing, frângk' lng, par.
 Frank ed, frângkt, pre.
 Frank in cense, frângk' lîn' v'ênsse, s. a kind of odoriferous resin.
 Frank lîn, frângk' lîn, s. a steward; a bailiff of land. [freely.
 Frank ly, frângk' lê, ad. liberally,
 Frank ness, frângk' nêss, s. plain-

FRE

FRE

FRI

nôr, nô-tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôund—thin, raia.

ness, openness, liberality.
 Fran tick, frân' tîk, a. mad; trans-
 ported by violence of passion.
 Fran tick ly, frân' tîk lê, ad. mad-
 ly, outrageously.
 Fran tick ness, frân' tîk 'nês, s.
 madness, fury of passion.
 Frâ-têr' nâl, a. brotherly.
 Fra ter ni ty, frâ-têr' né 'tê, s. body
 of men united, society. [plu.
 Fra ter ni ties, frâ-têr' né 'tîz, s.
 Frat ri cide, frât' rê 'sîde, a. the
 murder of a brother.
 Fraud, frâwd, s. deceit, cheat, trick.
 Fraud ful, frâwd' fûl, a. treacher-
 ous, artful, trickish.
 Frau du lence, frâw' jû 'lênse, s.
 deceitfulness, proneness to arti-
 fice. [trickish, deceitful
 Frau du lent, frâw' jû 'lênt, a.
 Frau du lent ly, frâw' jû 'lênt-lê,
 ad. by fraud, deceitfully.
 Fraught, frâwt, a. laden; filled.
 Fray, frâ, s. a broil, a battle: v. a.
 to rub, wear away by rubbing.
 Frays, frâze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Fray ing, frâ' îng, par.
 Fray ed, frâde, pre. [whim.
 Freak, frêek, s. a sudden fancy, a
 Freak ish, frêek' îsh, a. capricious.
 Freak ish ness, frêek' îsh 'nês, s.
 capriciousness. [skin.
 Freck le, frêk' kl, s. a spot in the
 Freck led, frêk' kld, a. spotted.
 Freck ly, frêk' klê, a. full of freckles.
 Frêd, a. at liberty; unrestrained;
 liberal; frank; exempt; invested
 with franchises: v. a. to set at
 liberty; to clear from; to exempt.
 Frees, frêez, pres. t.
 Frêd' îng, par.
 Frêdd, pre.
 Free boot er, frêd' bôtt' ûr, s. a
 robber, a plunderer.
 Frêd' bôrn, a. inheriting liberty.
 Free cost, frêd' kôst, s. without ex-
 pense.
 Frêdd' mân, s. a slave manumitted,

Free dom, frêd' dûm, a. liberty;
 privilege; ease or facility. [eral.
 Free heart ed, frêd' hârt' êd, a. lib-
 Free' hôld, s. that land or tenement
 which a man holds for term of
 life, or in perpetual right.
 Free hold er, frêd' hôld' ûr, s. one
 who has a freehold.
 Free ly, frêd' lê, ad. at liberty;
 without restraint; liberally.
 Frêd' mân, s. one not a slave, or
 vassal; one partaking of rights
 or immunities.
 Free na son, frêd' mâ' sn, s. one of
 a numerous society who profess
 having a secret to keep.
 Frêd' mind' êd, a. not constrained.
 Frêd' nês, s. openness, liberality.
 Free school, frêd' skôôl, s. a school
 in which learning is given with-
 out pay.
 Free spo ken, frêd' spô' kn, a. ac-
 customed to speak without re-
 serve. [in building.
 Frêd' stône, s. a stone commonly used
 Free think er, frêd' thîngk' ûr, s.
 a contemner of religion.
 Frêd' will, s. the power of directing
 our own actions.
 Frêeze, v. n. to be congealed with
 cold: v. a. to congeal with cold; to
 kill by cold; to chill by the loss
 of power or motion.
 Freez es, frêez' îz, pres. t.
 Frêez' îng, par.
 Freight, frâte, v. a. to load a ship,
 or vessel with goods for transport-
 ation; to load with a burden: s.
 the loading of a ship; the mon-
 ey due for transportation of
 Freight ing, frâte' îng, par. [goods.
 Freight ed, frâte' êd, pre.
 Frê net ick, frê-nê't' îk, a. mad, dis-
 tracted.
 Fre quence, frê' kwênse, s. crowd,
 concourse, assembly.
 Fre quen ces, frê' kwên 'sîz, s. plu.
 Fre quen cy, frê' kwên 'sê, s. com-

mon occurrence, the condition of
 being often seen, often occurring.
 Fre quent, frê' kwên't, a. often done,
 or seen; full of concourse.
 Fre quent, frê' kwên't, v. a. to visit
 often.
 Fre quent ing, frê' kwên't' îng, par.
 Fre quent ed, frê' kwên't' êd, pre.
 Fre quent a ble, frê' kwên't' â 'bl, a.
 conversable, accessible.
 Fre quent a tion, frê' kwên't-â' shûn,
 s. habit of frequenting.
 Fre quent er, frê' kwên't' ûr, s. one
 who often resorts to any place.
 Fre quent ly, frê' kwên't' lê, ad. of-
 ten, commonly.
 Fres co, frês' kô, s. coolness, shade;
 a picture drawn in dusk.
 Fres coes, frês' kôze, s. plu.
 Frêsh, a. cool; not salt; new; flor-
 id; sweet.
 Fresh er, frêsh' ûr, a. com.
 Frêsh' êst, a. su.
 Fresh en, frêsh' shn, v. a. to make
 fresh: v. n. to grow fresh.
 Fresh en ing, frêsh' shn' îng, par.
 Fresh en ed, frêsh' shnd, pre.
 Frêsh' êt, s. a pool of fresh water;
 a sudden rise in the waters of
 rivers, &c.
 Fresh ly, frêsh' lê, ad. coolly; new-
 ly. [fresh.
 Frêsh' nês, s. the state of being
 Frêt, s. a frith or strait of the sea;
 any agitation of liquors; stop of
 a musical instrument; work ris-
 ing in protuberance; passion:
 v. a. to wear away by rubbing;
 to form into raised work; to vex:
 v. n. to be in commotion; to be
 worn away; to be angry.
 Frêt' tîng, par.
 Frêt' têd, pre.
 Frêt' fûl, a. angry, peevish.
 Frêt' fûl 'nês, s. peevishness.
 Fri a bil i ty, frî-â-bîl' lê 'tê, s. a ca-
 pacity of being reduced to pow-
 der.

FRI

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môve,

FRO

FRO

- Fri** able, frî' à'bl, a. easily crumbled.
Fri ar, frî' âr, s. a religious brother of some regular order.
Fri ar y, frî' âr' yê, s. a monastery, or convent of friars.
Fri ar ies, frî' âr' iz, s. plu.
Fri bler, frî'bl' blûr, s. a trifter.
Fric as see, 'frîk-â-sêé, s. a dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.
Fric as sees, 'frîk-â-sêéz, s. plu.
Fric tion, frîk' shûn, s. the act of rubbing two bodies together.
Fri day, frî' dè, s. the sixth day of
Fri days, frî' dîz, s. plu. (the week.
Fri end, frênd, s. one joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy; a companion; one propitious. [friends.
Fri end less, frênd' lès, a. wanting
Fri end li ness, frênd' lê' nès, s. a disposition to friendship.
Fri end ly, frênd' lê, a. having the disposition of a friend, kind, favourable.
Fri end ship, frênd' shîp, s. highest degree of intimacy; favour, personal kindness; assistance, help.
Frie ze, frêze, s. a coarse warm cloth; in architecture, a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.
Friez es, frêéz' iz, s. plu. [war.
Frig ate, frîg' ât, s. a small ship of
Fright, frîte, s. a sudden terror.
Fright, frîte, }
Fright en, frî' t'n, } v. a. to terrify.
Fright ing, frîte' îng, }
Fright en ing, frî' t'n' îng, } par.
Fright ed, frîte' êd, }
Fright en ed, frî' t'nd, } pre.
Fright ful, frîte' fûl, a. dreadful, full of terror.
Fright ful ly, frîte' fûl' lê, ad. dreadfully, horribly.
Fright ful ness, frîte' fûl' nès, s. the power of impressing terror.
- Fri** gid, frîj' ld, a. cold; impotent.
Fri gid i ty, frê-jîd' é' t'è, a. coldness; dulness. [dully.
Fri gid ly, frîj' ld' lê, ad. coldly.
Fri gid ness, frîj' ld' nès, s. coldness, want of affection.
Fri go rif ick, 'frî-gô-rîf' lk, a. causing cold. [cold.
Frill, v. n. to quake or shiver with
Frill ling, par.
Frill ed, frîld, pre.
Fringe, frînje, s. an ornamental appendage added to dress or furniture: v. a. to adorn with fringes.
Frin ges, frîn' jîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Frin ging, frîn' jîng, par.
Frin ged, frînj'd, pre.
Frip per y, frîp' pûr' yê, s. the place where old clothes are sold; old clothes.
Frip per ies, frîp' pûr' yîz, s. plu.
Fri seur, frê-zûr', s. a hair-dresser.
Frisk, v. n. to leap, to skip: s. a
Frisk îng, par. [frolick.
Frisk ed, frîskt, pre. [liveliness.
Frisk i ness, frîsk' é' nès, s. gayety.
Frisk y, frîsk' é, a. gay, airy. [salt.
Frit, s. among chymists, ashes or
Frith, frîth, s. a strait of the sea; a kind of net.
Frit ter, frî' tûr, s. a small piece cut to be fried; a cheesecake: v. a. to cut meat into small pieces to be fried; to break into small particles.
Frit ter ing, frî' tûr' îng, par.
Frit ter ed, frî' tûrd, pre.
Fri vol i ty, frê-vôl' lê' t'è, s. insignificance.
Fri vol i ties, frê-vôl' lê' t'iz, s. plu.
Friv o lous, frîv' ô' lûs, a. slight, trifling. [triflingly.
Friv o lous ly, frîv' ô' lûs-lê, ad.
Friz zle, frîz' zî, v. a. to curl in
Friz zling, par. [short curls.
Friz zled, frîz' zld, pre.
Frô, ad. backward.
Frock, frôk, s. a dress, a coat for
- children; an outer garment.
Frôg, s. a small amphibious animal; the hollow part of the horse's hoof.
Frol ick, frôl' lk, a. gay, full of levity: s. a wild prank, a flight of whim: v. n. to play wild pranks.
Frol ick ing, frôl' lk' îng, par.
Frol ick ed, frôl' lkt, pre.
Frol ick some, frôl' lk' sûm, a. full of wild gayety.
Frol ick some ness, frôl' lk' sûm-nès, s. wildness of gayety, pranks.
Frôm, prep. away, noting privation; out of; because of; at a distance; contrary to.
Frôn dif e rous, frôn-dîf' é' rûs, a. bearing leaves.
Front, frûnt, s. the face; the van of an army; the forefront of any thing; impudence: v. a. to oppose directly, or face to face: v. n. to stand foremost.
Front ing, frûnt' îng, par.
Front ed, frûnt' êd, pre.: a. formed with a front.
Frôn tier, frôn' tshêér, s. the marches, the utmost verge of any territory: a. bordering.
Front is piece, frûnt' is' p'èése, s. that part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.
Front is pie ces, frûnt' is' p'èés-lz, s. plu. [shame.
Front less, frûnt' lès, a. without
Frûnt lêt, s. a bandage worn upon the forehead.
Frôst, s. the last effect of cold, the power or act of congelation.
Frost bit ten, frôst' blt' t'n, a. nipped by the frost.
Frôst êd, a. laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar-frost upon plants. [or excessive cold.
Frost i ly, frôst' é' lê, ad. with frost.
Frost i ness, frôst' é' nès, s. cold, freezing cold.
Frost y, frôst' é, a. excessively cold;

FRU

FRY

FUL

nôr, nô-tâbe, tâb, báll—ôll—pônd—ân, rais.

gray-haired, resembling frost.
 Frost i er, frôst' é 'ûr, a. com.
 Frost i est, frôst' é 'est, a. su.
 Froth, frôth, s. spume, foam : v. n. to foam, to throw out spume.
 Froth ing, frôth' ing, par.
 Froth ed, frôth't, pre.
 Froth i ly, frôth' é 'lé, ad. with foam; in an empty trifling manner.
 Froth y, frôth' é, a. full of froth;
 Frou zy, frôd' zé, a. dim, fetid, musty.
 Frô wârd, a. peevish, perverse.
 Fro ward ly, frô wârd 'lé, ad. peevishly, perversely. [verseness.
 Frô wârd 'nêss, s. peevishness, per.
 Frown, frôdn, v. a. to express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles : s. a look of displeasure.
 Frown ing, frôdn' ing, par.
 Frown ed, frôdn't, pre.
 Frôze, pre. of Freeze.
 Fro zen, frô' zn, per. par. of Freeze.
 Fruc tif e rous, frûk-tîf' é 'rûs, a. bearing fruit.
 Fruc ti fi ca tion, 'frûk-tê-fê-kâ-shûn, s. the act of causing or bearing fruit, fertility.
 Fruc ti fy, frûk' té 'fi, v. a. to make fruitful, fertilize : v. n. to bear fruit.
 Fruc ti fies, frûk' té 'fize, pres. t.
 Fruc ti fy ing, frûk' té 'fi-ing, par.
 Fruc ti fi ed, frûk' té 'fide, pre.
 Fruc tu ous, frûk' tshû 'ûs, a. fruitful, fertile.
 Frô gâ, a. thrifty, parsimonious.
 Fru gal i ty, frû-gâl' lé 'yé, s. thrift, parsimony. [niously.
 Fru gal ly, frû' gâl' 'lé, ad. parsimoniously.
 Fru gif e rous, frû-jîf' é 'rûs, a. bearing fruit.
 Fruit, frôôt, s. the product of a tree or plant : production; the offspring of the womb. [lectively.
 Fruit age, frôôt' hje, s. fruit color.
 Fruit bear ing, frôôt' bâre 'ing, a.

having the quality of producing fruit.
 Fruit er er, frôôt' ûr 'ûr, s. one who trades in fruit.
 Fruit er y, frôôt' ûr 'rê, s. a repository for fruit.
 Fruit er ies, frôôt' ûr 'riz, a. plu.
 Fruit ful, frôôt' fûl, a. fertile; prolific; plentiful.
 Fruit ful ly, frôôt' fûl 'lé, ad. plentifully, abundantly.
 Fruit ful ness, frôôt' fûl 'nêss, s. fertility; the quality of being prolific.
 Fru i tion, frû-lah' ûn, s. enjoyment.
 Fru i tive, frû' é 'tîv, a. enjoying, possessing. [unprofitable.
 Fruit less, frôôt' lês, a. barren; vain.
 Fruit less ly, frôôt' lês 'lé, ad. vainly, unprofitably.
 Fruit-tree, frôôt' trêe, s. a tree that produces fruit.
 Fru men ta cious, 'frû-mên-tâ' shûs, a. made of grain.
 Fru men ty, frû' mên 'tê, s. food made of wheat boiled in milk.
 Frûsh, v. a. to break, to bruise.
 Frush es, frûsh' iz, pres. t.
 Frûsh' ing, par.
 Frush ed, frûsh't, pre. [vain, useless.
 Frus tra ne ous, frûs-trâ' nê 'ûs, a.
 Frûs trâte, v. a. to defeat, disappoint, to balk : a. vain, ineffectual, unprofitable, void.
 Frûs trâ 'ing, par.
 Frûs trâ 'têd, pre.
 Frus tra tion, frûs-trâ' shûn, s. disappointment, defeat. [pointing.
 Frus tra tive, frûs' trâ 'tîv, a. disappearing.
 Frûs tûm, s. a piece cut off from a regular figure.
 Fry, frî, s. the swarm of little fish just produced from the spawn; a dish of things fried : v. a. to dress food by roasting it in a pan : v. n. to be roasted in a pan on the fire.
 Fries, frize, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Fry ing, frî' ing, par.
 Fri ed, frîde, pre.

Fry ing pan, frî' ing 'pân, s. the vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.
 Fu cus, fû' kûs, s. paint for the face.
 Fu cus es, fû' kûs 'éz, s. plu.
 Fud die, fûd' dî, v. a. to make drunk : v. n. to drink to excess.
 Fûd' dîng, par.
 Fud died, fûd' dîd, pre. [of fire.
 Fuei, fû' îl, s. the matter or aliment
 Fu ga cious, fû-gâ' shûs, a. volatile, fleeting. [tility; instability.
 Fu ga ci ty, fû-gâs' sé 'tê, s. volatile; flying; wandering : s. one who runs from his station or duty. [volatility; instability.
 Fu gi tive ness, fû' jê 'tîv-nêss, s.
 Fugue, fûg, s. flying music.
 Ful ci ment, fûl' sê 'mên't, s. that on which a body rests.
 Fûl- fîl', v. a. to fill till there is no room for more; to answer any prophecy or promise by performing.
 Fûl-fîl' ing, par. [ance.
 Ful fill ed, fûl-fîl'd', pre.
 Fûl-fîl' mên't, s. accomplishment.
 Ful fraught, fûl-frâwt', a. full-stored. [dour.
 Ful gen cy, fûl' jên 'sê, s. splendor.
 Ful gent, fûl' jên't, } a. shining.
 Ful gid, fûl' jîd, }
 Ful gid i ty, fûl-jîd' é 'tê, s. splendour. [dazzling brightness.
 Fûl gour, fûl' gûr, s. splendour,
 Fûll, a. replete, without any space; stored; plump; saturated; complete; mature : s. a complete measure; the total : ad. without abatement; quite; exactly; directly : v. a. to cleanse cloth.
 Fûll' ing, par.
 Full ed, fûld, pre. [or sup. Degree.
 Full-blown, fûl' blône, a. spread to the utmost extent.
 Full-box tom ed, fûl-bok' tûm' é, a. having a large bottom.

FUM

Full-ey ed, fûl-lê', a. having large prominent eyes.
 Fûl-fêd', a. sated, saturated.
 Ful ler, fûl' lâr, s. one who dresses and cleanses cloth.
 Ful lers earth, fûl-lâr-z'êrth', s. a kind of marl or clay used in fulling.
 Fûl' lîng' m'ill, s. a mill where hammers beat the cloth till it is cleansed. [the utmost extent.
 Full-spread, fûl-spêd', a. spread to Ful ly, fûl' lê, ad. without vacuity; completely. [dering.
 Ful mi nant, fûl' m'ê n'ant, a. thun-Ful mi nate, fûl' m'ê n'ate, v. n. to thunder; to issue out ecclesiastical censures.
 Ful mi na tîng, fûl' m'ê n'â-tîng, par.
 Ful mi na ted, fûl' m'ê n'â-têd, par.
 Ful mi na tion, fûl-mê-nâ' shûn, s. the act of thundering; denunciation of censures.
 Ful mi na tor y, fûl' m'ê-nâ' t'âr-rê, a. thundering, striking horror.
 Fûl' nêss, s. the state of being full; copiousness, plenty; satiety.
 Ful some, fûl' s'ûm, a. nauseous, offensive. [seousness; obscenity.
 Ful some ness, fûl' s'ûm' nêss, s. nau-Fum ble, fûm' bl', v. n. to attempt any thing awkwardly; to play Fòm blîng, par. [childishly.
 Fum bled, fûm' bld, pre.
 Fum blîng ly, fûm' blîng' lê, ad. in an awkward manner.
 Fûme, s. smoke; vapour: v. n. to smoke; to pass away in vapours; to be in a rage: v. a. to dry in the smoke; to disperse in vapours.
 Fû' mîng, par.
 Fu med, fûmd, pre.
 Fû' mîd, a. smoky, vaporous.
 Fu mid' ty, fû-mîd' é' t'ê, s. tendency to smoke.
 Fu mi gate, fû' m'ê g'ate, v. n. to smoke, to perfume by smoke or vapour.
 Fu mi ga tîng, fû' m'ê g'â-tîng, par.

FUR

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât-mê, mêt-plac, pin-nô, môve,

Fu mi ga ted, fû' m'ê g'â-têd, pre.
 Fu mi ga tion, fû-mê-gâ' shûn, a. scents raised by fire.
 Fu ming ly, fû' mîng' lê, ad. angrily, in a rage.
 Fu my, fû' m'ê, a. producing fumes.
 Fûn, s. sport, high merriment.
 Func tion, fûngk' shên, s. discharge, performance; office; power.
 Fûnd, s. stock, capital. [the body.
 Fûn' dâ' m'ênt, s. the back part of Fûn-dâ-mênt' âl, a. serving for the foundation, essential: a. leading proposition; that part on which the rest is built.
 Fun da ment al ly, fûn-dâ-mênt'-âl' lê, ad. essentially, originally.
 Fû' nêr' âl, s. the solemnization of a burial; obsequies, interment: a. used at the ceremony of interring the dead. [dark, dismal.
 Fû-nê' rê' âl, a. suiting a funeral.
 Fûng gous, fûng gûs, a. excrement, spongy. [an excrescence.
 Fûn gus, fûng gûs, s. a mushroom;
 Fûn gus es, fûng gûs' lê, s. plu.
 Fû nic u lar, fû-nîk' ú' lâ'r, a. consisting of a small cord or fibre.
 Fûn' nêl, s. an inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels.
 Fûr, s. soft hair of beasts found in cold countries; a substance sticking to the sides of vessels: v. a. to line or cover with fur, or soft Fûr' rîng, par. [matter.
 Fur red, fûrd, pre.
 Fur be low, fûr' bê' lô, s. an ornament of dress: v. a. to adorn with ornamental appendages.
 Fur be lows, fûr' bê' lôze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Fur be low ing, fûr' bê' lô-log, par.
 Fur be low ed, fûr' bê' lôde, pre.
 Fûr' blîsh, v. a. to polish, to rub up.
 Fur bish es, fûr' blîsh' lê, pres. t.
 Fûr' blîsh' îng, par.

FUR

Fur bish ed, fûr' blîsh, pre.
 Fur ca tion, fûr-kâ' shûn, s. a fork ed stâte. [netick; raging.
 Fu ri ous, fû' rê' ôs, a. mad, fren-Fu ri ous ly, fû' rê' ôs-lê, ad. mad-ly, vehemently.
 Fu ri ous ness, fû' rê' ôs-nêss, a. phrensy, madness, transport of passion.
 Fûrl, v. a. to draw up, to contract.
 Fûrl' îng, par.
 Fûrl ed, fûrd, pre. [mile.
 Fûr' lông, s. the eighth part of a Fur lough, fûr' lô, s. a temporary dismission from a military service; leave of absence to a soldier for a limited time.
 Fur loughs, fûr' lôze, s. plu. [place.
 Fur nace, fûr' nîs, s. an enclosed fire-Fur na ces, fûr' nîs' lê, s. plu.
 Fûr' nîsh, v. a. to supply; to fit up; to equip; to adorn.
 Fur nish es, fûr' nîsh' lê, pres. t.
 Fûr' nîsh' îng, par.
 Fur nish ed, fûr' nîsh, pre.
 Fur ni ture, fûr' nê' shûrê, s. moveables, goods put in a house for use or ornament. [furs.
 Fur ri er, fûr' rê' ûr, s. a dealer in Fur row, fûr' rô, s. a small trench made by the plough; any long trench or hollow: v. a. to cut in furrows; to divide in long hollows.
 Fur rows, fûr' rôze, s. plu. and pres.
 Fur row ing, fûr' rô' îng, par. [t.
 Fur row ed, fûr' rôde, pre.
 Fur ry, fûr' rê, a. covered with fur.
 Fur ther, fûr' thûr, a. at a great distance; beyond this: ad. to a greater distance: v. a. to put onward, to forward, assist.
 Fur ther ing, fûr' thûr' îng, par.
 Fur ther ed, fûr' thûrd, pre.
 Fur ther er, fûr' thûr' ûr, s. promoter, advancer.
 Fur ther more, fûr' thûr' m'ore, ad. moreover, besides.
 Fur tive, fûr' tîv, a. gotten by theft.

PUT

Fu ry, fû' rě, s. madness; rage; one of the infernal deities.
 Fu ries, fû' rız, s. plu.
 Furze, fûrz, s. gorse.
 Fur zy, fûr' zě, a. overgrown with
 Fuse, fûze, v. a. to melt, to put into fusion: v. n. to be melted.
 Fu ses, fû' zız, pres. t.
 Fu sing, fû' zing, par.
 Fu sed, fûzd, pre.
 Fu see, fû-zěé', s. the cone, round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch; a firelock, a small neat musket.
 Fu sees, fû-zěé', s. plu.
 Fu si bil i ty, Yû-zě-bil' lě' tě, a. capacity of being melted, quality of growing liquid by heat.
 Fu si ble, fû' zě' bl, a. capable of being melted. [neat musket.
 Fu sil, fû-zěé', s. a firelock, a small
 Fu sil ier, Yû-zil-lěér', s. a soldier armed with a fusil.
 Fu sion, fû' zhân, s. the act of melting; the state of being melted.
 Fûss, s. a tumult, a bustle.
 Fus tian, fûs' tshân, s. a kind of cloth made of cotton and linen; bombast: a. made of fustian; swelling, ridiculously tumid.
 Fus tick, fûs' tîk, s. a sort of wood brought from the West-Indies.
 Fus ti gate, fûs' tě' gâte, v. a. to beat with a stick.
 Fus ti ga ting, fûs' tě' gâ-ting, par.
 Fus ti ga ted, fûs' tě' gâ-těd, pre.
 Fus ti ness, fûs' tě' nēs, s. mouldiness.
 Fus ty, fûs' tě, a. smelling mouldy.
 Fu tile, fû' tîl, a. talkative, trifling, worthless.
 Fu til i ty, fû-tîl' lě' tě, a. talkativeness, loquacity.
 Fu ture, fû' tshûre, a. that will be hereafter: s. time to come.
 Fu tu ri ty, fû-tû' rě' tě, s. time to come; events to come.

GAG

nôr, nôc—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pônd—tâm, mis.

Fûxz, v. n. to fly out in small parti-
 Fuz zea, fûz' zız, pres. t. [cles.
 Fûz' zing, par.
 Fuz zed, fûzd, pre.
 Fûz' bân, s. a kind of fungus.
 Fy, fl, in. implying blame or dis-
 approbation.

G

Gab ar dine, gâb-âr-děén', s. a coarse frock.
 Gab ble, gâb' bl, v. n. to make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly: s. inarticulate noise; loud talk without meaning.
 Gâb' bling, par.
 Gab bled, gâb' bld, pre.
 Gab bler, gâb' blôr, s. a prater.
 Gâ' bẻl, s. an excise, a tax.
 Ga bi on, gâ' bẻ' Ỗn, s. a wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment. [of a building.
 Ga ble, gâ' bl, s. the sloping roof
 Gâd, s. a wedge of steel: v. n. to ramble about without any settled
 Gâd' đing, par. [purpose.
 Gâd' đẻd, pre.
 Gad der, gâd' đửr, s. a rambler, one that runs much abroad without business.
 Gad đing ly, gâd' đing' lẻ, ad. in a rambling manner. [cattle.
 Gad fly, gâd' fl, s. a fly that stings
 Gad flies, gâd' flize, s. plu.
 Gâđ, s. a harpoon, or large hook.
 Gaf flies, gâf' fliz, s. plu. artificial spurs upon cocks.
 Gâg, v. n. to stop the mouth: s. something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.
 Gâg' ging, par.
 Gag ged, gâgd, pre.
 Gage, gâje, s. a pledge, a caution: v. a. to depone as a wager.
 Ga ges, gâ' jız, s. plu. and pres. t.

GAL

Ga gung, gâ' jing, par.
 Ga god, gâjd, pro.
 Gag gle, gâg' gl, v. n. to make a noise like a goose.
 Gâg' gling, par.
 Gag gled, gâg' gld, pre.
 Gain, gâne, s. profit, advantage: v. a. to obtain; to win; to attain: v. n. to encroach; to get ground; to obtain influence with.
 Gain ing, gâne' ing, par.
 Gain ed, gând, pre.
 Gain er, gâne' ửr, s. one who receives profit or advantage.
 Gain ful, gâne' fûl, a. advantageous; lucrative.
 Gain ful ly, gâne' fûl' lẻ, ad. profitably. [ble.
 Gain less, gâne' lẻs, a. unprofitable.
 Gain less ness, gâne' lẻs' nẻs, s. unprofitableness. [fily.
 Gain ly, gâne' lẻ, ad. handily, readily.
 Gain say, gâne-sâ', v. a. to contradict, oppose.
 Gain says, gâne-sẻz', pres. t.
 Gain say ing, gâne-sâ' ing, par.
 Gain said, gâne-sẻd', pre.
 Gain say er, gâne-sâ' ửr, s. opponent, adversary.
 Gai rish, gâ' rish, s. showy, gaudy.
 Gai rish ness, gâ' rish' nẻs, s. finery, flaunting gaudiness.
 Gait, gâte, s. march, walk; the manner and air of walking.
 Gâ' lả, s. a grand entertainment; splendid amusement. [way.
 Gal ax y, gâl' lảks' yẻ, s. the milky
 Gal ax ies, gâl' lảks' yẻz, s. plu.
 Gâl' bả' nửm, s. a kind of gum.
 Gâle, s. a wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.
 Gal eas, gâl' yẻs, s. a heavy low-built vessel.
 Gal eas es, gâl' yẻs' yẻz, s. plu.
 Gâ' lẻ' yẻ-tẻd, a. covered as with a helmet. [or sort of brigantine.
 Gal iot, gâl' yẻt, s. a little vessel.
 Gâll, s. the bile; rancor, malice.

GAL

Fâie, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, môve,

ty; bitterness of mind: v. a. to hurt by fretting the skin; to
 Gâl' lîng, par. [fret, vex.
 Gall ed, gâld, pre.
 Gâl' lânt, a. gay; brave, high-spirited; notie; inclined to courtship. [a beau; a wooer.
 Gâl' lânt, s. a gay, sprightly man;
 Gal lant ly, gâl' lânt' lê, ad. gayly, splendidly; bravely. [wooer.
 Gal lant ly, gâl' lânt' lê, ad. like a
 Gal lant ry, gâl' lânt' rê, s. splendour of appearance; bravery, generosity; courtship; lewdness.
 Gal lant ries, gâl' lânt' rîz, s. plu.
 Gal ler y, gâl' lûr' rê, s. a kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open; the upper seats in a church or theatre.
 Gal ler ies, gâl' lûr' rîz, s. plu.
 Gal ley, gâl' lê, s. a vessel driven with oars.
 Gal leys, gâl' lîz, s. plu.
 Gal ley-slave, gâl' lê' slâve, s. a man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.
 Gall iard, gâl' yârd, s. a gay, brisk man; a sprightly dance.
 Gal li cism, gâl' lê' sîzm, s. a mode of speech peculiar to the French language.
 Gal li gas kins, 'gâl-lê-gâs' kînz, s. plu. large open hose.
 Gal li mau fry, 'gâl-lê-mâw' frê, s. a hodge-podge, a medley.
 Gal li mau fries, 'gâl-lê-mâw' frîz, s. plu. [painted and glazed.
 Gal li pot, gâl' lê' 'pôt, s. a pot
 Gal lon, gâl' lûn, s. a liquid measure of four quarts.
 Gâl-lôn', s. a kind of close lace.
 Gal lop, gâl' lûp, v. n. to move forward by leaps; to move or ride very fast: s. the motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

*Gal lop ing, gâl' lûp' ñg, par.
 Gal lop ed, gâl' lûp', pre.*

GAN

Gal lop er, gâl' lûp' 'ûr, s. a horse that gallops.
 Gal lo way, gâl' lô' wâ, s. a horse not more than fourteen hands high.
 Gal lo ways, gâl' lô' wâze, s. plu.
 Gal lows, gâl' lûs, s. beam laid over two posts, on which male-factors are hung. [wooden shoe.
 Ga lo che, gâ-lô-che, s. a kind of
 Ga lo ches, gâ-lô' shîz, s. plu.
 Gal van ism, gâl' vân' 'îzm, s. a system of electricity lately discovered by Galvani.
 Gâm-bâde, } s. spatterdashies, a
 Gâm-bâ' dô, } kind of boots:
 Gâm bler, gâm' blûr, s. a cheating gamester. [ted vegetable juice.
 Gam boge, gâm-bôdje, s. a concrete
 Gam bol, gâm' bûl, v. n. to dance, to skip, to frisk: s. a skip; a frolic.
 Gam bol ling, gâm' bûl' 'lîng, par.
 Gam bol led, gâm' bûld, pre. [a horse.
 Gam brel, gâm' brîl, s. the hind leg of
 Gâme, s. sport of any kind; jest: sportive insult; field sports; animals pursued in the field: v. n. to play at any sport; to play wantonly and extravagantly for
 Gâ' mîng, par. [money.
 Ga med, gâmd, pre.
 Game cock, gâme' kôk, s. a cock bred to fight.
 Game keep er, gâme' kêép' 'ûr, s. a person who looks after game.
 Game some, gâme' sûm, s. a frolicsome, sportive.
 Game some ness, gâme' sûm' nêss, s. sportiveness, merriment.
 Game ster, gâme' stûr, s. one who is viciously addicted to play.
 Gam mon, gâm' mûn, s. the buttock of a hog salted and dried.
 Gâm' ût, s. the scale of musical notes. [the goose.
 Gan der, gân' dûr, s. the male of
 Gâng, s. a number hanging together, a troop, a company.

GAR

Gan grenc, gâng' grêne, s. a mortification: v. a. to corrupt to mortification.
 Gan gre ning, gâng' grê' nîng, par.
 Gan gre ned, gâng' grênd, pre.
 Gan gre nous, gâng' grê' nûs, a mortified.
 Gang way, gâng' wâ, s. in a ship, the way or passage from one part of it to the other.
 Gang ways, gâng' wâze, s. plu.
 Gân' lêt, s. a military punishment in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man.
 Gân' zâ, s. a kind of wild goose.
 Gâp, s. an opening, a breach: a hole; a vacuity.
 Gape, gâp, v. n. to open the mouth wide, to yawn; to stare irreverently.
 Gâ' pîng, par.
 Ga ped, gâpt, pre. [ance.
 Gâr b, s. dress: exterior appearance.
 Gar bage, gâr' blje, s. the bowels, the offal.
 Gar ble, gâr' bl, v. a. to sift, to part.
 Gâr' blîng, par.
 Gar bled, gâr' bld, pre.
 Gâr' bôll, s. disorder, uproar.
 Gârd, s. wardship, custody.
 Gar den, gâr' dn, s. a piece of ground enclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits.
 Gar den er, gâr' dn' 'ûr, s. he that attends or cultivates gardens.
 Gar den ing, gâr' dn' 'îng, s. the act of cultivating or planning gardens.
 Gar ga rism, gâr' gâ' rîzm, s. a form of liquid medicine to wash the mouth with.
 Gar gle, gâr' gl, v. a. to wash the throat: s. a liquor with which the throat is washed.
 Gâr' gîng, par.
 Gar gled, gâr' gld, pre. [of flowers.
 Gâr' lând, s. a wreath or branches
 Gar lick, gâr' lîk, s. a plant.

GAS

GAY

GEM

nôr, nôe—tûb, tûl, bûll—ôil—pôond—ûin, raia.

Gâr mên, s. any thing by which the body is covered.

Gar ner, gâr nôr, s. a place in which thrashed grain is stored up.

Gâr nêt, s. a gem.

Gâr nish, v. a. to decorate, embellish : s. ornament, decoration, embellishment. [and s. plu.

Gar nish es, gâr nish 'iz, pres. t. Gâr nish 'ing, par.

Gar nish ed, gâr nish t, pre.

Gar ni ture, gâr nè 'ishûre, s. furniture, ornament.

Gâr rê, s. a room on the highest floor of the house. [garret.

Gâr-rêt-têr, s. an inhabitant of a Gar ri son, gâr rê 'm, s. soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it : v. a. to secure by fortresses.

Gar ri son ing, gâr rê 'm-ing, par. Gar ri son ed, gâr rê 'nd, pre.

Gar ru li ty, gâr-rû 'lê 'tê, s. talkativeness. [talkative.

Gar ru lous, gâr rû 'lds, a. prattling, Gar ter, gâr tûr, s. a string or rib-

band by which the stocking is held upon the leg; the highest order of English knighthood : v. a. to bind with a garter.

Gar ter ing, gâr tûr 'ing, par. Gar ter ed, gâr tûr t, pre.

Gâs, s. a spirit not capable of being coagulated. [boast, a bravado.

Gas co nade, gâs-kô-nâde', s. a Gâsh, s. a deep and wide wound : v. a. to cut deep. [t.

Gash es, gâsh' iz, s. plu. and pres. Gâsh 'ing, par.

Gash ed, gâsh t, pre.

Gas kins, gâs kînz, s. plu. wide hose, wide breeches.

Gâsp, s. the act of opening the mouth to catch breath; the short catch of the breath : v. n. to open the mouth wide to catch breath; Gâsp' ing, par. [to long for.

Gasp ed, gâsp t, pre.

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Gas tril o quist, gâs-trîl' ô 'kwist, s. one who speaks from the belly.

Gas tril o quy, gâs-trîl' lô 'kwê, s. speaking from the belly.

Gâte, s. a kind of large door of, or entrance to a city, castle, palace, or large building.

Gate way, gâte' wâ, s. a way through gates of enclosed grounds.

Gate ways, gâte' wâze, s. plu. Gath er, gâr' ûr, v. a. to collect, bring into one place; pick up, glean, to pluck : v. n. to be condensed; to grow larger; to assemble; to generate pus or matter : s. a cloth drawn together in wrinkles. [a collection.

Gath er ing, gâr' ûr 'ing, par. : s. Gath er ed, gâr' ûr t, pre.

Gath er er, gâr' ûr 'ûr, s. one who gathers.

Gau di ly, gâw' dé 'lê, ad. showily. Gau di ness, gâw' dé 'nêz, s. tinsel appearance. [did.

Gau dy, gâw' dé, a. showy, splendid. Gau di er, gâw' dé 'ûr, a. com.

Gau di est, gâw' dé 'êst, a. su. Gauge, gâje, v. a. to measure the contents of a vessel : s. a measure, a standard.

Gau ges, gâ' jiz, pres. t. and s. plu. Gau ging, gâ' jing, par.

Gau ged, gâj t, pre. [ures vessels.

Gau ger, gâ' jûr, s. one who measures. Gaunt, gânt, a. thin, slender, lean. Gaunt er, gânt' ûr, a. com.

Gaunt est, gânt' êst, a. su. Gaunt let, gânt' lêt, s. an iron glove used for defence, thrown down in challenges. [derly.

Gaunt ly, gânt' lê, ad. leanly, slender. Gauze, gâwz, s. a kind of thin transparent silk.

Gâve, pre. of Give. [for ground.

Gâv el, gâv' îl, s. a provincial word. Gâwk, s. a cuckoo; a foolish fellow.

Gay, gâ, a. airy, cheerful, merry. Gay er, gâ' ûr, a. com. [âne.

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Gay est, gâ' êst, a. su.

Gay e ty, gâ' ê 'tê, a. cheerfulness, airiness; finery.

Gay e ties, gâ' ê 'tiz, s. plu.

Gay ly, gâ' lê, ad. merrily, showily.

Gay ness, gâ' nêz, s. gayety, finery.

Gâze, v. n. to look intently and earnestly : s. intent regard, look of eagerness or wonder.

Ga zes, gâ' ziz, pres. t. and s. plu. Gâ' zing, par.

Ga zed, gâzd, pre.

Ga zer, gâ' zôr, s. he that gazes.

Ga zette, gâ-zê't, s. a paper of news, a paper of public intelligence.

Gâz-êt-têr, s. a writer of news.

Ga zing stock, gâ' zing 'stôk, s. a person gazed at with scorn.

Gear, gêer, s. furniture, accoutrements; traces. [upon.

Geck, gêk, s. one easily imposed Géese, s. plu. of Goose. [congealed.

Gel a ble, jêl' â 'bl, a. that may be Gel a time, jêl' â 'tine, } a.

Ge lat in bus, jê-lât' in 'ûs, } formed into a gelly.

Gêld, v. a. to castrate, deprive of the power of generation.

Gêld' ing, par. : s. a horse that has Gêld' ed, pre. [been castrated.

Geld er, gêld' ûr, s. one that performs the act of castration.

Gel id, jêl' id, a. extremely cold. Ge lid' ty, jê-lîd' é 'tê, } s. extreme

Gel id ness, jêl' id 'nêz, } cold. Gel ly, jêl' lê, s. any viscous body, gloy substance; a kind of tender coagulation.

Gel lies, jêl' lîz, s. plu. Gem, jêm, s. a jewel, a precious stone : v. a. to adorn as with jewels.

Gem ming, jêm' ming, par.

Gem med, jêmd, pre. [double

Gem i nate, jêm' é 'nâte, v. a. to Gem i na ting, jêm' é 'nâ-tîng, par.

Gem i na ted, jêm' é 'nâ-têd, pre. Gem i na tî, jêm' é 'nâ-tî, s. plu. the

GEN

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, nôve,

twins; the third sign in the zodiac.
 Gem i ny, jên' é 'nê, s. a pair. [ack.
 Gem i nies, jên' é 'niz, s. plu.
 Gem i nous, jên' é 'nûs, a. double.
 Gen der, jên' dâr, s. a kind, a sort,
 a sex; a distinction of nouns in
 grammar: v. a. to beget; to pro-
 duce: v. n. to copulate, to breed.
 Gen der ing, jên' dâr 'ing, par.
 Gen der ed, jên' dâr, pre.
 Ge ne a lo gi cal, jê-nê-â-lôj' é 'kâl,
 a. pertaining to descents or fami-
 lies. [he who traces descen-
 Ge ne al o gist, jê-nê-âl' lô 'jist, s.
 Ge ne al o gy, jê-nê-âl' lô 'jê, s.
 history of the succession of fami-
 lies. [plu.
 Ge ne al o gies, jê-nê-âl' lô 'jiz, s.
 Ge ne ra, jê-nê-râ, s. plu. of Genus.
 Gen er al, jên' ér 'âl, a. compre-
 hending many species or individ-
 uals; lax in signification; pub-
 lic; extensive; common: s. the
 whole; the public; one that has
 the command over an army.
 Gen er al is si mo, jên' ér-âl-ls' sé-
 'mô, s. the supreme commander.
 Gen er al is si moes, jên' ér-âl-ls'-
 sé 'môze, s. plu.
 Gen er al i ty, jên' ér-âl-l' tî, s. the
 main body, the bulk.
 Gen er al ize, jên' ér 'âl-lze, v. a. to
 arrange particulars under general
 heads. [pres. t.
 Gen er al i zes, jên' ér 'âl-l' ziz,
 Gen er al i zing, jên' ér 'âl-l' zîng,
 par.
 Gen er al i zed, jên' ér 'âl-lzd, pre.
 Gen er al ly, jên' ér 'âl-lê, ad. in
 general; extensively.
 Gen er ate, jên' ér 'âte, v. a. to be-
 get, propagate; to produce.
 Gen er a ting, jên' ér 'â-tîng, par.
 Gen er a ted, jên' ér 'â-têd, pre.
 Gen er a tion, jên' ér-â' shûn, s. the
 act of begetting; a race; a pro-
 geny; an age.
 Gen er a tive, jên' ér 'â-tiv, a. hav-

GEN

ing the power of propagation,
 prolific; fruitful.
 Gen er a tor, jên' ér 'â-tûr, s. the
 power which begets, causes, or
 produces.
 Ge ner i cal, jê-nêr' é 'kâl, } a. that
 Ge ner ick, jê-nêr' lk, } which comprehends the genus.
 Gen er os i ty, jên' ér-ôs' é 'tê, s.
 the quality of being generous,
 liberality. [plu.
 Gen er os i ties, jên' ér-ôs' é 'tîz, s.
 Gen er ous, jên' ér 'ûs, a. noble of
 mind; open of heart, liberal, mun-
 ificent. [ananimously; liberally.
 Gen er ous ly, jên' ér 'ûs-lê, ad. mag-
 Gen er ous ness, jên' ér 'ûs-nêz, s.
 the quality of being generous.
 Gen e sis, jên' é 'sis, s. generation,
 the first book of Moses. [horse.
 Gen et, jên' nît, s. a small Spanish
 Ge ne va, jê-nê-vâ, s. a distilled
 spirituous liquor.
 Ge ni al, jê-nê 'âl, a. that which
 contributes to propagation; nat-
 ural. [nius, naturally; gayly.
 Ge ni al ly, jê-nê 'âl-lê, ad. by ge-
 Ge nic u la ted, jê-nîk' û 'là-têd, a.
 knotted, jointed.
 Ge ni o, jê-nê 'ô, s. a man of a par-
 ticular turn of mind.
 Ge ni os, jê-nê 'ôze, s. plu.
 Ge ni tals, jên' é 'tâlz, s. plu. parts
 belonging to generation. [apple.
 Gen i ting, jên' é 'tîz, s. an early
 Gen i tive, jên' é 'tîv, a. in gram-
 mar, the name of a case.
 Ge ni us, jê-nê 'ûs, s. the protecting
 or ruling power of men, places,
 or things; a man endowed with
 superior faculties; mental power
 or faculties; nature, disposition.
 Ge ni us es, jê-nê 'ûs-lz, s. plu.
 Gen teel, jên' têél', a. polite, ele-
 gant, civil; gracefully.
 Gen teel ly, jên' têél' lê, ad. ele-
 gantly, politely; gracefully.
 Gen teel ness, jên' têél' nêz, s. ele-

GEO

gance, gracefulness, politeness
 Gen tile, jên' tîl, s. one of an uni-
 covenant nation, a pagan.
 Gen til ism, jên' tîl 'izm, s. heathen-
 ism, paganism.
 Gen til i ty, jên' tîl' lê 'tê, s. good
 extraction; elegance of behav-
 iour, gracefulness; gentry.
 Gen tle, jên' tî, a. soft, mild, tame.
 Gen tle folks, jên' tî 'fôks, s. plu.
 persons distinguished by their
 birth from the vulgar.
 Gen tle man, jên' tî 'mân, s. a man
 of birth; a man raised above the
 vulgar by his character; a term
 of complaisance.
 Gen tle men, jên' tî 'mên, s. plu.
 Gen tle man like, jên' tî 'mân-lê, }
 Gen tle man ly, jên' tî 'mân-lê, }
 a. becoming a man of birth.
 Gen tle ness, jên' tî 'nêz, s. softness
 of manners, meekness.
 Gen tle wom an, jên' tî 'wûm-ân, s.
 a woman above the vulgar, one
 well descended. [a plu.
 Gen tle wom en, jên' tî 'wûm-nûn,
 Gen tly, jên' tî, ad. softly, meekly.
 Gen try, jên' trê, s. class of people
 above the vulgar.
 Gen tries, jên' trîz, s. plu.
 Ge nu flex tion, jê-nû-flek' shûn, s.
 the act of bending the knee.
 Gen u ine, jên' û 'în, a. not spurious
 Gen u ine ly, jên' û 'în-lê, ad. with-
 out adulteration, naturally.
 Gen u ine ness, jên' û 'în-nêz, s.
 freedom from any thing counter-
 feit.
 Ge nus, jê-nûs, s. in science, a class
 of being, comprehending under
 it many species.
 Ge o cen tric, jê-ô-sên' trîk, a.
 applied to a planet or orb having
 the earth for its centre.
 Ge og ra pher, jê-ôg' grâ 'fûr, a. one
 who describes the earth.
 Ge o graph i cal, jê-ô-grâf' é 'kâl,
 a. relating to geography.

GER

o graph i cally, jé-ô-gráf é 'kál-ê, ad. in a geographical manner.
og ra phy, jé-ôg grá 'Yá, s. knowledge of the earth; a description of the earth.
og ra phies, jé-ôg grá 'Yl, s. plu. ology, jé-ôl lô 'Yé, s. the doctrine of the earth.
ol o gies, jé-ôl lô 'Yl, s. plu.
o man cer, jé-ô 'mân-sûr, s. a fortuneteller.
o man cy, jé-ô 'mân-sê, s. the act of foretelling by figures.
o man tick, jé-ô-mân 'tlk, a. pertaining to the art of casting figures. [ometician.
om e ter, jé-ôm é 'ûr, s. a geometer, jé-ôm é 'trál,
o met ri cal, jé-ô-mêr 'kál, }
o met rick, jé-ô-mêr 'rlk, }
pertaining to geometry; disoased according to geometry.
o met ri cally, jé-ô-mêr 'kál-ê, ad. according to the laws of geometry.
om e tri cian, jé-ôm-é-trish'ân,
one skilled in geometry.
om e try, jé-ôm é 'trê, s. the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered.
or ge, jôrje, s. a figure of Saint George on horseback, worn by the knights of the garter.
or gick, jôr 'jlk, s. some part of the science of husbandry, set off with all the embellishments of poetry: a. relating to the doctrine of agriculture. [a. related.
r man, jêr 'mân, s. a first cousin: me, jêrm, s. a sprout or shoot.
r min, jêr 'hîn, s. a shooting or prouting seed.
r mi na te, jêr mé 'nâte, v. n. to prout, to shoot, to put forth. [par.
r mi na ting, jêr mé 'nâ-ting,
r mi na ted, jêr mé 'nâ-têd, pre.
r mi na tion, jêr-mê-nâ 'shân, s.

GIB

nôr, nôl—tûbe, tûb, bûl—ôl—pôund—tân, rai.

the act of sprouting; growth.
Get und, jêr 'ûnd, s. a kind of verbal noun. [show.
Gest, jêst, s. a deed, an action;
Ges tic u late, jês-tik'û 'lâte, v. n. to play antick tricks, to show postures. [par.
Ges tic u la ting, jês-tik'û 'lâ-ting,
Ges tic u la ted, jês-tik'û 'lâ-têd, pre.
Ges tic u la tion, jês 'tik-û-lâ 'shân, s. antick tricks, various postures.
Ges ture, jês' tshûre, s. action or posture expressive of sentiment; movement of the body.
Gêt, v. a. to procure, obtain; to beget; to earn. [gain, profit.
Gê't ling, par.: s. act of obtaining;
Gew gaw, gû' gâw, s. a showy trifle, a toy: a. splendidly trifling, showy without value.
Gew gaws, gû' gâwz, s. plu.
Ghast lûl, gâst 'fûl, a. dreary, dismal, fit for walking spirits.
Ghast li ness, gâst 'lé 'nês, s. horror of countenance, resemblance of a ghost. [horrible.
Ghast ly, gâst' lê, a. like a ghost;
Gher kin, gêr 'kîn, s. a pickled cucumber. [after death.
Ghost, gôst, s. a spirit appearing
Ghost li ness, gôst' lê 'nês, s. spiritual tendency. [ting to the soul.
Ghost ly, gôst' lê, a. spiritual, relating.
Gi ant, jî' ânt, s. a man unnaturally large.
Gi ant like, jî' ânt 'Ylike, } a. gigantic,
Gi ant ly, jî' ânt 'Yl, } articuately.
tick, vast.
Gib ber, glb' bûr, v. n. to speak in gibbering, glb' bûr 'Yng, par.
Gib ber ed, glb' bûrd, pre.
Gib ber ish, glb' bûr 'sh, s. cant, words without meaning.
Gib bet, jîb' bît, s. a gallows, the post on which malefactors are exposed: v. a. to hang or expose on a gibbet.

GIL

Gib bet ing, jîb' bît 'Yng, par.
Gib bet ed, jîb' bît 'êd, pre.
Gib bos i ty, gib-bôs' é 'Yé, }
Gib bous ness, glb' bûs 'nês, } s.
convexity, prominence.
Gib bous, glb' bûs, a. convex, protuberant.
Gibe, jibe, v. n. to sneer, join censoriousness with contempt: v. a. to scoff, to ridicule: s. a sneer,
Gi bing, jî' bîng, par. [a scoff.
Gi bed, jîbd, pre.
Gi bing ly, jî' bîng 'Yé, ad. scornfully, contemptuously.
Gib lets, jîb' lêts, s. plu. the parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.
Gid di ly, gid' dè 'lâ, ad. with the head seeming to turn round; unsteadily; carelessly.
Gid di ness, gid' dè 'nês, s. the state of being giddy; inconstancy; quick rotation.
Gid dy, gid' dè, a. having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion; unsteady; heedless, thoughtless; intoxicated.
Gid di er, gid' dè 'Yr, a. com.
Gid di est, gid' dè 'êst, a. su.
Gid dy brain ed, gid' dè 'brând, a. careless, thoughtless.
Gif, s. a thing given or bestowed; power, faculty.
Gif' êd, a. bestowed; endowed with extraordinary powers.
Glg, s. any thing that is whirled round. [bulky, enormous.
Gi gan tick, jî-gân' tik, a. big,
Gig gle, glg' gl, v. n. to laugh idly;
Glg' glîng, par. [to titter.
Gig gled, glg' gl'êd, pre.
Gig gler, glg' glûr, s. a laugher.
Gig let, glg' lît, s. a wanton; a lascivious girl.
Gild, v. a. to wash over with gold; to adorn with lustre; to brighten.
Gild' ling, par.: a gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

GIR

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât-mé, mêt-plac, pln-nô, môve,

GLA

GLA

Gild' éd, pre.

Gild er, gild' ér, s. one who gilds.

Gills, gliz, s. plu. the aperture at each side of a fish's head; the flesh under the chin.

Gill, jll, s. a measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint; ground-ivy; malt liquor.

Gill y flow er, jll' lé 'fôd-ér, s. corrupted from Julyflower, a very beautiful flower.

Gilt, s. golden show: pre. and per. par. of Gild.

Gim crack, jlm' krák, s. a slight or trivial mechanism.

Gim' lét, s. an instrument with a screw at its point.

Gimp, s. a kind of silk twist or lace.

Gin, jln, s. a trap, a snare; the spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

Gin ger, jln' jûr, s. an Indian plant; the root of that plant.

Gin ger bread, jln' jûr 'brêd, s. a kind of sweetmeat made of dough, and flavoured with ginger. [ly.]

Gin ger ly, jln' jûr 'lê, ad. cautious.

Gin gi val, jln' jê 'vâl, a. belonging to the gums.

Gin seng, jln' sêng, s. a Chinese root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and restorative.

Gip sy, jlp sê, s. a vagabond who pretends to tell fortunes.

Gip sies, jlp slz, s. plu.

Gird, gêrd, v. a. to bind round; to invest; to enclose, encircle.

Gird ing, gêrd' ing, par.

Gird ed, gêrd' éd, pre.

Gir der, gêr' dër, s. the largest piece of timber in a floor.

Gir die, gêr' dl, s. any thing drawn round the waist; enclosure; a belt; a zone: v. a. to gird; to enclose, shut in.

Gir dling, gêr' dling, par.

Gir dled, gêr' dld, pre. [child.]

Gir, gêr, s. a young woman or

Gir ish, gêr' ish, a. suiting a girl.

Gir ish ly, gêr' ish 'lê, ad. in a girlish manner.

Girt, gêrt, v. a. to gird, encompass, encircle: pre. and per. par. of

Girt ing, gêrt' ing, par. [Gird.]

Girt ed, gêrt' éd, pre.

Girth, gêrth, s. the band by which the saddle or burden is fixed upon a horse: v. a. to bind with a

Girth ing, gêrth' ing, par. [girth.]

Girth ed, gêrth' éd, pre.

Give, glv, v. a. to bestow; to pay; to grant; to yield; to addict; to resign: v. n. to grow moist, melt, to thaw; to move.

Giv' ing, par.

Giv en, glv' va, per. par.

Giv er, glv' ér, s. one that gives, a bestower.

Giz zard, glz' zûrd, s. the strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

Gla ci al, glà' shê 'âl, a. made of ice, frozen. [turn into ice.]

Gla ci ate, glà' shê 'âte, v. n. to

Gla ci a ting, glà' shê 'à ting, par.

Gla ci a ted, glà' shê 'à-têd, pre.

Gla ci a tion, glà-shê-'à' shûn, s. the act of turning into ice, ice formed. [a sloping bank.]

Gla cis, glà' sls, s. in fortification,

Glád, a. cheerful; pleased, elevated with joy.

Glad der, glád' dër, a. com.

Glád' dèst, a. su.

Glad den, glád' dn, v. a. to cheer, to delight, make glad, exhilarate.

Glad den ing, glád' dn' ing, par.

Glad den ed, glád' dnd, pre.

Gláde, s. a lawn or opening in a wood.

Glad i a tor, glád-é-'à' tûr, s. a sword-player, a prize-fighter.

Glad ly, glád' lé, ad. joyfully, with merriment. [ultation.]

Glád' nèss, a. cheerfulness, joy, ex-

Glad some, glád' sùm, a. pleased,

gay.

Glad some ness, glád' sùm 'nês s. gayety, delight.

Glaire, glâre, s. the white of an egg; a kind of halbert: v. a. to sneal with the white of an egg.

Glaire ing, glâre' ing, par.

Glaire ed, glârd, pre.

Glance, glânse, s. a sudden shoot of light or splendour; a quick view: v. n. to shoot a sudden ray of splendour; to fly off in an ob-

lique direction; to view with a quick cast of the eye. [pres t]

Glan cea, glân' slz, s. plu. and

Glan cing, glân' sing, par.

Glan ced, glânst, pre.

Glând, s. a smooth fleshy substance which serves as a kind of strainer to separate some particular fluid from the blood.

Glan ders, glân' dërz, s. plu. a dis-

ease incident to horses.

Glan dif e rous, glân-dif' é 'rûs, a bearing acorns.

Glan du los i ty, glân-dù-lôs' é 'lê s. a collection of glands.

Glan du lous, glân' dù 'lûs, a. per-

taining to the glands.

Glâre, v. n. to shine with great splendour so as to dazzle the

eyes: s. overpowering lustre splendour.

Glâ ring, par.: a. applied to any thing very shocking.

Gla red, glârd, pre.

Gla re ous, glâ' ré 'ûs, a. consistin of viscous transparent matter.

Glâss, s. an artificial transparent substance made by fusing salt and flint or sand, with a vehement

fire: a. vitreous, made of glass v. a. to cover with glass, to glaze

Glass es, glâs' lz, s. plu. and pres. t

Glâs' sing, par.

Glass ed, glâst, pre.

Glass fur nace, glâs' fûr 'ûs, s. a furnace in which glass is mad

by liquefaction.

GLE

Glass far na ces, glás fúr 'nla-lz, s. plu.
 Glass grind er, glás grind 'úr, s. one who polishes and grinds glass.
 Glass' hódse, s. a house where glass is manufactured.
 Glass hous es, glás' hódz 'íz, s. plu.
 Glás' mán, s. one who sells glass.
 Glass met al, glás' mêt 'l, s. glass in fusion.
 Glass work, glás' wûrk, s. manufactory of glass.
 Glassy, glás' sé, a. made of glass, vitreous; resembling glass.
 Glas si er, glás' sé 'úr, a. com.
 Glas si est, glás' sé 'est, a. su.
 Gláve, s. a broad sword.
 Gláze, v. a. to furnish or cover with glass, glá' ziz, pres. t. [glass.
 Glá' zing, par.
 Gla zed, glázd, pre.
 Gla zier, glá' zûir, s. one who makes glass windows.
 Gleam, gléem, s. sudden shoot of light, lustre: v. n. to shine with sudden flashes of light.
 Gleam ing, gléem' ing, par.
 Gleam ed, gléem'd, pre.
 Gleam y, gléem' é, a. flashing, darting sudden shoots of light.
 Glean, gléén, v. a. to gather what the reapers leave behind; to gather any thing scattered.
 Glean ing, gléén' ing, par.: s. the act of glean ing, or thing gleaned.
 Glean ed, gléén'd, pre.
 Glean er, gléén' úr, s. one who gleans.
 Glébe, s. turf, soil, ground.
 Gle bous, glé' bús, } a. turf.
 Gle by, glé' bé, }
 Gléé, s. joy, gayety, a kind of song.
 Gléé' fûl, a. merry, cheerful.
 Gléét, s. a thin ichor running from a sore: v. n. to drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor.
 Gléét' ing, par.
 Gléét' éd, pre.

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O

GLO

nôr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, búll—ôll—pôand—thin, rais.

Glén, s. a valley, a dale.
 Glib, a. smoothly, slippery; voluble.
 Glib ber, glib' bûr, a. com.
 Glib' bêt, a. su.
 Glib ly, glib' lê, ad. smoothly.
 Glib' nèss, s. smoothness, slipperiness.
 Glide, v. n. to flow gently and silently.
 Glit' ding, par.
 Glit' dèd, pre.
 Glim mer, glim' mûr, v. n. to shine or appear faintly: s. faint splendour, weak light.
 Glim mer ing, glim' mûr' ing, par.
 Glim mûr ed, glim' mûrd, pre.
 Glimpse, glimps, s. a weak faint light; a short transitory view.
 Glimp ses, glimp' sêz, s. plu.
 Glis ten, glis' sn, v. n. to shine, to sparkle with light.
 Glis ten ing, glis' sn' ing, par.
 Glis ten ed, glis' and, pre.
 Glis ter, glis' tûr, v. n. to shine, to be bright.
 Glis ter ing, glis' tûr' ing, par.
 Glis ter ed, glis' tûrd, pre.
 Glit ter, glit' tûr, v. n. to gleam, shine: s. lustre, bright show.
 Glit ter ing, glit' tûr' ing, par.
 Glit ter ed, glit' tûrd, pre.
 Gloat, glôte, v. n. to cast side-glances as a timorous lover.
 Gloat ing, glôte' ing, par.
 Gloat ed, glôte' éd, pre.
 Glô' bà' téd, a. formed in shape of a globe, spherical.
 Glôbe, s. a sphere, a ball, a round body: the terraqueous ball.
 Glô-bôse, } a. spherical,
 Glo bous, glô' bús, } round.
 Glôb' à' lâr, }
 Glo bos i ty, glô-bôse' é' tē, s. sphericallness.
 Glôb' ûle, s. a small particle of matter of a spherical figure.
 Glôm' ér' âte, v. a. to gather into a ball or sphere.
 Glôm' ér' â-ting, par.

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GLO

Glôm' ér' â-téd, pre.
 Glôdm, s. imperfect darkness, dimness, obscurity; heaviness of mind, sullenness.
 Gloom i ly, glôdm' é' lē, ad. obscurely, dimly; with dark intentions.
 Gloom i ness, glôdm' é' nēs, s. want of light; cloudiness of look.
 Gloom y, glôdm' é, a. obscure; sullen, melancholy.
 Gloom i er, glôdm' é' úr, a. com.
 Gloom i est, glôdm' é' 'est, a. su.
 Glo ri fi ca tion, glô-ré-fê-kâ' shûn, s. the act of giving glory.
 Glo ri fy, glô' ré' fî, v. a. to pay honour or praise in worship; to praise; to exalt to glory or dignity.
 Glo ri fies, glô' ré' fîze, pres. t.
 Glo ri fy ing, glô' ré' fî-ing, par.
 Glo ri fi ed, glô' ré' fîde, pre.
 Glo ri ous, glô' ré' ús, a. noble, illustrious, excellent.
 Glo ri ous ly, glô' ré' ús-lē, ad. nobly, illustriously.
 Glo ry, glô' ré, s. praise paid in adoration; the felicity of heaven; honour, celebrity; a circle of rays: v. n. to be proud of, to boast in.
 Glo ries, glô' rîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Glo ry ing, glô' ré' ing, par.
 Glo ri ed, glô' rîd, pre.: a. illustrious, honourable.
 Glôse, s. a scholium, a comment; superficial lustre: v. a. to comment: v. a. to explain by comment; to embellish with superficial lustre.
 Gloss es, glôse' z, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Glôse' sîng, par.
 Gloss ed, glôst, pre.
 Glos sa ry, glôs' sâ' rē, s. a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.
 Glos sa ries, glôs' sâ' rîz, s. plu.
 Glos si ness, glôs' sē' nēs, s. smooth polish; superficial lustre.

GNA

GOD

GOO

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

- Glos sy, glôe' sé, a. shining, smoothly polished.
- Glove, glôv, s. a cover for the hand.
- Glov er, glôv' ùr, s. one who makes or sells gloves.
- Glow, glô, v. n. to be heated so as to shine without flame; to burn; to exhibit a strong bright colour: s. shining heat, unusual warmth; brightness.
- Glow s, glôze, pres. t. and s. plu.
- Glow ing, glô' ñg, par.
- Glow ed, glôde, pre.
- Glow-worm, glô' wûrm, s. a small insect with a luminous tail.
- Glôze, v. n. to flatter, wheedle, fawn: s. flattery, insinuation; specious show.
- Glo zes, glô' zls, pres. t. and s. plu.
- Glô' zling, par.
- Glo zed, glôzd, pre.
- Glue, glû, s. cement: a. to join with a viscous cement; to join.
- Glues, glûze, pres. t. [unite.]
- Glû' ñg, par.
- Glu ed, glûde, pre.
- Glûm, a. sullen, stubbornly grave.
- Glûm-mer, glûm' mûr, a. com.
- Glûm' mêt, a. su.
- Glût, v. a. to devour; to cloy: s. more than enough.
- Glût' ñg, par.
- Glût' téd, pre.
- Glu ti nous, glû' té' nûs, a. gluy, viscous, tenacious.
- Glu ti nous' ness, glû' té' nûs-nês, s. viscosity, tenacity.
- Glut ton, glût' tû, s. one who indulges too much in eating; a voracious animal.
- Glut ton ous, glût' tûn' tûs, a. given to excessive feeding. [eating.]
- Glut ton y, glût' tûn' y, s. excess of.
- Glut ton ies, glût' tûn' 'iz, s. plu.
- Gluy, glû' é, a. viscous, tenacious.
- Gnash, nâsh, v. a. to strike together, to clash: v. n. to grind the teeth.
- Gnash ed, nâsh' ñz, pres. t. [teeth.]
- Gnaash ing, nâsh' ñg, par.
- Gnash ed, nâsh' t, pre. [insect.]
- Gnat, nât, s. a small stinging insect.
- Gnaw, nâw, v. a. to eat by degrees, devour by corrosion; to bite in agony.
- Gnaws, nâwz, pres. t. [agony.]
- Gnaw ing, nâw' ñg, par.
- Gnaw ed, nâwd, pre.
- Gno mon, nô' môn, s. the hand or pin of a dial.
- Gno mon icks, nô-môn' lks, s. plu. the art of dialing.
- Gô, v. n. to walk; to move; to proceed; to have recourse; to decline; to depart; to move by.
- Goes, goze, pres. t. [mechanism.]
- Gô' ñg, par.: s. the act of walking; departure.
- Goad, gôde, s. a pointed instrument with which oxen are driven: v. a. to prick or drive with a goad; to incite.
- Goad ing, gôde' ñg, par.
- Goad ed, gôde' éd, pre.
- Goal, gôle, s. the starting post; the final purpose. [upon cloth.]
- Goar, gôre, s. any edging sewed.
- Goat, gôte, s. an animal that seems a middle species between deer and sheep.
- Goat herd, gôte' hêrd, s. one who tends goats.
- Goat ish, gôte' ish, a. resembling a goat in rankness or lust.
- Gob ble, gôb' bl, v. a. to swallow hastily with tumult and noise.
- Gôb' bling, par.
- Gob bled, gôb' bid, pre.
- Gô-bé' twéen, s. one that transacts business by running between two parties.
- Gôb' lât, s. a bowl or cup.
- Gôb' ñn, s. an evil spirit.
- Go-cart, gô' kârt, s. a machine in which children are enclosed to teach them to walk. [idol.]
- Gôd, s. the Supreme Being; an idol.
- God child, gôd' tshild, s. the child for whom one became sponsor at baptism.
- Gôd' dês, s. a female divinity.
- God dess es, gôd' dês 'iz, s. plu.
- God-fa ther, gôd' fâ' tûr, s. the sponsor at the font.
- God head, gôd' hêd, s. a divine nature, a deity in person.
- Gôd' lês, s. atheistical, wicked, impious. [a divinity.]
- Gôd' ñke, s. a divine, resembling
- God li ness, gôd' lê' nês, s. piety to God.
- God ly, gôd' lê, a. pious towards God: ad. piously, righteously.
- God-moth er, gôd' mûr' ùr, s. a woman who has become sponsor in baptism.
- Go er, gô' ùr, s. one who goes.
- Gog gle, gôg' gl, v. n. to look askint.
- Gôg' gling, par.
- Gog gled, gôg' gl'd, pre. [squint-eyed.]
- Gog gle-ey ed, gôg' gl' yde, a.
- Gôld, s. the purest, heaviest, and most precious of all metals; money: a. made of gold, golden.
- Gold beat er, gôld' bêet' ùr, s. one who beats gold. [gold.]
- Gôld' bôund, s. encompassed with
- Gold en, gôl' ñn, a. made of gold, of the colour of gold.
- Gold finch, gôld' flñsh, s. a small singing-bird.
- Gold finch es, gôld' flñsh 'iz, s. plu.
- Gold smith, gôld' smîth, s. one who manufactures gold.
- Gôme, s. the black and oily grease of a cart-wheel.
- Gôn' dô' lâ, s. a boat used in Venice. [man.]
- Go do lier, gôn-dô-lêér, s. a boat.
- Gone, gôn, per. par. of Go.
- Gon fa lon, gôn' fâ' lûn, } s. an
- Gon fa non, gôn' fâ' nûn, } ensign, a standard.
- Gon or rhoe, gôn-ôr-rê' á, s. a morbid running.
- Good, gôd, s. having such physical

GOR

GOV

GRA

nôr, nô-t—tâb, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôdâd—tân, rân.

qualities as are desired or expected; proper; not corrupted; wholesome, pleasant; useful; sound; skilful; virtuous, not evil: a the contrary to evil; [vice: ad. well, not ill, not amiss.]
 Good li ness, gûd' lê' nês, a. beauty.
 Good ly, gûd' lê, a. beautiful, fine.
 Good ness, gûd' nês, s. desirable qualities. [time.]
 Good now, gûd' nôd, in. in good
 Goods, gûdz, s. plu. moveables in a house; wares, merchandise.
 Gôdêe, s. a large water-fowl; a tailor's smoothing-iron.
 Goose ber ry, gôô's bêr' rê, s. a tree and fruit.
 Goose ber ries, gôô's bêr' rîz, s. plu.
 Gôrd, s. an instrument of gaming.
 Gôre, s. blood; blood clotted or coagulated: v. a. to stab; to pierce with a horn.
 Gô' ring, par.
 Go red, gôrd, pre.
 Gorge, gôrje, s. the throat; that which is gorged or swallowed: v. a. to fill up to the throat, to glut, satiate.
 Gor ges, gôr' jîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Gor ging, gôr' jîng, par.
 Gor ged, gôrjd, pre.
 Gor geous, gôr' jûs, a. fine, showy.
 Gor geous ly, gôr' jûs' lê, ad. splendidly, finely.
 Gor geous ness, gôr' jûs' nês, s. splendour, magnificence.
 Gor get, gôr' jêt, s. the piece of armour that defends the throat.
 Gor gon, gôr' gûn, s. a monster with snaky hairs; any thing horrid. [ously.]
 Gôr' mân' dîze, v. n. to feed raven-
 Gor man di zes, gôr' mân' dî-zîz, Gôr' mân' dî-zîng, par. [pres. t.]
 Gor man di zed, gôr' mân' dî-zed, pre.
 Gor man di zer, gôr' mân' dî-zûr, s. a voracious eater. [shrub.]
 Gôrse, s. furze, a thick prickly

Gor sea, gôr' sîz, s. plu.
 Go ry, gôr' rê, a. covered with congealed blood; bloody, murderous.
 Gos ling, gôz' lîng, s. a young goose.
 Gô's pèl, s. God's word, the holy book of the Christian revelation.
 Gos sa mer, gô's sâ' mûr, s. the down of plants.
 Gô's sîp, s. a sponsor in baptism; a tippling companion; one who runs about tattling: v. n. to chat, [to prate.]
 Gô's sîp' lîng, par. [to prate.]
 Gos sip ed, gô's sîpt, pre.
 Gôt, pre. of Get.
 Gôt ten, gôr' tîn, per. par. of Get.
 Gouge, gôdje, s. a chisel having a round edge.
 Gou ges, gôd' jîz, s. plu.
 Gourd, gôrd, s. a plant; a bottle.
 Gôdt, s. a periodical disease attended with great pain.
 Gout, gôd, s. taste; a strong desire.
 Gout y, gôd' é, a. afflicted with the gout; relating to the gout.
 Gov ern, gûv' ûrn, v. a. to rule; to regulate, to direct; to manage, restrain.
 Gov ern ing, gûv' ûrn' lîng, par.
 Gov ern ed, gûv' ûrmd, pre.
 Gov ern' a ble, gûv' ûrn' 'â-bl, a. subject to rule, manageable.
 Gov ern ance, gûv' ûrn' 'ânse, s. government, rule, management.
 Gov er nante, gô-vûr-nân't, s. a lady who has the care of young girls. [ess.]
 Gov ern ess, gûv' ûrn' 'ês, s. a tutor.
 Gov ern ess es, gûv' ûrn' 'ês-lz, s. plu.
 Gov ern ment, gûv' ûrn' 'mênt, s. an establishment of legal authority; administration of public affairs; manageableness.
 Gov ern our, gûv' ûrn' 'ûr, s. one who has the supreme direction; one who is invested with supreme authority in a state; a tutor; a pilot, a manager.

Gown, gôûn, s. a long upper garment. [a gown.]
 Gown ed, gôûnd, a. dressed in
 Gown man, gôûn' mân, s. a man devoted to the arts of peace.
 Grab ble, grâb' bl, v. a. to grope: v. n. to lie prostrate on the Grâb' blîng, par. [ground.]
 Grab bled, grâb' bld, pre.
 Grace, grâse, s. favour, kindness; virtue; pardon; privilege; ornament; the title of a duke; a short prayer: v. a. to adorn, dignify. [t.]
 Gra ces, grâ' sîz, s. plu. and pres.
 Gra cing, grâ' sîng, par. [chaste.]
 Gra ced, grâte, pre.: a. beautiful;
 Grace ful, grâse' fûl, a. beautiful with dignity.
 Grace ful ly, grâse' fûl' lê, ad. elegantly, with pleasing dignity.
 Grace ful ness, grâse' fûl' nês, s. elegance of manner. [abandoned.]
 Grace less, grâse' lês, a. wicked,
 Gra cile, grâs' sîl, a. slender, small.
 Gra ci lent, grâs' sé' lènt, a. lean.
 Gra cil ity, grâ-sîl' lê' lê, s. slender-ness.
 Gra cious, grâ' shûs, a. merciful; favourable, kind; virtuous.
 Gra cious ly, grâ' shûs' lê, ad. kindly; in a pleasing manner.
 Gra cious ness, grâ' shûs' nês, s. kind condescension; pleasing manner.
 Gra da tion, grâ-dâ' shûn, s. regular progress; arrangement.
 Gra di ant, grâ' dé' 'ânt, a. walking.
 Grad u al, grâd' jû' 'âl, a. proceeding by degrees, advancing step by step.
 Grad u al ity, grâd-jû-'âl' lê' lê, s. regular progression.
 Grad u al ly, grâd' jû' 'âl-lê, ad. by degrees, in regular progression.
 Grad u ate, grâd' jû' 'âte, v. a. to dignify with a degree in the university, to mark with degrees; to

GRA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

GRA

GRA

heighten : s. a man dignified with an academical degree.
 Grad u a ting, grád' jù 'à-tíng, par.
 Grad u a ted, grád' jù 'à-téd, pre.
 Grad u a tion, 'grád-jù-à' shùn, s. regular progression.
 Gráft, s. a ditch, a moat.
 Gráft, s. a small branch inserted into the stock of another tree : v. a. to insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another.
 Gráft' íng, par.
 Gráft' éd, pre.
 Graft er, gráft' úr, s. one who propagates fruit by grafting.
 Grain, grâne, s. a single seed of corn ; the seed of any fruit ; any minute particle ; the smallest weight.
 Grain ed, grând, a. rough.
 Grains, grânz, s. plu. the husks of malt exhausted in brewing.
 Gra min e ous, grá-mín' é 'ús, a. grassy. [ò 'rús, a. grass-eating.
 Gram í niv o rous, 'grám-é-nív-Grám' mâr, s. the science of writing or speaking correctly ; the book that treats of the various relations of words to each other.
 Gram ma ri an, grám-mâ' ré 'ân, s. one who teaches or is skilled in grammar.
 Gram mat í cal, grám-mât' é 'kál, a. belonging to grammar.
 Gram mat í cal ly, grám-mât' é 'kál-lé, ad. according to the rules or science of grammar.
 Grám' pûs, s. a large fish of the whale kind.
 Gram pus es, grám' pûs 'íz, s. plu.
 Gran a ry, grán' á 'rè, s. a. storehouse for thrashed grain.
 Gran a ries, grán' á 'ríz, s. plu.
 Gran ate, grán' át, s. a kind of variegated or spotted marble.
Grâci, a. great, illustrious ; splendid, noble, sublime, lofty.
Grand er, grând' ér, a. com.

Grând' ést, a. su.
 Grân' dâm, s. grandmother.
 Grand child, grând' tshild, s. the son or daughter of one's son or daughter. [or dignity.
 Grân-dée', s. a man of great rank,
 Gran dees, grân-déez', s. plu.
 Gran deur, grán' jûr, s. state, splendour, magnificence.
 Grand fa ther, grând' fâ 'vrûr, s. a father's or mother's father.
 Grand moth er, grând' mûrn 'ûr, s. the father's or mother's mother.
 Grând' slre, s. grandfather.
 Grange, grânje, s. a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.
 Gran ges, grâne' jíz, s. plu. [bours.
 Gran ite, grán' ít, s. a stone composed of separate concretions rudely compacted.
 Gra niv o rous, grá-nív' ò 'rús, a. eating grain.
 Grânt, v. a. to admit ; to bestow : s. the act of granting or bestowing ; a gift, a boon.
 Grânt' íng, par.
 Grânt' éd, pre.
 Grant a ble, grán' á 'bl, a. that which may be granted.
 Grânt-ée', s. he to whom any grant is made.
 Grant ees, grânt-déez', s. plu.
 Grânt-ór, s. he by whom a grant is made.
 Gran u la ry, grán' ú 'là-ré, a. resembling a small seed or grain.
 Grán' ù 'lâte, v. n. to be formed into small grains : v. a. to break into small grains. [small masses.
 Grán' ù 'là-téd, pre.
 Grán' ù 'lè, s. a small compact particle.
 Gran u lous, grán' ú 'lûs, a. full of little grains.
 Grâpe, s. the fruit of the vine.
 Graph í cal, gráf' é 'kál, a. well delineated.
 Graph í cal ly, gráf' é 'kál-lé, ad.

in a picturesque manner, with good delineation.
 Gráp' nêl, s. a small anchor belonging to a little vessel.
 Grap ple, gráp' pl, v. n. to contend by seizing each other : v. a. to fasten, fix ; to lay fast hold of : s. contest in which the combatants seize each other ; close fight.
 Gráp' pling, par.
 Grapp led, gráp' plid, pre.
 Grap ple ment, gráp' pl' mên't, s. close fight.
 Grass hop per, grâs' hóp 'pûr, s. a small insect that hops in the summer grass.
 Grâsp, v. a. to hold in the hand, to gripe : v. n. to catch at, endeavour to seize ; to struggle, strive : s. the gripe or seizure of the hand ; possession ; power of seizing.
 Grâsp' íng, par.
 Grasp ed, grâsp't, pre.
 Grâss, s. the common herbage of fields on which cattle feed.
 Gras si ness, grâs' sè 'nês, s. the state of abounding in grass.
 Gras sy, grâs' sé, a. covered with grass.
 Grâte, s. partition made with bars ; the range of bars within which fires are made : v. a. to rub any thing by the attrition of a rough body ; to offend by any thing harsh or vexatious : v. n. to make a harsh noise.
 Grâ' tîng, par.
 Grâ' téd, pre.
 Grâte' fûl, a. having a due sense of benefits ; pleasing, acceptable.
 Grate fûl ly, grâte' fûl 'lè, ad. with willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits ; in a pleasing manner.
 Grâte' fûl 'nês, s. gratitude. [ner.
 Gra ter, grâ' tûr, s. a kind of rough or coarse instrument to grate with, or with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRA

nòr, nót—tâbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pônd—thin, raii.

Grat i fî ca tion, 'grát-é-sê-kâ-shûn, s. the act of pleasing; pleasure, delight.
 Grat i fy, 'grát' é 'fl, v. a. to indulge; to delight; to require.
 Grat i fies, 'grát' é 'fize, pres. t.
 Grat i fy ing, 'grát' é 'fl-ing, par.
 Grat i fied, 'grát' é 'fide, pre.
 Gra ting ly, 'grá' tîng 'lê, ad. harshly, offensively. [recompense.
 Grà' tîs, ad. for nothing, without
 Grat i tude, 'grát' é 'tûde, s. duty to benefactors; desire to return benefits.
 Gra tu i tous, 'grá-tû' é 'tûs, a. volutary, granted without claim or merit; asserted without proof.
 Gra tu i tous ly, 'grá-tû' é 'tûs-lê, ad. without claim or merit; without proof. [ent, a recompense.
 Gra tu i ty, 'grá-tû' é 'tê, s. a pres-Gra tu i ties, 'grá-tû' é 'tîz, s. plu.
 Grat u late, 'grátsh' ù 'lâte, v. a. to congratulate, to salute with declarations of joy.
 Grat u la ting, 'grátsh' ù 'lâ-tîng, par.
 Grat u la ted, 'grátsh' ù 'lâ-têd, pre.
 Grat u la tion, 'grátsh-ù-lâ-shûn, s. salutations made by expressing joy.
 Grat u la tor y, 'grátsh' ù 'lâ-tûr 'ré, a. expressing congratulation.
 Gràve, s. the place in which the dead are repositèd: v. a. to carve in any hard substance; to impress deeply: a. solemn, serious; of weight; not showy; not acute.
 Grà' ving, par.: s. carved work.
 Gra ved, 'grávd, pre.
 Gra ver, 'grá' vûr, a. com.: s. one who engraves; the tool used in Grà' vèst, a. su. [graving.
 Gráv' èl, s. hard sand; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys: v. a. to cover with gravel; to em-Gráv' èl 'yîng, par. [barrass.
 Grav ell ed, 'gráv' èld, pre.
 Grav el ly, 'gráv' èl 'lê, a. full of gravel.

GRE

Grave ly, 'gráve' lê, ad. solemnly, seriously, soberly.
 Gràve' nèss, s. seriousness, solemnity. [nancy.
 Gra vid i ty, 'grá-vld' é 'tê, s. preg-Grav i tate, 'gráv' é 'tâte, v. n. to tend to the centre of attraction.
 Grav i ta ting, 'gráv' é 'tâ-tîng, par.
 Grav i ta ted, 'gráv' é 'tâ-têd, pre.
 Grav i ta tion, 'gráv-é-tâ' shûn, s. act of tending to the centre.
 Grav i ty, 'gráv' é 'tê, s. weight, heaviness, tendency to the centre; solemnity.
 Gra vy, 'grá' vé, s. the juice that runs from flesh when boiled or
 Gra vies, 'grá' vîz, s. plu. [roasted.
 Gray, 'grá, a. white with a mixture of black; hoary.
 Gray er, 'grá' ôr, a. com.
 Gray est, 'grá' êst, a. su. [man.
 Gray beard, 'grá' bêerd, a. an old
 Gray ness, 'grá' nèss, s. the quality of being gray.
 Gràze, v. n. to eat grass; to supply grass: v. a. to touch lightly.
 Gra zes, 'grá' zîz, pres. t.
 Grà' zîng, par.
 Gra zed, 'grázd, pre. [cattle.
 Gra zier, 'grá' zhûr, s. one who feeds
 Grease, 'grêse, s. the soft part of the fat; a disease in horses.
 Grease, 'grêez, v. a. to smear or anoint with grease; to corrupt with presents.
 Greas es, 'grêez' lz, pres. t.
 Greas ing, 'grêez' lng, par.
 Greas ed, 'grêezd, pre. [ness, fatness.
 Greas i ness, 'grêez' é 'nêss, s. oily-Greasy, 'grêez' zê, a. oily, unctuous; smeared with grease.
 Greas i er, 'grêez' zê 'ûr, a. com.
 Greas i est, 'grêez' zê 'êst, a. su.
 Great, 'grâte, a. large: considera-ble; important; chief, principal; noble; illustrious; pregnant: s. the whole, the gross.
 Great er, 'grâte' ôr, a. com.

GRE

Great est, 'grâte' êst, a. su.
 Great ly, 'grâte' lê, ad. in a great degree; nobly.
 Great ness, 'grâte' nèss, s. largeness; dignity; grandeur. [the lega.
 Greaves, 'grêevz, s. plu. armour for
 Greas m, 'grê' slzm, s. an idiom of the Greek language.
 Gree di ly, 'grêé' dé 'lê, ad. raven-ously, voraciously.
 Gree di ness, 'grêé' dé 'nêss, s. raven-ousness, eagerness of appetite or desire. [racious; eager.
 Gree dy, 'grêé' dé, a. ravenous, vo-Gree di er, 'grêé' dé 'ûr, a. com.
 Gree di est, 'grêé' dé 'êst, a. su.
 Gréen, a. flourishing, fresh; new; not dry; unripe, young: s. a colour; a grassy plain.
 Green er, 'grêén' ôr, a. com.
 Gréen' êst, a. su.
 Green ey ed, 'grêén' ide, a. having eyes coloured with green. [of bird.
 Green finch, 'grêén' flnsh, s. a kind
 Green finch es, 'grêén' flnsh 'îz, s. plu. [of plum.
 Green gage, 'grêén-gâje', s. a species
 Green ga ges, 'grêén-gâ' jîz, s. plu.
 Gréen' hôsse, s. a house in which tender plants are sheltered. [plu.
 Green hous es, 'grêén' hôdz 'îz, s. Gréen' ish, a. somewhat green.
 Gréen' nèss, s. the quality of being green; immaturity; freshness.
 Gréen' sward, s. the turf on which grass grows.
 Gréen' wêed, s. diers' weed.
 Grêét, v. a. to address; to salute; to congratulate. [meeting.
 Grêér' lng, par.: s. salutation at Grêér' êd, pre. [in flocks or herds.
 Gre ga ri ous, 'grê-gâ' ré 'ûs, a. going
 Grê-nâde', s. a ball; a small bomb.
 Gren a dier, 'grên-â-dêér, s. a tall foot-soldier.
 Grew, 'grû, pre. of Grow.
 Grey bound, 'grê' bûnd, s. a tall
 fleet dog that chases in sight.

GRI

GRO

GRO

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, môve,

Grid' è 'lîn, s. a colour made of white and red.
Grid i ron, grid' i 'ûrn, s. a portable grate on which meat is broiled.
Grief, grêef, s. sorrow, trouble.
Grievance, grêev'ânse, s. a state or cause of uneasiness.
Grievances, grêev'ân'siz, s. plu.
Grieve, grêev, v. a. to afflict, to hurt: v. n. to mourn.
Grieving, grêev'ing, par.
Grieved, grêevd, pre.
Grievous, grêev'ûs, a. afflictive, painful, heavy.
Grievously, grêev'ûs'ly, ad. painfully; vexatiously.
Grievousness, grêev'ûs'nês, s. sorrow, pain.
Grid' fîn, s. a fabled animal. [ture.
Grid, s. a small eel; a merry creature.
Grill, v. f. to broil on a gridiron; to grill'ing, par. [harass.
Grilled, grid, pre.
Grim, a. horrible; ugly, ill-looking.
Grimmer, grim' mûr, a. com.
Grim' mêst, a. su.
Grimace, grê-mâse', s. a distortion of the countenance from habit.
Grimaces, grê-mâ'siz, s. plu.
Grim-âl' kîn, s. an old cat.
Grime, s. dirt deeply insinuated: v. a. to dirt, to sully deeply.
Grid' ming, par.
Grid med, grid, pre.
Grim ly, grim' lê, ad. horribly; sourly, sullenly. [of visage.
Grim' nês, s. horror, frightfulness.
Grin, v. n. to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips: s. the act of closing the teeth.
Grin' nîng, par.
Grin ned, grid, pre.
Grind, v. a. to reduce any thing to powder by friction; to sharpen; to rub one against another; to harass: v. n. to perform the act of grinding, to be moved as in
ind' ing, par. [grinding.

Grind er, grind' ûr, s. one that grinds; the instrument of grinding; double tooth.
Grind' stôn, s. the stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.
Grin ning ly, grin' nîng'ly, ad. with a grinning laugh.
Gripe, v. a. to hold with the fingers closed; to seize; to pinch; to press: v. n. to give the colic; to grasp, hold; squeeze, pressure; oppression; pinching distress.
Grid' plng, par.
Grid ped, gript, pre.
Gripes, grips, s. plu. colic. [gris.
Gris am ber, gris'âm'bûr, s. amber.
Grid' kîn, s. the vertebre of a hog broiled. [eous.
Grid ly, grid' lê, a. dreadful, hidden.
Grid, s. grain to be ground; provision.
Grid tie, grid' si, s. a cartilage.
Grid tly, grid' slê, a. cartilaginous.
Grid, s. the coarse part of meal; sand. [ness.
Grid ti ness, grid' tê'nês, s. sand.
Grid ty, grid' tê, a. full of hard particles.
Grid ti er, grid' tê'ûr, a. com.
Grid ti est, grid' tê'êst, a. su.
Grid zle, grid' zî, s. a mixture of white and black; gray. [gray.
Grid zly, grid' zîlê, a. somewhat.
Groan, grône, v. n. to breathe with a mournful noise; to sigh deeply: s. breath expired with noise and difficulty; a hoarse dead sound.
Groan ing, grône'ing, par.
Groan ed, grônd, pre. [ed oats.
Groat, grâwt, s. four pence; hull.
Gro cer, grô'sûr, s. a man who buys and sells tea, sugar, spices, &c.
Gro cer y, grô'sûr'rê, s. grocers' ware.
Gro cer ies, grô'sûr'iz, s. plu.
Grog ram, grôg'rûm, s. stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

Grôrn, s. the part next the thigh.
Grôrn, s. the servant that takes care of the stable.
Groove, grôv, s. a channel or hollow cut with a tool: v. a. to cut
Grôv'ing, par. [hollow.
Grooved, grôv'd, pre.
Grôpe, v. n. to feel where one cannot see: v. a. to search by feeling.
Grô' plng, par. [in the dark.
Gro ped, grôpt, pre.
Gross, grôse, a. thick, corpulent; shameful; inelegant; coarse; rough: s. the main body; the bulk; twelve dozen.
Gros ser, grôse'ûr, a. com.
Grôse'st, a. su. [without delicacy.
Gross ly, grôse'ly, ad. coarsely.
Grossness, grôse'nês, s. coarseness; unwieldy corpulence; want of refinement.
Grôt, } s. a cavern or cave made
Grôt' tû, } for coolness or pleasure.
Grôt toes, grôt'tôze, s. plu.
Gro tesque, grô-têsk', a. distorted in figure, unnatural.
Grônd, s. the earth; land; the floor; the fundamental substance or cause; the first stratum of paint: v. a. to fix on the ground; to settle: pre. and per. par. of
Grônd'ing, par. [Grind.
Grônd'êd, pre. [of reason.
Grônd' lês, a. without cause, void
Ground less ly, grônd'lês'ly, ad. without reason or cause. [reason.
Grônd' lês'nês, s. want of just ground
Ground sel, grônd'sîl, s. a timber next the ground; a plant.
Ground work, grônd'wûrk, s. the ground, the first stratum; first principle.
Group, grôp, s. a crowd, a cluster: v. a. to put into a crowd, to huddle together.
Group ing, grôp'ing, par.
Group ed, grôpt, pre. [cock.
Grôuse, s. a kind of fowl, a beak.

GRU

nôr, nôc—tâbe, tûb, bûl—ôh—pôônd—thim, raie.

Grôut, s. coarse meal, pollard.
 Grôve, s. a walk covered or shaded by trees.
 Grov' el, grôv' vl, v. n. to lie prone, creep low on the ground; to be mean.
 Grov' el ling, grôv' vl' ling, par.
 Grov' ell ed, grôv' vld, pre.
 Grow, grô, v. n. to vegetate; to increase in stature; to issue; to improve; to adhere.
 Grows, grôze, pres. t.
 Grow ing, grô' ling, par.
 Growl, grôbl, v. n. to snarl or murmur like an angry cur; to grum.
 Growl ing, grôbl' ling, par. [ble.
 Growl' ed, grôbl' ed, pre.
 Grown, grône, per. par. of Grow: s. advanced in growth.
 Growth, grôth, s. vegetation; product; increase of stature; improvement.
 Grôb, v. a. to dig up, destroy by digging: s. a small worm; a
 Grôb' blng, par. [dwarf
 Grub bed, grôbd, pre. [the dark.
 Grub ble, grôb' bl, v. n. to feel in
 Grôb' blng, par.
 Grub bled, grôb' bld, pre.
 Grudge, grôdje, v. a. to envy; to give or take unwillingly: v. n. to murmur, repine; to be unwilling; to be envious: s. old quarrel; ill-will; envy. [plu.
 Grudge es, grôdj' lz, pres. t. and s.
 Grudge ing, grôdj' ling, par.
 Grudge ed, grôdj' ed, pre.
 Grudge ing ly, grôdj' ling' lê, ad. unwillingly, malignantly.
 Gru el, grû' ll, s. food made by boiling meal in water.
 Gruff, s. a sour of aspect.
 Gruf fer, grôf' fûr, s. a com.
 Grôf' fêst, s. su. [gedly.
 Gruff ly, grôf' lê, ad. harshly, rugged.
 Grûm, s. a sour, surly.
 Grum mer, grûm' mûr, s. a com.
 Grûm' mêt, s. su.

GUA

Grum ble, grûm' bl, v. n. to murmur, growl; to make a hoarse rattle. [through discontent.
 Grûm' blng, par.: s. a murmuring
 Grum bled, grûm' bld, pre.
 Grum bler, grûm' blûr, s. a murmurer. [sistence of a fluid.
 Grume, grôôm, s. a thick viscid con-
 Grum ly, grûm' lê, ad. sullenly, morosely. [ted.
 Gru mous, grôô' mûs, s. thick, clot-
 Grûnt, v. n. to murmur like a hog: s. the noise of a hog.
 Grûnt' ling, par.
 Grûnt' éd, pre.
 Grunt er, grûnt' ûr, s. one who grunts; a kind of fish.
 Grûnt' ling, s. a young hog.
 Gua ia cum, gwâ' yâ' kûm, s. a physical wood.
 Guar an tee, gâr-rân-têe, s. a power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.
 Guar an tees, gâr-rân-têez, s. plu.
 Guar an ty, gâr-rân' tye, v. a. to undertake to secure the performance of a treaty or stipulation.
 Guar an ties, gâr-rân' tîz, pres. t.
 Guar an ty ing, gâr-rân' tye-ing, par.
 Guar an tied, gâr-rân' tid, pre.
 Guard, gyârd, v. a. to watch by way of defence and security; to protect, defend: s. a man, or body of men whose business is to watch; a state of vigilance; limitation; part of the hilt of a sword.
 Guard ing, gyârd' ling, par.
 Guard ed, gyârd' éd, pre.
 Guar di an, gyârd' dé' ân, s. one that has the care of an orphan; one to whom the care and preservation of any thing are committed: s. a protecting.
 Guar di an ship, gyârd' dé' ân-ship, s. the office of a guardian.
 Guard less, gyârd' lês, s. without defence.
 Guard ship, gyârd' ship, s. a care,

GUI

protection; a ship to guard the coast.
 Gu ber na tion, gû-bêr-nâ' shûn, s. government, superintendency.
 Gud geon, gûd' jûn, s. a small fish; a person easily imposed on.
 Guer don, gêr' dûn, s. a reward, a recompense.
 Guess, gês, v. n. to conjecture: s. conjecture; judgement without any positive grounds.
 Guess es, gês' lz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Guess ing, gês' sing, par.
 Guess ed, gêt, pre.
 Guest, gês, s. one entertained in the house of another; a visitor, a stranger.
 Guest cham ber, gêt' tshâm' bûr, s. a chamber of entertainment.
 Gug gle, gûg' gl, v. n. to sound as water running with intermission out of a narrow vessel.
 Gûg' glng, par.
 Gug gled, gûg' gld, pre.
 Gui dage, gy' dâje, s. the reward given to a guide. [government.
 Gui dance, gy' dânsê, s. direction,
 Guide, gyde, v. a. to direct; to instruct; to superintend: s. one who directs, regulator.
 Gui ding, gy' dng, par.
 Gui ded, gy' dâd, pre. [guide.
 Guide less, gyde' lês, s. without a
 Guild, gild, s. a society, a corporation. [insidious artifice.
 Guile, gyle, s. deceitful cunning,
 Guile ful, gyle' fûl, s. insidious, mischievously artful; treacherous.
 Guile ful ly, gyle' fûl' lê, ad. insidiously, treacherously. [ceit.
 Guile less, gyle' lês, s. without de-
 Guilt, gît, s. a crime, an offence.
 Guilt i ly, gît' é' lê, ad. without innocence. [of being guilty.
 Guilt i ness, gît' é' nês, s. the state
 Guilt less, gît' lês, s. free from crime.
 Guilt less ness, gît' lês' nês, s. in-

GUN

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nê, môve,

nocence, freedom from crime.
 Guilt y, gîl' é, a. justly chargeable with a crime, not innocent; wicked.
 Guilt i er, gîl' é 'ûr, a. com. [ed.
 Guilt i est, gîl' é 'est, a. su.
 Guin ea, gîn' nê, s. a gold coin valued at twenty one shillings.
 Guise, gylze, s. manner, mien, habit.
 Guit ar, gît-târ', s. a stringed instrument of music. [heraldry.
 Gules, gûlz, a. red; a term used in
 Gûlf, s. a bay, an opening into land; a whirlpool; an abyss.
 Gulf y, gûlf' é, a. full of gulfs.
 Gûll, v. a. to trick, cheat, defraud: s. a sea-bird; a cheat; one easily
 Gûll' ling, par. [cheated.
 Gull ed, gûld, pre.
 Gul let, gûl' lît, s. the throat.
 Gul ly, gûl' lê, v. n. to run with
 Gul ties, gûl' lîz, pres. t. [noise.
 Gul ly ing, gûl' lê 'ing, par.
 Gul li ed, gûl' lîd, pre.
 Gul ly hole, gûl' lê 'hôle, s. the hole where gutters empty themselves.
 Gu los i ty, gû-lô's é 'tâ, s. greediness, voracity.
 Gûlp, v. a. to swallow eagerly: s. as much as can be swallowed at
 Gûlp' ing, par. [once.
 Gulp ed, gûlpt, pre.
 Gûm, s. a vegetable substance, the viscous juice of trees; the fleshy covering that contains the teeth: v. a. to close with gum.
 Gûm' ming, par.
 Gum med, gûmd, pre.
 Gum mi ness, gûm' mê 'nês, s. the state of being gummy.
 Gum mous, gûm' mûs, a. of the nature of gum.
 Gum my, gûm' mê, a. consisting of gum; overgrown with gum.
 Gûn, s. the general name for firearms, the instrument from which shot, bullets, &c. are discharged by fire.
 Gun ner, gûn' nûr, s. a cannonier.

GUT

Gun ner y, gûn' nûr 'rê, s. the science of artillery.
 Gun ner ies, gûn' nûr 'rîz, s. plu.
 Gun pow der, gûn' pôd' dûr, s. the powder put into guns to be fired.
 Gûn' shôt, s. the reach or range of a gun. [makes guns.
 Gun smith, gûn' smî'th, s. one who
 Gun stock, gûn' stôk, s. the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.
 Gun wale, gûn' nûl, s. that piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecabin.
 Gurge, gûrje, s. a whirlpool, gulf.
 Gur ges, gûr' jîz, s. plu.
 Gur gle, gûr' gl, v. n. to fall or gush
 Gûr' gîng, par. [with noise.
 Gur gled, gûr' gld, pre.
 Gûsh, v. n. to flow or rush out with violence: s. an emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.
 Gush es, gûsh' lîz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Gûsh' ing, par.
 Gush ed, gûsh't, pre.
 Gus set, gûs' sît, s. any thing sewed on to cloth to strengthen it.
 Gûst, s. sense of tasting; liking; a sudden blast of wind.
 Gus ta ble, gûs' tâ 'bl, a. to be tasted: pleasant to the taste.
 Gus ta tion, gûs-tâ' shûn, s. the act
 Gûst' fûl, a. well tasted. [of tasting.
 Gûs' tû, s. the relish of any thing; intellectual taste.
 Gus toes, gûs' tôze, s. plu. [uous.
 Gus ty, gûs' tû, s. a stormy, tempest.
 Gût, s. the inward passage or receptacle of food: v. a. to take out
 Gût' ting, par. [the inside.
 Gût' tûd, pre.
 Gut ter, gût' tûr, s. a passage for water: v. a. to cut in small holes.
 Gut ter ing, gût' tûr' ing, par. [lows.
 Gut ter ed, gût' tûrd, pre.
 Gut tie, gût' tî, v. n. to feed luxuriously, gormandize.
 Gût' tîng, par.

HAB

Gut tied, gût' tîd, pre.
 Gut tier, gût' tûr, s. a greedy eater.
 Gut tu râl, gût' tûr 'râl, a. pronounced in the throat, belonging to the throat.
 Guz zle, gûz' zî, v. a. to swallow with immoderate gust.
 Gûz' zîng, par.
 Guz zled, gûz' zîd, pre.
 Guz zler, gûz' zîdr, s. a gormandizer.
 Gym nas ti cal ly, jîm-nâs' té 'kâl-lê, ad. fitly for strong exercise.
 Gym nas tick, jîm-nâs' tîk, a. relating to athletic exercises.
 Gy ra tion, jî-râ' shûn, s. the act of turning any thing about.
 Gyre, jîre, s. a circle described by any thing going in an orbit.
 Gyve, jîve, v. a. to fetter, to shackle.
 Gy ving, jî' vîng, par.
 Gy ved, jîvd, pre. [for the legs.
 Gyves, jîvz, s. plu. fetters, chains

H

Hâ, in. an expression of wonder, surprise, or sudden exertion; an expression of laughter.
 Hab er dash er, hâb' ûr 'dâsh-ûr, s. one who sells small wares.
 Hab er ge on, hâb-bêr' jê 'ôn, s. armour to cover the neck and breast. [dress, clothes, garment.
 Ha bil i ment, hâ-bîl' é 'mênt, s.
 Ha bil i tate, hâ-bîl' é 'tâte, v. a. to qualify, entitle.
 Ha bil i ta ting, hâ-bîl' é 'tâ-tîng, par. [pre.
 Ha bil i ta ted, hâ-bîl' é 'tâ-têd, Ha bil i ta tion, hâ-bîl' é-tâ' shûn, s. qualification.
 Hâb' lî, s. a state of any thing; dress; custom: v. a. to dress, accoutre.
 Hâb' lî 'ing, par.
 Hâb' lî 'êd, pre.
 Hâb i ta ble, hâb' é 'tâ-bl, a. capable of being dwelt in.

HAI

HAL

HAM

nôi, nôt—tùbe, túb, búll—ôl—pôund—/hin, rnis.

Habi tance, háb' é 'tânse, s. dwell-
ing, abode.

Habi tan ces, háb' é 'tân-siz, s. plu.

Habi tant, háb' é 'tânt, s. a dweller.

Habi ta tion, 'háb-é-tá' shún, s. a
place of abode, dwelling.Ha bit u al, háb-bítsh' ú 'ál, a. cus-
tomary.

Ha bit u al ly, há-bítsh' ú 'ál-lé, ad.

Hab i tude, háb' é 'túde, s. fami-
liarity; long custom.

Háb' náb, ad. at random.

Hack, hák, v. a. to cut into small

Hack ing, hák' k'ing, par. [pieces]

Hack ed, hákt, pre.

Hack ney, hák' né, s. a hired horse;

a hiring: v. a. to practise in one
thing, to accustom to the road.

Hack neys, hák'niz, s. plu. and pres.

Hack ney ing, hák' né 'ing, par. [t]

Hack ney ed, hák' níd, pre.

Hád, pre. and per. par. of Have.

Hád dock, hád' dák, s. a sea-fish
of the cod kind.

Háf, s. a handle: v. a. to set in a

Háf' ing, par. [haft]

Háf' éd, pre.

Hág, s. a fury; an old ugly woman:
v. a. to torment, harass with ter-

Hág ging, par. [rour]

Hág ged, hágt, pre.

Hág' gárd, a. wild, untamed; lean;
ugly, deformed.Hag gard ly, hág' gárd' yé, ad. de-
formedly, wildly. [deformed]

Hág' glsh, a. of the nature of a hag;

Hag gle, hág' gl, v. a. to cut, to
chop, mangle: v. n. to be tedious
in a bargain.

Hág' gling, par.

Hág gied, hág' gid, pre.

Hag gler, hág' glúr, s. one that cuts;
one that is tardy in bargaining.

Hail, hále, s. drops of rain frozen:

v. n. to pour down hail: v. a. to
salute, to call to: in. a term of
salutation.

Hail ing, hále' ing, par.

Hail ed, háld, pre.

Hail shot, hále' shót, s. small shot
scattered like hail.Hail stone, hále' stóne, s. a parti-
cle or single ball of hail.Hair, háre, s. one of the common
teguments of the body; the natu-
ral covering of the head.Hair brain ed, háre' bránd, a. wild,
irregular. [small distance]

Hair breadth, háre' brédth, s. a very

Hair cloth, háre' klótth, s. stuff
made of hair.

Hair less, háre' lès, a. without hair.

Hair i ness, háre' é 'nès, s. the
state of being covered with hair.Hair y, háre' é, a. overgrown with
hair. [in battle]

Hal berd, háł' búrd, s. an axe used

Hal ber dier, 'hál-bér-dér', s. one
who is armed with a halberd.Hal cy on, háł' shé 'yn, s. a bird:
a. placid, quiet, still.Hále, a. healthy, sound: v. a. to
drag by force, to pull violently.

Ha ler, há' lúr, a. com.: s. he who

Há' lèst, a. su. [pulls and hales]

Há' l'ag, par.

Ha led, háld, pre.

Hal'f, háf, s. a moiety, one of two
equal parts: ad. in part, equally.Half pen ny, há' pèn 'né, s. a cop-
per coin. [of fish]

Hal i but, hól' lé 'bút, s. a sort

Háll, s. a court of justice; a large
room.Hal le lu jah, 'hál-lé-lóó' yá, s.
praise ye the Lord! a song of
thanksgiving. [plu]

Hal le lu jahs, 'hál-lé-lóó' yáz, s.

Hál-lóó', v. a. to encourage with
shouts; to call or shout to: v.n. to cry as after the dogs: in. a
word of encouragement when
dogs are let loose on their game.

Hal loos, hál-lóó', pres. t.

Hál-lóó' ing, par.

Hal loo ed, hál-lóó'd', pre.

Hal low, háł' ló, v. a. to consecrate;
to reverence as holy.

Hal lows, háł' lóze, pres. t.

Hal low ing, háł' ló' ing, par.

Hal low ed, háł' ló'te, pre.

Hal lu ci na tion, háł' lú-sé-ná' shún,
s. error, blunder; mistake.Há' ló, s. a luminous circle round
the sun or moon.

Ha loes, há' lóze, s. plu.

Hal ser, háw' súr, s. a rope less
than a cable.Hált, v. n. to limp; to stop in a
march; to hesitate: a. lame,crippled: s. the act or manner of
limping; a stop in a march.

Hált' ing, par.

Hált' éd, pre.

Hal ter, háł' túr, s. a rope to hang
malefactors; a cord, a string: v.a. to bind with a cord; to catch
in a noose.

Hal ter ing, háł' túr' ing, par.

Hal ter ed, háł' túrd, pre.

Halve, háv, v. a. to divide into
two parts. [Half]

Halves, hávz, pres. t.: s. plu. of

Halv ing, háv' ing, par.

Halv ed, hávd, pre.

Hám, s. the hip, part of the thigh;
the thigh of a hog salted.Ham a dry ad, hám' á 'dri-ád, s. a
nymph supposed to reside in
woods and groves.

Hám' lét, s. a small village.

Ham mer, hám' mdr, s. an instru-
ment to drive nails, &c.: v. a. tobeat with a hammer; to work in
the mind.

Ham mer ing, hám' mdr' ing, par.

Ham mer ed, hám' mdr, pre.

Ham mock, hám' mdk, s. a swing-
ing bed.Hamp er, hám' úr, s. a large bask-
et: v. a. to shackle; to perplex,

embarrass.

Hamp er ing, hám' úr' ing, par.

Hamp er ed, hám' úrd, pre.

HAN

HAP

HAR

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mê, mét—pine, pin—nô, môve,

Hâm' string, s. the tendon of the ham : v. a. to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Hâm' string 'ing, par.

Hâm' string, pre. and per. par.

Han a per, hân' à 'pûr, s. a treasurer, an exchequer.

Hand, s. that member of the body which reaches from the wrist to the fingers' end ; measure of four inches ; side ; rate ; cards held at a game ; discipline ; management ; a workman : v. a. to give or transmit with the hand ; to guide or lead.

Hand' ing, par. [ed.]

Hand' ed, pre. : a. with hands joined.

Hand bask et, hând' bask' 't, s. a portable basket. [hand.]

Hand' bell, s. a bell 'rung by the hand-breadth, hând' brêd'it, s. the breadth of the hand.

Hand' ful, s. as much as the hand can gripe or contain.

Hand-gal lop, hând' gál' lôp, s. an easy gallop.

Hand i craft, hând' é 'kráft, s. manual occupation.

Hand i ly, hând' é 'lê, ad. with skill.

Hand i ness, hând' é 'nês, s. readiness, dexterity.

Hand i work, hând' é 'wûrk, s. work of the hand.

Hand ker chief, hâng' kûr' tshif, s. a piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck.

Han die, hân' di, v. a. to touch, to feel with the hand ; to manage, wield ; to treat in discourse : s. that part of a thing by which it

Hân' ding, par. [is held.]

Han died, hân' did, pre.

Hand maid, hând' mède, s. a maid that waits at hand.

Hand' mill, s. a mill moved by the hand. [by the hand.]

Hand' saw, s. a saw manageable

Hand sel, hân' sêl, s. the first act

of using any thing ; the first act of sale : v. a. to use or do any thing the first time.

Hand sel ling, hân' sêl' 'ling, par.

Hand sel ed, hân' sêd, pre.

Hand some, hân' sôm, a. beautifully, graceful ; elegant ; ample ; generous.

Hand some ly, hân' sôm' 'lê, ad. beautifully ; elegantly.

Hand some ness, hân' sôm' 'nês, a. beauty, grace, elegance.

Hand vice, hând' vîse, s. a vice to hold small work in.

Hand vi ces, hând' vî' 'sz, s. plu.

Hand wri ting, hând' rî' 'ting, s. a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand. [terous.]

Handy, hân' dê, a. ready, dex-

Han di er, hân' dê' 'ûr, a. com.

Han di est, hân' dê' 'êst, a. su.

Han dy-dan dy, hân' dê-dân' dê, s. a play among children.

Hâng, v. a. to suspend ; to choke and kill by suspending by the neck ; to decline ; to furnish with ornaments : v. n. to be suspended ; to dangle ; to impend ; to be compact or united ; to be in suspense ; to linger.

Hâng ing, par. : s. drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms : a. foreboding death by the halter ; requiring to be punished by the halter.

Hang er, hâng' 'ûr, s. a short broad sword.

Hang er-on, 'hâng-ûr-ôn', s. a de-

pendant. [tioner.]

Hâng' mán, s. the publick execu-

Hank, hângk, s. a skein of thread.

Hank er, hângk' 'ûr, v. n. to long importunately.

Hank er ing, hângk' 'ûr' 'ing, par.

Hanker ed, hângk' 'ûrd, pre.

Háp, s. a chance, fortune ; accident :

v. n. to come by accident, hap-

Háp' ping, par. [pen.]

Hap ped, hápt, pre. [adventure]

Háp' ly, hápt' 'lê, ad. perhaps, per-

Háp' lês, a. unhappy, unfortunate

Hap pen, hápt' 'pn, v. n. to fall out ;

to come to pass.

Hap pen ing, hápt' 'pn' 'ing, par.

Hap pen ed, hápt' 'pnd, pre.

Háp' pi ly, hápt' 'pê' 'lê, ad. fortu-

nately ; successfully.

Háp' pi nês, hápt' 'pê' 'nês, s. felici-

ty ; good fortune.

Háp' py, hápt' 'pê, a. in a state of

felicity ; lucky, fortunate.

Háp' pi er, hápt' 'pê' 'ûr, a. com.

Háp' pi est, hápt' 'pê' 'êst, a. su.

Ha rangue, há-râng', s. a speech, a

popular oration : v. n. to make a

speech.

Ha rangu ing, há-râng' 'ing, par.

Ha rangu ed, há-râng' 'rd, pre.

Ha rangu er, há-râng' 'ûr, s. an or-

ator, a publick speaker.

Hár' ás, v. a. to weary, to fatigue.

Har as sea, hár' ás' 'sz, pres. t.

Hár' ás' 'ing, par.

Har as ed, hár' ást, pre. [runnes]

Har bin ger, hár' bîn' 'jûr, s. a fore-

Har bour, hár' bûr, s. a lodging ; a

port or haven for shipping ; a

shelter : v. a. to entertain ; to

shelter.

Har bour ing, hár' bûr' 'ing, par.

Har bour ed, hár' bûrd, pre.

Har bour age, hár' bûr' 'âje, s. shel-

ter, entertainment.

Har bour er, hár' bûr' 'ûr, s. one that

entertains another.

Hârd, a. firm ; difficult ; painful ;

cruel ; rigorous ; insensible ; se-

vere ; unreasonable ; austere ;

rough ; avaricious : ad. close,

near ; laboriously ; uneasily ;

nimbly.

Hard er, hârd' 'ûr, a. com.

Hârd' 'êst, a. su.

Hard en, hârd' 'dn, v. a. to make

hard ; to stupify ; to endue with

constancy.

HAR

HAR

HAS

nôr, nôc—tùb, tùb, bùt—ôn—pônd—shin, rnis.

Hard en ing, hâr 'dn 'ng, par.
 Hard en ed, hâr 'dnd, pre.
 Hard fâ vour ed, hâr' fâ 'vûrd, a. coarse of feature.
 Hard heart ed, hâr'd-hâr' 'êd, a. cruel, inexorable.
 Hard i ness, hâr'd 'ê 'nês, a. stoutness, bravery; effrontery.
 Hard ly, hâr'd' lê, ad. with difficulty; scarcely; severely; oppressively; harshly.
 Hard mouth ed, hâr'd-môut'ed, a. disobedient to the rein.
 Hâr'd' nês, s. power of resistance in bodies; difficulty; scarcity; obscurity; vehemence; harshness. [fatigue.
 Hâr'd' shlp, s. injury, oppression;
 Hâr'd' wâre, s. manufactures of metal.
 Hâr'd' wâre 'mân, s. a maker or seller of metalline manufactures.
 Hard y, hâr'd' 'ê, a. bold, brave, stout; strong, firm.
 Hard i er, hâr'd' 'ê 'ûr, a. com.
 Hard i est, hâr'd' 'ê 'êst, a. su.
 Hâre, s. a small quadruped; a constellation.
 Har i er, hâr' 'ê 'ûr, s. a dog for hunting hares. [listen!
 Hâr'k, v. n. to listen: in. list' hear!
 Hâr'k' ing, par.
 Hark ed, hâr'kt, pre.
 Hâr'k, s. the filament of flax.
 Har le quin, hâr' lê 'k'in, s. a buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace.
 Har lot, hâr' lût, s. a whore, a slut.
 Har lot ry, hâr' lût' r'ê, s. fornication. [to hurt, to injure.
 Hâr'm, s. injury; mischief: v. a.
 Hâr'm' ing, par.
 Harm ed, hârmd, pre.
 Hâr'm' fûl, a. mischievous. [ged.
 Hâr'm' lês, a. innocent; undama-
 Hâr'm' lês 'nês, s. innocence, freedom from injury.

Har mon i cal, hâr-môn' 'ê 'kâl, } a.
 Har mon ick, hâr-môn' 'ik, } adapted to each other; musical.
 Har mon i cal ly, hâr-môn' 'ê 'kâl-lê, ad. musically.
 Har mo ni ous, hâr-mô' nê 'ûs, a. adapted to each other; musical.
 Har mo ni ous ly, hâr-mô' nê 'ûs-lê, ad. musically, with concord of sounds. [nês, a. proportion.
 Har mo ni ous ness, hâr-mô' nê 'ûs-Hâr'mô' n'ize, v. a. to adjust in fit proportions. [pres. t.
 Har mo ni zea, hâr' mô' 'n'l-zl, }
 Hâr'mô' 'n'l-zl'ng, par.
 Har mo ni zed, hâr' mô' 'n'ld, pre.
 Har mon y, hâr' mûn 'nê, s. just proportion of sound; concord.
 Hâr' nês, s. armour; the traces of draught horses: v. a. to dress in armour; to fix horses in their traces. [pres. t.
 Har nes ses, hâr' nês 'sz, s. plu. and
 Hâr' nês 's'ng, par.
 Har ness ed, hâr' nêst, pre.
 Hâr'p, s. a lyre; a constellation: v. n. to play on the harp; to dwell vexatiously on one subject.
 Hâr'p' ing, par.
 Harp ed, hâr'pt, pre. [the harp.
 Harp er, hâr'p' 'ûr, s. a player on
 'Hâr-pô-nêr', s. he that throws the barpoon.
 Hâr-pô-n', s. a bearded dart, with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.
 Harp si chord, hâr'p' sé 'kôrd, s. a musical instrument.
 Har py, hâr' pè, s. a fabulous bird; a ravenous wretch.
 Har pies, hâr' ptz, s. plu.
 Har que buss, hâr' kwè 'bûs, s. a hand-gun. [s. plu.
 Har que buss es, hâr' kwè 'bûs-lz,
 Har row, hâr' rô, s. a frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth: v. a. to break with

the harrow; to tear up; to disturb. [pres. t.
 Har rows, hâr' rôze, s. plu. and
 Har row ing, hâr' rô 'ng, par.
 Har row ed, hâr' rôde, pre. [ruffle.
 Har ry, hâr' rê, v. a. to tease, to
 Har ries, hâr' r'z, pres. t.
 Har ry ing, hâr' r'ê 'ng, par.
 Har ri ed, hâr' rid, pre. [orous.
 Hârsh, a. austere, rough, sour; rig-
 Harsh er, hârsh' 'ûr, a. com.
 Hârsh' 'êst, a. su.
 Harsh ly, hârsh' lê, ad. sourly, au-
 sterely; severely; ruggedly.
 Hârsh' nês, a. sourness; roughness to the ear; ruggedness; crabbed-
 Hâr't, s. the male of the roe. [ness.
 Hâr's' lêt, s. the heart, liver and lights of a hog. [horn; an herb.
 Hâr's' hôrn, s. spirit drawn from
 Hâr' vêt, s. the season of reaping and gathering grain, &c.; the product of labour. [harvest.
 Hâr' vêt 'hôme, s. a song sung at
 Has, hâz, the third person singular of the present tense of the verb
 Have. [small pieces and mingle.
 Hâsh, v. a. to mince, chop into
 Hash es, hâsh' 'iz, pres. t.
 Hâsh' ing, par.
 Hash ed, hâsh't, pre.
 Hâsp, s. a clasp folded over a staple: v. n. to shut with a hasp.
 Hâsp' ing, par.
 Hâsp ed, hâsp't, pre. [to kneel on.
 Has sock, hâs' sôk, s. a thick mat
 Hâst, the second person singular of the present tense of the verb
 Have. [tion.
 Hâste, s. hurry, speed, precipita-
 Hâste, } v. n. to make
 Hast en, hâ' sn, } haste, to be in a
 hurry: v. a. to push forward, urge on.
 Hâst' ing, }
 Hast en ing, hâ' sn 'ng, } par.
 Hâst' 'êd, }
 Hast en ed, hâ' sn 'ed, } pre.

HAT

ly, hâst' é 'lè, ad. in a hurry, hastily; precipitately.
iness, hâst' é 'nès, s. haste, speed; precipitation.
ings, hâs' tngz, s. plu. peace
at come early.
y, hâst' é, a. quick; passion-
ate; rash; early ripe.
ast ier, hâst' é 'tûr, a. com.
ast i est, hâst' é 'têt, a. su.
ast y-pud ding, 'hâst-é-pûd' ding,
s. a pudding made of milk and
flour boiled quick together.
Hât, s. a cover for the head.
Hât' bând, s. a string or riband
tied round the hat.
Hatch, hâtsh, v. a. to produce
young from eggs; to contrive: v.
n. to be in the state of growing
quick: s. a brood excluded from
the egg; the half-door.
Hatch es, hâtsh' lz, pres. t. and s.
Hatch ing, hâtsh' lng, par. [plu.
Hatch ed, hâtsh't, pre.
Hatch el, hâk' kl, s. the instru-
ment with which flax is beaten:
v. a. to beat flax so as to separate
the fibrous from the brittle part.
Hatch el ling, hâk' kl' lng, par.
Hatch ell ed, hâk' kld, pre.
Hatch et, hâtsh' t, s. a small axe.
Hatch et-face, hâtsh' t 'fâse, s. a
thin ugly face. [plu.
Hatch et-fâ ces, hâtsh' t 'fâ-siz, s.
Hatch ment, hâtsh' mêt, s. an es-
cutcheon for the dead.
Hatch way, hâtsh' wâ, s. the way
over or through the hatches.
Hatch ways, hâtsh' wâze, s. plu.
Hâte, v. a. to detest, abhor, abom-
inate: s. malignity, detestation.
Hâ' tng, par.
Hâ' têt, pre.
Hâte' fûl, a. odious, malignant.
Hate ful ly, hâte' fûl 'lè, ad. odious-
ly; malignantly.
Hâte' fûl 'nès, s. odiousness; the
quality of being hateful.

HAW

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pin—nô, mève,

Ha ter, hâ' tûr, s. one that hates.
Hath, hâth, the third person singu-
lar of the present tense of the
verb Have; now seldom used
but in solemn compositions.
Hâ' trêd, s. ill-will, malignity.
Hatter, hât' tûr, s. a maker of hats.
Haugh, hâw, s. a little meadow ly-
ing in a valley.
Haugh ti ly, hâw' tē 'lè, ad. proud-
ly, arrogantly. [arrogance.
Haugh ti ness, hâw' tē 'nès, s. pride,
Haugh ty, hâw' tē, a. proud, insol-
ent, arrogant.
Haugh ti er, hâw' tē 'tûr, a. com.
Haugh ti est, hâw' tē 'têt, a. su.
Haul, hâwl, v. a. to pull, to draw,
to drag by violence: s. violence
in dragging.
Haul ing, hâwl' lng, par.
Haul ed, hâwld, pre.
Haum, hâwm, s. straw. [hind part.
Haunch, hânsh, s. the thigh; the
Haunch es, hânsh' lz, s. plu.
Haunt, hânt, v. a. to frequent: v.
n. to be much about, appear fre-
quently: s. place in which one
is frequently found; habit of be-
ing in a certain place.
Haunt ing, hânt' lng, par.
Haunt ed, hânt' êd, pre. [strument.
Haut boy, hô' bôe, s. a wind in-
Haut boys, hô' bôlz, s. plu.
Have, hâv, v. a. to possess, enjoy.
Hâv' lng, par.
Ha ven, hâ' vn, s. a port, a har-
bour; an asylum.
Hav ock, hâv' ôk, s. a waste, wide
and general devastation: v. a. to
waste, destroy.
Hav ock ing, hâv' ôk' lng, par.
Hav ock ed, hâv' ôkt, pre.
Hâw, s. the berry of the hawthorn.
Haws, hâwz, s. plu.
Haw thorn, hâw' thôrn, s. the
thorn that bears haws.
Hâwk, s. a bird of prey; an effort
to force phlegm up the throat: v.

n. to fly hawks at fowls; to f
up phlegm with a noise; to
by proclaiming in the streets.
Hâwk' lng, par.
Hâwk ed, hâwk't, pre. [
Hâwk' êd, a. formed like a hawk
Hâwk er, hâwk' ôr, s. one who
sells wares by proclaiming th
in the streets.
Hay, hà, s. grass dried to feed
cattle in the winter; a kind
dance.
Hay ma ker, hà' mà 'kûr, s.
employed in drying grass for l
Haz ard, hâz' ôrd, s. chance; c
ger; a game: v. a. to expos
chance: v. n. to try the char
to adventure.
Haz ard ing, hâz' ôrd' lng, par.
Haz ard ed, hâz' ôrd' êd, pre.
Haz ard a ble, hâz' ôrd' 'â-bl
venturous.
Haz ard ous, hâz' ôrd' ôs, a. d
gerous. [with danger or cha
Haz ard ous ly, hâz' ôrd' ôs-lè,
Hâze, s. fog, mist.
Ha zel, hà' zl, s. a nut-tree:
light brown, of the colour
hazel.
Ha zy, hà' zè, a. dark, foggy, i
Hè, pro. the man named b
the person; a male.
Head, hêd, s. the part that c
the brains; principal
the first place; resistan
top; the forepart; princ
ick of a discourse; sou
stream; crisis: v. a. to
Head ing, hêd' dng, par.
Head ed, hêd' dèd, pre.
Head ache, hêd' âke, s. i
Head band, hêd' bând,
for the head.
Head bor ough, hêd' b
subordinate constab
Head bor oughs, hêd' b
Head-dress, hêd' drêg
ing of a woman's h

HEA

HEA

HEA

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôund—thin, rnis.

Head-dresses, hêd' drês 'lî, s. plu.

Headiness, hêd' dâ 'nês, s. rashness, precipitation.

Headland, hêd' lând, s. promontory, cape.

Headless, hêd' lês, a. without a head; without a chief.

Headlong, hêd' lông, a. rash, thoughtless; precipitate: ad. with the head foremost; precipitately.

Headpiece, hêd' pèces, s. armour for the head; force of mind.

Headpieces, hêd' pèces 'lî, s. plu.

Headsman, hêd' mân, s. executioner.

Headstall, hêd' stâll, s. part of the bridle that covers the head.

Headstone, hêd' stôn, s. the first or capital stone.

Headstrong, hêd' strông, a. violent, ungovernable.

Heady, hêd' dâ, a. rash, precipitate.

Heal, hêll, v. a. to cure a person; to reconcile: v. n. to grow well.

Healing, hêll' ing, par.: a. mild, gentle, assuasive.

Healed, hêll'd, pre. [or heals.]

Healer, hêll' ôr, s. one who cures.

Health, hêlth, s. freedom from sickness; purity.

Healthful, hêlth' fûl, a. free from sickness; wholesome.

Healthfulness, hêlth' fûl 'nês, s. state of being well; wholesomeness.

[out sickness.]

Healthy, hêlth' ô, ad. with healthiness, hêlth' ô 'nês, s. the state of health. [some, salutary.]

Healthsome, hêlth' sôm, a. whole.

Healthily, hêlth' ô, a. in health, free from sickness.

Heap, hêep, s. many things thrown together; a cluster, number; a pile: v. a. to throw on heaps, to pile; to accumulate.

Heaping, hêep' ing, par.

Heaped, hêep'd, pre.

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Hear, hêér, v. a. to perceive by the ear, to listen to; to give an audience; to try.

Hearing, hêér' ing, par.: s. the sense by which sounds are perceived; judicial trial; reach of the ear.

Heard, hêrd, pre. and per. par.

Hearer, hêér' ôr, s. one who attends to a discourse. [to attend.]

Hearken, hâr' kn, v. n. to listen.

Hearkening, hâr' kn' ing, par.

Hearkened, hâr' kn'd, pre.

Hearkeners, hâr' kn' ôr, s. a listener. [mour.]

Hearsay, hêér' sâ, s. report, rumour.

Hearsay, hêér' sâze, s. plu.

Hearse, hêrse, s. a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

Hearse, hêr' sîz, s. plu. [grave.]

Heart, hârt, s. the muscle, which by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion; the seat of life; the inner part of any thing; courage; affection; memory; conscience.

Heart-ache, hârt' âke, s. sorrow, anguish.

Heart-break, hârt' brâke 'ing, s. overpowering with sorrow.

Heart-burn, hârt' bûrn 'ing, s. pain at the stomach; discontent, secret enmity.

Heart-dear, hârt' dêér, a. sincerely beloved. [giving quiet.]

Heart-eas, hârt' êéz 'ing, a.

Heart-felt, hârt' fêlt, a. felt in the conscience, felt at the heart.

Heart-sick, hârt' sîk, a. pained in mind.

Heart-string, hârt' strîng, s. the tendon or nerve supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

Heart-whole, hârt' hôle, a. with the affections yet unfixed.

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Hearten, hâr' tn, v. a. to encourage, stir up.

Heartening, hâr' tn' ing, par.

Heartened, hâr' tn'd, pre.

Heath, hâth, s. the pavement of a room where a fire is made.

Heartily, hârt' ô lî, ad. sincerely, actively, vigorously.

Heartiness, hârt' ô 'nês, s. sincerity, freedom from hypocrisy; vigour. [courage, spiritless.]

Heartless, hârt' lês, a. without heart; hârt' ô, a. sincere, warm, zealous; vigorous, strong.

Heartier, hârt' ô ôr, a. com.

Heartiest, hârt' ô 'est, a. su.

Heat, hêet, s. the sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire; hot weather; a course at a race; flush; agitation of sudden passion; contest: v. a. to make hot: v. n. to grow hot.

Heating, hêet' ing, par.

Heated, hêet' êd, pre.

Heater, hêet' ôr, s. an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron; a thing that heats.

Heath, hêth, s. a plant; a place overgrown with heath.

Heath-cock, hêth' kôk, s. a large fowl that frequents heaths.

Heathen, hê' rân, s. a gentile or pagan: a. gentile, pagan.

Heathenish, hê' rân 'îsh, a. belonging to the gentiles; savage, cruel. [gentilism, paganism.]

Heathenism, hê' rân 'îzm, s.

Heathen, hê' rân 'îzm, s.

Heathen, hê' rân 'îzm, s.

Heave, hêév, v. a. to lift, raise from the ground; to force up from the breast; to exalt: v. n. to pant; to rise with pain; to feel a tendency to vomit: s. lift, exertion or effort upward.

Heaving, hêév' ing, par.

Heaved, hêév'd, pre.

Heaven, hêév' n, s. the region above, the expanse of the sky.

Heaven, hêév' n, s. the region above, the expanse of the sky.

Heaven, hêév' n, s. the region above, the expanse of the sky.

Heaven, hêév' n, s. the region above, the expanse of the sky.

Heaven, hêév' n, s. the region above, the expanse of the sky.

HEC

the habitation of God; the supreme power.
 Heav en-born, hêv' vn 'bôrn, a. descended from the celestial regions.
 Heav en ly, hêv' vn 'lê, a. resembling heaven; celestial: ad. in a manner resembling that of heaven.
 Heav en-ward, hêv' vn 'wârd, ad. towards heaven.
 Heav i ly, hêv' é 'lê, ad. with great weight; grievously; sorrowfully.
 Heav i ness, hêv' é 'nêss, a. weight; dejection of mind; oppression; affliction.
 Heav y, hêv' vè, a. weighty; sorrowful; grievous; inanimated; drowsy; stupid; burdensome.
 Heav i er, hêv' é 'ûr, a. com.
 Heav i est, hêv' é 'vst, a. su.
 Hêh-dôm' á 'dál, [rê, }
 Heb dom a da ry, hêh-dôm' á 'dâ- }
 a. weekly, consisting of seven days.
 Hêb' é 'tâte, v. a. to dull, to blunt.
 Hêb' é 'tâ-tîng, par.
 Hêb' é 'tâ-têd, pre.
 Hêb' é 'tûde, s. dulness.
 Heb ra ism, hêb' rá 'îzm, s. a Hebrew idiom.
 Hêb' rá 'îst, }
 He bri cian, hê-brîsh' án, } s. one skilled in Hebrew.
 He brew, hê' brôô, s. an Israelite, a Jew; the language of the Hebrews.
 Hec a tomb, hêk' á 'tôdm, s. a sacrifice of a hundred cattle.
 Hec ti cal, hêk' té 'kál, }
 Hec tick, hêk' tîk, } a. habitual, constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat.
 Hec tor, hêk' tûr, s. a bully; a blustering fellow: v. a. to threaten, to treat with insolent terms.
 Hec tor ing, hêk' tûr 'îng, par.
 Hec tor ed, hêk' tûr'd, pre.

HEI

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

Hedge, hêdje, s. a fence made with prickly bushes: v. a. to enclose with a hedge; to obstruct. [t.
 Hedg es, hêd' lã, s. plu. and pres.
 Hedg ing, hêd' 'îng, par.
 Hedg ed, hêdj'd, pre.
 Hedge hog, hêdje' hóg, s. an animal set with prickles. [hedges.
 Hedg er, hêdj' ûr, s. one who makes Hêdd, v. a. to mind, to regard, take notice of: s. care, attention; caution; respectful notice.
 Hêdd' 'îng, par.
 Hêdd' êd, pre. [attentive.
 Hêdd' fûl, a. watchful, cautious;
 Heed ful ly, hêdd' fûl 'lê, ad. attentively, carefully. [ance.
 Hêdd' fûl 'nêss, s. caution, vigilance.
 Hêdd' lêss, a. negligent, careless.
 Heed less ly, hêdd' lês 'lê, ad. carelessly, negligently.
 Hêdd' lêss 'nêss, s. carelessness, negligence.
 Hêdl, s. the hinder part of the foot.
 Heel piece, hêél' pêss, s. a piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe: v. a. to put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.
 Heel pie ces, hêél' pêss 'îz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Heel pie cing, hêél' pêss 'îng, par.
 Heel pie ced, hêél' pêss't, pre.
 Hêft, s. an effort; haft, handle.
 He gi ra, hê-jî' rá, s. the epoch or account of time used by the Arabians.
 Heif er, hêf' ûr, s. a young cow.
 Heigh ho, hî' hò, in. an expression of slight languor and uneasiness.
 Height, hîte, s. elevation above the ground; summit, towering eminence; state of excellence.
 Height en, hî' tn, v. a. to raise higher; to aggravate.
 Height en ing, hî' tn 'îng, par.
 Height en ed, hî' tn'd, pre.
 Hei nous, hâ' nûs, a. atrociously wicked in a high degree.

HEM

Hei nous ly, hâ' nûs 'lê, ad. atrociously, wickedly.
 Hei nous ness, hâ' nûs 'nêss, s. atrociousness, wickedness.
 Heir, âre, s. one that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor. [heir.
 Heir ess, âre' lês, s. a female that inherits.
 Heir ess es, âre' lês 'îz, s. plu. [heir.
 Heir less, âre' lês, a. without an heir.
 Heir ship, âre' shîp, s. the state, character, or privileges of an heir.
 Hêld, pre. and per. par. of Hold.
 He li a cal, hê-li' á 'kál, a. emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.
 He li a cal, hêl' é 'kál, a. spiral.
 He li o cen trick, 'hê-lê-ô-sên' trik, a. belonging to the centre of the sun.
 Hêll, s. the place of the devil and wicked souls; the infernal powers.
 Hêl' lîsh, a. having the qualities of hell, infernal. [horred qualities.
 Hêl' lîsh 'nêss, s. wickedness, abominability.
 Hêlm, s. the part of a coat of arms that bears the crest; the rudder; the station of government.
 Helm ed, hêlmd, a. furnished with a headpiece.
 Hel met, hêl' mît, s. a headpiece.
 Hêlp, v. a. to assist, to support, to aid; to relieve: s. assistance, aid.
 Hêlp' 'îng, par. [support; remedy.
 Help ed, hêlpt, pre. [auxiliary.
 Help er, hêlp' ûr, s. an assistant, an helper.
 Hêlp' fûl, a. useful, assisting; wholesome. [port, or assistance.
 Hêlp' lêss, a. wanting power, sup.
 Hêlp' lêss 'nêss, s. want of succor.
 Hel ter-skel ter, hêl' tûr-skêl' tûr, ad. in a hurry.
 Helve, hêlv, s. the handle of an axe.
 Hêm, s. the edge of a garment: v. a. to close the edge of cloth by s hem; to border; to enclose: v. n. to utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.
 Hêm' mîng, par.

HER

HER

HES

nôr, nôr—tûbe, tûb, bûl—ôfi—pôund—tain, rais.

Hem med, hêm'd, pre.
 Hem i sphere, hêm' é 'sfiere, s. the half of a globe.
 Hem i spher i cal, 'hêm-é-sfêr é 'kál, a. half-round, containing half a globe. [verse.]
 He mis tick, hê-mis' tik, s. half a
 Hem lock, hêm' lôk, s. an herb.
 Hem or rhage, hêm' ô 'râje, s. a violent flux of blood. [plu. the piles.]
 Hem or rhoids, hêm' ôr 'rôldz, s.
 Hêmp, s. a fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.
 Hêmp en, hêm' pn, a. made of hemp.
 Hên, s. the female of any bird.
 Hence, hênse, ad. or in. from this place to another; away, to a distance; at a distance, in another place; for this reason, in consequence of this; from this cause.
 Hence forth, hênse' fôrth, ad. from this time forward.
 Hence for ward, hênse-fôr' wârd, ad. from this time to futurity.
 Hen-heart ed, hên' hârt'ed, a. dastardly, cowardly. [by the wife.]
 Hen-peck ed, hên' pêkt, a. governed
 Hên-rôôst, s. the place where the poultry rest. [longing to the liver.]
 He pat i cal, hê-pât' é 'kál, a. be-
 Hêp' tâ' gôn, s. a figure with seven sides or angles. [fold government.]
 Hêp' târ chy, hêp' târ' kè, s. a seven-
 Hêp' târ chies, hêp' târ' kiz, s. plu.
 Her, hûr, pro. belonging to a female; the objective case of She.
 Hêr' âld, s. an officer who registers genealogies, adjusts ensigns armorial, regulates funerals, and proclaims war or peace; a precursor, forerunner, harbinger.
 He ral dick, hê-râl' dîk, a. relating to heraldry. [office of a herald.]
 Hêrâld ry, hêr' âld' rî, s. the art or
 Hêrâld ries, hêr' âld' rîz, s. plu.
 Herb, êrb, s. a plant whose stalk is soft.

Her ba ceous, hêr-bâ' shûs, a. be-
 longing to herbs.
 Her bage, êr' bije, s. herbs collect-
 ively, grass, pasture.
 Hêr' bâl, s. a book containing the names and description of plants.
 Hêr' bâl' ist, s. a man skilled in herbs. [of herbs.]
 Herb y, êrb' é, a. having the nature
 Hêrd, s. a number of beasts together; a company of men, in contempt or detestation: v. n. to run in herds; to associate.
 Hêrd' lng, par.
 Hêrd' êd, pre. [tends herds.]
 Herds man, hêrdz' mân, s. one who
 Hêre, ad. in this place or state.
 Hêre' â' bôûts, ad. about this place.
 Here af ter, hêre-âf' tûr, ad. in a
 Hêre-âf', ad. at this. [future state.]
 Here by, hêre-bî', ad. by this.
 He red i ta ble, hê-rêd' é 'tâ-bl, a. whatever may be occupied as inheritance. [denoting inheritance.]
 'Hêr-é-dîk' â' mên't, s. a law term
 He red i ta ry, hê-rêd' é 'tâ-ré, a. descending by inheritance.
 Hêre-lî', ad. in this.
 Hêre-ôf', ad. of this.
 Hêre-on', ad. upon this.
 Her e sy, hêr' é 'sê, s. an opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church.
 Her e sies, hêr' é 'sîz, s. plu.
 He re si arch, hê-ré' zhé 'ârk, s. a leader in heresy.
 Her e tick, hêr' é 'tik, s. one who propagates heretical opinions.
 He ret i cal, hê-rêr' é 'kál, a. containing heresy. [with heresy.]
 He ret i cal ly, hê-rêr' é 'kâl-lé, ad.
 Here to, hêre-tôô' } ad. to
 Here un to, hêre-un-tôô' } ad. to
 this. [ciendly.]
 'Hêre-tô-fôre, ad. formerly, an-
 Here with, hêre-wîth', ad. with this.

Her i ta ble, hêr' é 'tâ-bl, a. capable of being inherited.
 Her i tage, hêr' é 'tâje, s. inheritance; the people of God.
 Her maph rô dite, hêr-mâf' rô 'dîte, s. an animal uniting both sexes.
 Her met i cal, hêr-mêr' é 'kál, a. chymical.
 Hêr' mît, s. a solitary, an anchoret; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion.
 Her mit age, hêr' mît' âje, s. the cell or habitation of a hermit.
 Her mit a ges, hêr' mît' â-jîz, s. plu. [suitable to a hermit.]
 Her mit i cal, hêr-mît' é 'kál, a.
 Her ni a, hêr' né 'â, s. any kind of rupture. [very.]
 Hê' rô, s. a man eminent for bra-
 He roes, hê' rôze, s. plu.
 He ro i cal, hê-rô' é 'kál, a. besit-
 ting a hero. [magnanimous.]
 He ro ick, hê-rô' îk, a. noble, brave,
 He ro ick ly, hê-rô' îk' lè, ad. suitably to a hero. [female.]
 Her o ine, hêr' ô 'în, a. a brave
 Her o ism, hêr' ô 'îzm, s. the qual-
 ities or character of a hero.
 Her on, hêr' ûn, s. a bird that feeds upon fish. [where herons breed.]
 Her on ry, hêr' ûn' rî, s. a place
 Her on ries, hêr' ûn' rîz, s. plu.
 Hêr' rîng, s. a small sea-fish.
 Here, hûrz, pro. poss. the female possessive, used after its substantive; as, this house is hers.
 Her self, hûr-sêlf', pro. the female personal pronoun, in the objective cases reciprocal.
 Hes i tan cy, hêr' é 'tân-sé, s. du-
 biousness, uncertainty.
 Hes i tate, hêr' é 'tâte, v. a. to de-
 lay, to pause.
 Hes i ta ting, hêr' é 'tâ-tîng, par.
 Hes i ta téd, hêr' é 'tâ-têd, pre.
 Hes i ta tîon, hêr' é 'tâ-tîon, a. doubt, uncertainty; incoherence of speech.

HID

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

HIG

HIN

Hêst, a command, precept.

Het er o clite, hêt êr-ô 'klite, s. a noun that varies from the common forms of declension; any person or thing deviating from the common rule.

Het er o dox, hêt êr-ô 'dôks, a. deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.

Het er o ge ne al, 'hêt-êr-ô-jê' nè- 'âl, a. not of the same nature.

Het er o ge ne ous, 'hêt-êr-ô-jê' nè- 'ûs, a. opposite or dissimilar in nature. [ed instrument, to hack.

Hew, hû, v. a. to cut with an edge.

Hews, hûze, pres. t.

Hew ing, hû' ing, par.

Hew ed, hûde, pre. and per. par.

Hewn, hûne, per. par. of Hew.

Hex a gon, hêks' a 'gôn, s. a figure of six sides or angles.

Hex ag o nal, hêgz-âg' ô 'nâl, a. having six sides.

Hex am e ter, hêgz-âm' é 'tûr, s. a verse of six feet.

Hex an gu lar, hêgz-âng' gû 'lâr, a. having six corners. [of joy.

Hey, hà, in. an expression or word

Hey day, hâ' dà, in. an expression of frolic : s. a frolick, wildness.

Hil-â' tûs, s. sin. and plu. an aperture, a breach.

Hil-bêr' nâl, a. belonging to winter.

Hic cough, hîk' kûp, s. a convulsion of the stomach producing sobs : v. n. to sob with convulsion of the stomach.

Hic cough ing, hîk' kûp 'ing, par.

Hic cough ed, hîk' kûpt, pre.

Hid, pre. of Hide.

Hid, } per. par. of
Hid den, hîd' dn, } Hide.

Hîde, v. a. to conceal, withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge : v. n. to be hid, to be concealed : s. the skin of any animal; a certain quantity of land.

Hî' dîng, par.

Hîd e ous, hîd' é 'ûs, a. horrible,

Hîd e ous ly, hîd' é 'ûs-lê, ad. horribly, dreadfully.

Hîd e ous ness, hîd' é 'ûs-nês, s. horrorfulness, dreadfulness.

Hîe, hî, v. n. to hasten, go in haste.

Hîes, hîze, pres. t.

Hîy ing, hî' ing, par.

Hî ed, hîde, pre.

Hî e rarch, hî' é 'rârk, s. the chief of a sacred order. [hierarch.

Hî e rar chal, hî' é 'râr-kâl, a. of a

Hî e rar chy, hî' é 'râr-kê, s. sacred government; ecclesiastical establishment.

Hî e rar chies, hî' é 'râr-kîz, s. plu.

Hî e ro glyph i cal, 'hî-ê-rô-gîlf' é- 'kâl, a. emblematical.

Hî e ro glyph ick, 'hî-ê-rô-gîlf' ik, s. an emblem, a figure by which a

word was implied; the art of writing in picture.

Hîg gle, hîg' gl, v. n. to chaffer, to be penurious in a bargain; to go

selling provisions from door to door.

Hîg gîng, par. [door.

Hîg gîed, hîg' gîd, pre.

Hîg gîer, hîg' gîûr, s. one who sells provisions by retail.

High, hî, a. a great way upwards; elevated; exalted; abstruse;

arrogant; noble; violent; tumultuous; strong tasted; clear; capital : s. elevation, superiour

High er, hî' ûr, a. com. [region.

High est, hî' êst, a. su.

High-blown, hî' blône, a. swelled with wind. [traction.

High-born, hî' bôrn, a. of noble ex-

High-flî er, hî' flî 'ûr, s. one that carries his opinions to extravagance. [ous regions.

High land, hî' lând, s. mountain-

High land er, hî' lând 'ûr, s. an inhabitant of mountains.

High ly, hî' lê, ad. with elevation; with esteem.

[dreadful.

[horrible,

[ad. hor-

[s. the chief

[hierarch.

[a. of a

[s. sacred

[ecclesiastical

[s. plu.

[hî-ê-rô-gîlf' é-

[kâl, a. emblematical.

[hî-ê-rô-gîlf' ik, s.

[an emblem, a figure by which a

[word was implied; the art of

[writing in picture.

[to chaffer, to

[be penurious in a bargain; to go

[selling provisions from door to door.

[door.

[pre.

[s. one who sells

[provisions by retail.

[elevated; exalted; abstruse;

[arrogant; noble; violent; tum-

[multuous; strong tasted; clear;

[capital : s. elevation, superiour

[region.

[s. su.

[swelled with wind.

[of noble ex-

[s. one that carries his opinions to

[extragance.

[ous regions.

[s. mountain-

[s. an inhabitant of mountains.

[ad. with elevation;

[with esteem.

High-met tled, hî' mêt 'tîd, a. proud or ardent of spirit.

High-mind ed, hî' mînd 'êd, a. proud, arrogant.

High ness, hî' nês, s. elevation; the title of a prince.

High ness es, hî' nês 'îz, s. plu.

High-sea son ed, hî-sê' 'znd, a. pi-quant to the palate.

High-spir it ed, hî-splr' It 'êd, a. bold, daring. [called.

High, hîte, a. was named, was

High-wa ter, hî' wâ 'tûr, s. the ut- most flow of the tide.

High way, hî-wâ', s. great road, publick path.

High ways, hî-wâze', s. plu.

High way man, hî' wâ 'mân, s. a robber on the publick roads.

High-wrought, hî' râwt, a. accurately finished.

Hil ar i ty, hîl-lâr' é 'tê, s. mer- riment, gayety.

Hill, s. an elevation of ground less than a mountain.

Hil lock, hîl' lôk, s. a little hill.

Hil ly, hîl' lê, a. full of hills.

Hîlt, s. the handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

Hîm, pro. the objective case of He

Hîm-sêlf, pro. in the nominative, He; in the objective cases, it has a reciprocal signification.

Hînd, a. backward : s. the female of a stag; a peasant. [impede.

Hîn der, hîn' dûr, v. a. to obstruct,

Hîn der ing, hîn' dûr 'ing, par.

Hîn der ed, hîn' dûrd, pre.

Hîn der, hîn' dûr, a. in a position contrary to that of the face.

Hîn der ance, hîn' dûr 'ânse, s. im- pediment, let, stop.

Hîn der an ces, hîn' dûr 'ân-sîz, s. plu. [last, in the rear.

Hîn der most, hîn' dûr 'môst, a. Hind' môst, a. the last.

Hînge, hînje, s. a joint upon which a gate or door turns : v. a. to

HIS

HOA

HOE

nôc, nôc-tùp, túb, búll-ôl-pônd-thin, raic.

furnish with hinges; to bend as a hinge.

Hin ges, hln' jiz, s. plu. and pres.

Hin ging, hln' jing, par.

Hin ged, blnjd, pre.

Hln't, s. faint notice, remote allusion; suggestion: v. a. to bring to mind by a slight mention, or

Hln't' ing, par. [remote allusion.

Hln't' éd, pre.

Hlp, s. the joint of the thigh; the fruit of the brier: v. a. to sprain or shoot the hips: in. an exclamation, or calling to one.

Hlp' ping, par.

Hip ped, hpt, pre.

Hip' pô grîs, s. a winged horse.

Hlp-pô-pô' á' mûs, s. the river horse. [mûs-lz, s. plu.

Hip po pot a mus, es, 'hlp-pô-pô' á'.

Hlp' shôt, a. sprained in the hip.

Hire, v. a. to procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price; to bribe; to engage for pay: s. reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing; wages.

Hl' ring, par.

Hi red, hld, pre.

Hire' ling, s. one who serves for wages; a mercenary: a. serving for hire, venal, mercenary.

His, hîz, pro. poss. belonging to him.

Hiss, v. n. to utter a noise like that of a serpent: v. a. to condemn by hissing, explode: s. the voice of a serpent; expression of contempt.

Hiss es, hîs' lz, pres. t. and s. plu.

Hîs' sling, par.

Hiss ed, hîst, pre. [ing silence.

Hîst, in. an exclamation command-

His to ri an, hîs-tô rê 'án, s. a writer of facts and events.

His tor i cal, hîs-tôr' é 'kál, } a.

His tor ick, hîs-tôr' lk, } pertaining to history.

Hîs tor i cal ly, hîs-tôr' é 'kál-lé, ad. in the manner of history.

His tor i fy, hîs-tôr' é 'fl, v. a. to relate, to record in history.

His tor i fies, hîs-tôr' é 'flze, pres. t.

His tor i fy ing, hîs-tôr' é 'fl-ing, par.

His tor i fied, hîs-tôr' é 'flde, pre.

His tó ri og ra pher, hîs 'tô-ré-ôg-grá 'ûr, s. an historian, a writer of history.

His to ri og ra phy, hîs 'tô-ré-ôg-grá 'ûs, s. the art or employment of an historian.

His tor y, hîs' tûr 'rè, s. a narration of events and facts; narration, relation.

His tor ies, hîs' tûr 'rîz, s. plu.

His tri on ick, 'hîs-tré-ôn' lk, a. befitting the stage, suitable to a player.

Hit, v. a. to strike; to touch the mark; to attain; to reach the point: v. n. to clash; to succeed; to light on: s. a stroke; a lucky chance: pre. and per. par.

Hlt' tîng, par. [by jerks.

Hitch, hltsh, v. n. to catch, move

Hitch es, hltsh' lz, pres. t.

Hitch ing, hltsh' ing, par.

Hitch ed, hltsh't, pre.

Hithe, hîræ, s. a small haven to land wares out of boats.

Hith er, hîræ' ûr, ad. to this place: a. nearer, towards this part.

Hith er most, hîræ' ûr 'môst, a. nearest on this side.

Hith er to, hîræ' ûr 'tô, ad. to this time, yet.

Hive, s. the habitation of bees: v.

Hl' vîng, par. [a. to put into hives.

Hî ved, hîvd, pre.

Hô, in. a call, a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

Hoar, hôre, a. white; gray with age; white with frost.

Hoard, hôrd, s. a store laid up in secret, a hidden treasure: v. n. to lay up store: v. a. to hide.

Hoard ing, hôrd' ing, par.

Hoard ed, hôrd' éd, pre.

Hoard er, hôrd' ûr, s. one that stores up in secret.

Hoar-frost, hôre' frôst, s. the congelations of dew in frosty mornings.

Hoar hound, hôre' hôund, s. a plant. [state of being whitish.

Hoar i ness, hôre' é 'nês, s. the

Hoarse, hôrse, a. having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough sound.

Hoar ser, hôr sêr, a. com.

Hoar sest, hôr' sêst, a. su.

Hoarse ly, hôrse' lê, ad. with a rough harsh voice.

Hoarse ness, hôrse' nês, s. roughness of voice.

Hoar y, hôre' é, a. white or gray with age; white with frost.

Hob ble, hôb' bl, v. n. to walk lame-

[ly.

Hob bled, hôb' bld, pre.

Hob by, hôb' bê, s. a little horse; a stupid fellow.

Hob bies, hôb' bîz, s. plu.

Hôb-gôb' lîn, s. a spright, a fairy.

Hob nail, hôb' nâle, s. a nail used in shoeing a horse.

Hock, hôk, s. the joint between the knee and fetlock; a kind of Rhenish or German wine: v. a. to disable in the hock.

Hock ing, hôk' kîng, par.

Hock ed, hôkt, pre. [string.

Hock le, hôk' kl, v. a. to ham-

Hock ling, hôk' kîng, par.

Hock led, hôk' kld, pre.

Ho cus-po cus, hô' kûs-pô' kûs, s. a juggler, a cheat.

Hôd, s. a kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons. [ries mortar.

Hôd' mân, s. a labourer that carries mortar.

Hodge-podge, hôdj'e' pôdj'e, s. a medley.

Ho di er nal, hô-dî-er-nâl, s. a farming instrument.

Hoê, hô, s. a farming instrument.

HOE

HOM

HOM

Fâte, fêr, fêl, fêl—mê, môe—pine, pin—nô, môve,

to cut up the earth: v. a. to cut or dig with a hoe.

Hoes, hôte, s. plu. and prez. t.

Hoe ing, h'ô ing, par.

Hô ed, hôte, pre.

Hôg, s. the general name of swine.

Hog ger el, h'ôg grill, s. a two years-old ewe.

Hôg hêrd, s. a keeper of hogs.

Hôg gish, a. brutish, selfish.

Hog gish ly, h'ôg gish lê, ad. greedily, selfishly. [ness]

Hôg gish 'nêss, s. brutality, greediness.

Hogs head, h'ôg hêd, s. a measure of liquids containing sixty-three gallons.

Hog sty, h'ôg stî, s. the place in which swine are shut to be fed.

Hog sties, h'ôg stize, s. plu.

Hog wash, h'ôg wôsh, s. the draft which is given to swine.

Hoi den, h'ôe dn, s. an awkward country girl.

Hôist, v. a. to raise up on high.

Hôist' ing, par.

Hôist' éd, pre.

Hôid, v. a. to grasp in the hand; to keep, retain; to possess, enjoy; to suspend; to stop; to detain; to offer: v. n. to stand; to continue unbroken; to endure; to refrain; to adhere: a. gripe, seizure; support; catch, influence; custody: in. forbear, stop, be still.

Hôid' ing, par.: s. tenure, farm.

Hold er, h'ôid' êr, s. one that holds anything.

Hôid' fâst, s. a catch, a hook.

Hôle, s. a perforation; a hollow place; a mean habitation; a subterfuge.

Ho li ly, h'ô lê lê, ad. piously, inviolably.

Hô li ness, h'ô lê 'nêss, s. sanctity, piety; the title of the pope.

Hô la, h'ôl-lô, in. a word used in calling to any one at a distance.

Hôl' lând, s. fine linen made in Holland.

Hol low, h'ôl lô, a. excavated, void within; not faithful, not sound: s. cavity; den; pit; opening; passage: v. a. to make hollow, excavate. [t]

Hol low, h'ôl lôue, s. plu. and prez.

Hol low ing, h'ôl lô' ing, par.

Hol low ed, h'ôl lôde, pre.

Hol low ness, h'ôl lô 'nêss, s. cavity; deceit, insincerity.

Hol ly hock, h'ôl lê 'h'ôk, s. a plant, the rosemallow.

Hol o caust, h'ôl ô 'kâwat, s. a burnt sacrifice.

Hol ster, h'ôl stîr, s. a case for a horseman's pistol.

Ho ly, h'ô lê, a. good, pious, religious; pure; sacred.

Ho li er, h'ô lê' êr, a. com.

Ho li est, h'ô lê' êst, a. su.

Hol y-day, h'ôl' ê' dâ, s. anniversary feast; a day of gayety and joy.

Hol y-days, h'ôl' ê' dâse, s. plu.

Hom age, h'ôm' âje, s. service paid and fealty professed to a superior; obeisance.

Hôm e, s. one's own house or country; place of constant residence: ad. to one's own habitation; to the point designed.

Hôm e bôrn, a. native; domestick.

Hôm e brêd, a. plain, artless; domestick. [plainness]

Home li ness, h'ôm' lê 'nêss, s.

Home ly, h'ôm' lê, a. plain, homespun, coarse.

Home li er, h'ôm' lê' êr, a. com.

Home li est, h'ôm' lê' êst, a. su.

Hôm e mâde, a. made at home.

Hôm er, h'ô mâr, s. a Hebrew measure of about three pints. [hôm e]

Hôm e spûn, a. spun or wrought at

Hôm e wârd, a. towards home, towards the native place.

Hôm i cî dal, h'ôm-ê-sî dal, a. murderous, bloody.

Hôm i cide, h'ôm' ê' 'cide, s. murder, manslaughter; a murderer, a manslaughterer.

Hôm i ly, h'ôm' ê' lê, s. a discourse read to a congregation.

Hôm i lies, h'ôm' ê' lêz, s. plu.

Hô mo ge ne al, h'ô-mô-jê' nê' 'âl, }
Hô mo ge ne ous, h'ô-mô-jê' nê' 'ous, }
a. having the same nature or principles.

Hô mol o gous, h'ô-môl' ô' gûs, a. having the same manner or proportions. [a. equivocal]

Hô mon y mous, h'ô-môn' ê' m'us, s. equivocation, ambiguity.

Hô mon y my, h'ô-môn' ê' 'mê, s. equivocation, ambiguity.

Hône, s. a whetstone for a razor.

Hon est, ôn' êst, a. upright, true, sincere; chaste; just.

Hon est ly, ôn' êst' lê, ad. uprightly, justly; with chastity.

Hon est y, ôn' êst' ê, s. justice, truth, virtue.

Hon ey, h'ân' nê, s. a thick, hucious substance, which is collected and prepared by bees; sweetness; a name of tenderness.

Hon ey-comb, h'ân' nê' k'ôm e, s. the cells of wax in which the bees store their honey.

Hon ey-dew, h'ân' nê' d'û, s. sweet dew. [honey; sweet]

Hon ey ed, h'ân' nêd, a. covered with honey. See MONEYED.

Hon ey-moon, h'ân' nê' m'ôôn, s. the first month after marriage.

Hon ey-suck le, h'ân' nê' s'ûk-lê, s. a plant, woodbine. [out honey]

Hon ey less, h'ân' nê' l'êss, a. without

Hon or a ry, ôn' nûr' â-rê, a. done in honour; conferring honour without gain.

Hon our, ôn' nûr, s. dignity; reputation; reverence; chastity; glory; decoration: v. a. to reverence, to regard with veneration; to dignify.

HOP

HOR

HOR

nôt, nôc—tôbe, tûp, hâll—ôll—pôand—thin, raia.

our ing, ôn' nûr 'ing, par.
 our ed, ôn' nûrd, pre.
 our a ble, ôn' nûr 'â-bl, a. il-
 rious, noble; generous; hon-
 ; equitable.
 our a bly, ôn' nûr 'â-blê, ad.
 gnanimously, generously; rep-
 bly. [of a woman's head.
 , hûd, s. the upper covering
 wink, hûd' wîngk, v. a. to
 id; to cover; to deceive.
 wink ing, hûd' wîngk 'ing, par.
 wink ed, hûd' wîngkt, pre.
 s. the hard horny substance
 ch composes the feet of sev-
 sorts of animals.
 , s. any thing bent so as to
 ch hold; a sickle; a snare;
 expedient: v. a. to catch
 h a hook; to insnare.
 ing, par.
 ed, hûôkt, pre.
 êd, a. bent, curved.
 êd 'nêss, s. state of being
 t like a hook.
 , s. anything circular; a part
 lady's dress: v. a. to bind or
 lose with hoops; to encircle.
 ing, par.
 ed, hûôpt, pre.
 ing-cough, 'hûôp-ing-kôf', s.
 mulsive cough.
 v. n. to shout in contempt; to
 as an owl: s. a clamour, shout.
 ing, par.
 ed, pre.
 v. n. to jump; to leap on one
 v. a. to impregnate with hops:
 jump on one leg; a plant.
 ing, par.
 ed, hûpt, pre.
 s. expectation of some good;
 fidence in a future event: v.
 live in expectation of some
 i: v. a. to expect with desire.
 ng, par.
 d, hûpt, pre. [pectation.
 fûl, a. full of hope or ex-

Hope ful ly, hôpe' fûl 'lê, ad. in
 such a manner as to raise hope.
 Hôpe' fûl 'nêss, s. promise of good;
 likelihood to succeed.
 Hôpe' lêss, a. without hope.
 Hôpe' lêss 'nêss, s. a hopeless
 state, despair.
 Hop per, hôp' pûr, s. he who hops;
 the box into which grain is put
 to be ground.
 Hô' râl, a. relating to the hour.
 Ho ra ry, hô' râ 'rê, a. relating to
 an hour; continuing for an hour.
 Hôrde, s. a clan, or tribe; a mi-
 gratory crew.
 Hô-n' zôn, s. the line that termi-
 nates the view.
 Hor i zon tal, 'hôr-ê-zôn' tál, a. near
 the horizon, on a level.
 Hor i zon tal ly, 'hôr-ê-zôn' tál 'lê,
 ad. in a direction parallel to the
 horizon.
 Hôrni, s. the hard pointed bodies
 which grow on the heads of
 some quadrupeds; an instrument
 of music. [children.
 Hôrni' bûôk, s. the first book for
 Hôrni' êd, a. furnished with horns.
 Hôr' nêt, s. a very large stinging fly.
 Hôrni' pipe, s. a dance.
 Horn y, hôrn' é, a. made of horn.
 Hor o loge, hôr' ô 'lôje, s. an instru-
 ment that tells the hour, as a clock,
 a watch, an hour-glass.
 Hor o lo ges, hôr' ô 'lôj-lz, s. plu.
 Ho rom-e try, hô-rôm' é 'trê, s. the
 art of measuring hours.
 Hor o scope, hôr' ô 'skôpe, s. the
 configuration of the planets at the
 hour of birth.
 Hôr rént, a. horrible, dreadful.
 Hor ri ble, hôr' rê 'bl, a. dreadful,
 terrible, shocking, enormous.
 Hor ri ble ness, hôr' rê 'bl-nêss, s.
 dreadful, hideousness.
 Hor ri bly, hôr' rê 'blê, ad. dread-
 fully, hideously. [rough.
 Hôr rid, a. hideous, dreadful;

Hor rick, hôr-rîf' îk, a. causing
 horror.
 Hor rour, hôr' rûr, s. a terror mixed
 with detestation; gloom.
 Hôrse, s. a neighing quadruped,
 used in war, and draught and
 carriage; cavalry; something on
 which any thing is supported; a
 machine: v. a. to mount upon a
 horse; to carry one on the back.
 Hor ses, hôr' slz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Hôr' sing, par.
 Hôr sed, hôrst, pre.
 Horse back, hôrse' bâk, s. the state
 of being on a horse.
 Horse bean, hôrse' bêen, s. a small
 bean. [one who tames horses.
 Horse break er, hôrse' brâke 'ûr, s.
 Hôrse' fîsh, s. the flesh of horses.
 Horse fly, hôrse' flî, s. a fly that
 stings horses.
 Horse flies, hôrse' fîfze, s. plu.
 Horse hair, hôrse' hâre, s. the hair
 of horses. [violent, rude laugh.
 Horse laugh, hôrse' lâf, s. a loud,
 Horse leech, hôrse' lêetsh, s. a leech
 that bites horses; a farrier.
 Horse leech es, hôrse' lêetsh 'îz, s.
 plu. [ding.
 Hôrse' mân, s. one skilled in ri-
 Hôrse' mân 'shîp, s. the art of ri-
 ding, or managing a horse.
 Horse meat, hôrse' mêet, s. prov-
 ender. [rough play.
 Horse play, hôrse' plâ, s. coarse.
 Horse plays, hôrse' plâze, s. plu.
 Hôrse' pônd, s. a pond for horses.
 Horse race, hôrse' râse, s. a match
 of horses in running.
 Horse ra ces, hôrse' râ 'slz, s. plu.
 Hôrse' rád 'îsh, s. an acrid and bi-
 ting root. [s. plu.
 Horse rad ish es, hôrse' rád 'îsh-lz,
 Horse shoe, hôrse' shûô, s. a plate
 of iron nailed to the feet of
 horses.
 Horse shoes, hôrse' shûô, s. plu.
 Horse steel er, hôrse' stêl 'er, s. a

HOT

HOU

HUC

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, nôve,

thief who takes away horses.
 Horse way, hôse' wâ, s. a broad way by which horses may travel.
 Horse ways, hôse' wâze, s. plu.
 Hor ta tion, hôr-tâ' shôn, s. the act of exhorting; advice.
 Hor ta tor y, hôr tâ 'tûr-rê, a. encouraging, animating.
 Hor ti cul ture, hôr tê 'kûl-tshûre, s. the art of cultivating gardens.
 Hor tu lan, hôr tshû 'lân, a. belonging to a garden.
 Ho san na, hò-zân' nâ, s. an exclamation of praise to God.
 Hôse, hôze, s. sin and plu. stockings, covering for the legs. [stockings].
 Ho sier, hô' zhûr, s. one who sells.
 Hos pi ta ble, hôs pé 'tâ-bl, a. giving entertainment to strangers.
 Hos pi ta bly, hôs pé 'tâ-blê, ad. with kindness to strangers.
 Hô pi tal, ôs pé 'tâl, s. a place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.
 Hos pi tal i ty, 'hôs-pé-tâl lê 'tê, s. the practice of entertaining strangers.
 Hôst, s. one who gives entertainment to another; a landlord; an army.
 Hos tage, hôs'tâje, s. one given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.
 Hos ta ges, hôs' tâ 'jiz, s. plu.
 Hôst' êss, s. a female host.
 Host es ses, hôst' ês 'iz, s. plu.
 Hos tile, hôs' til, a. adverse, opposite, suitable to an enemy.
 Hos til i ty, hôs-tîl' lê 'tê, s. open war, opposition in war.
 Hos til i ties, hôs-tîl' lê 'tîz, s. plu.
 Hostler, ôs' lûr, s. one who has the care of horses at an inn.
 Hôt, a. having the power to excite heat, fiery; lustful; ardent, eager; acrid.
Hot ter, hôr' tûr, a. com.
Hôr' têt, a. su.

Hot brain ed, hôr' brând, a. violent, vehement, furious.
 Hot cock les, hôr' kôk 'kiz, s. plu. a child's play.
 Hô-têl', s. a genteel inn.
 Hot head ed, hôr' hêd 'vêd, a. vehement, passionate.
 Hôt' hôse, s. a bagnio, a place to sweat and cup in; a house in which tender plants are raised and fruits are matured early.
 Hot houses, hôr' hôuz 'iz, s. plu.
 Hot ly, hôr' lê, ad. with heat; violently. [kind of pea].
 Hôt' spûr, s. a violent man; a Hough, hôk, s. the lower part of the thigh: v. a. to hamstring.
 Hough'ing, hôk' kîng, par.
 Hough ed, hôkt, pre.
 Hônd, s. a dog used in the chase.
 Hour, ôur, s. the twenty fourth part of a day, sixty minutes.
 Hour-glass, ôur' glâs, s. a glass filled with sand which marks the time.
 Hour-glass es, ôur' glâs 'iz, s. plu.
 Hour ly, ôur' lê, a. happening or done every hour: ad. every hour.
 Hôuse, s. a place of human abode; the table; family of ancestors, race; a body of the parliament; one branch of the legislature.
 House, hôuze, v. a. to harbour; to shelter, to keep under a roof.
 Hous es, hôuz' 'iz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Hous ing, hôuz' îng, par.: s. cloth added to saddles as ornamental.
 Hous ed, hôuzd, pre.
 House break er, hôuse' brâke 'ûr, s. one who makes his way into houses to steal. [s. burglary].
 House break ing, hôuse' brâke 'îng, Hôuse' hôld, s. a family; domestic management.
 House keeper, hôuse' kêep 'ûr, s. the master of a family; a female superintendent.
 Hôuse' kêep 'îng, a. useful to a fam-

ily: s. the provisions for a family.
 House less, hôuze' lês, a. without abode.
 House maid, hôuse' mâde, s. a maid employed to keep the house clean.
 Hôuse' rôdm, s. place in a house.
 Hôuse' wârm 'îng, s. a feast or merrimaking upon going into a new house.
 House wife, hôz' wîf, s. the mistress of a family: a female economist.
 House wives, hôz' wîvz, s. plu.
 House wîse ry, hôz' wîf 'rê, s. management; female economy.
 Hôve, pre. of Heave.
 Hov el, hôv' il, s. a shed open on the sides and covered over head; a mean cottage.
 Hov er, hôv' ûr, v. n. to hang fluttering over head; to wander about one place.
 Hov er ing, hôv' ûr 'îng, par.
 Hov er ed, hôv' ûrd, pre.
 How, hôd, ad. in what manner, to what degree; for what reason; by what means. [theless].
 How be it, hôd-bé' it, ad. never.
 How ev er, hôd-êv' ûr, ad. in whatsoever manner; at all events; at least; nevertheless, yet.
 Howl, hôûl, v. n. to cry as a wolf or dog: s. the cry of a wolf or [dog].
 Howl ing, hôûl' îng, par.
 Howl ed, hôûld, pre.
 How so ev er, 'hôd-sô-êv' ûr, ad. in what manner soever; although.
 Hoy, hôe, s. a large boat, sometimes with one deck.
 Hôys, hôiz, s. plu.
 Hôb' bûb, s. a tumult, a riot.
 Hûck a back, hûk' â 'hâk, s. a kind of linen on which the figures are raised. [hip-bone].
 Hûck le bone, hûk' kl 'bône, s. the Hûck ster, hûk' stûr, s. one who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities: v. n. to deal in petty bargains.

HUM

HUM

HUR

nỗ, nót—tủe, tủb, bắi—đil—pồmđ—đin,rais.

Huck ster ing, hủk' stur' ing, par.

Huck ster ed, hủk' sturđ, pre.

Hud die, hủđ' dī, v. a. to dress up close so as not to be discovered; to perform in a hurry; to throw together in confusion: v. n. to come in a crowd or hurry: s. a crowd, tumult, confusion.

Hủđ' dīl, par.

Hud dled, hủđ' dld, pre.

Hue, hủ, s. colour, die; clamour.

Hues, hủze, s. plu.

Hủf, s. swell of sudden anger: v. a. to swell; to hector, to treat

Hủf' fling, par. [with insolence.

Hủf' fed, hủf, pre.

Hủf' fsh, a. arrogant, hectoring.

Hủf' fish ly, hủf' fsh' lē, ad. with

arrogant petulance. [bluster.

Hủf' fsh' nēs, s. arrogance, noisy

Hủg, v. a. to press close in an embrace; to hold fast: s. close embrace.

Hủg' gīng, par. [brace.

Hủg' ged, hủgd, pre.

Hủge, hủje, a. vast, immense.

Hủge ly, hủje' lē, ad. immensely,

enormously.

Hủge ness, hủje' nēs, s. enormous

bulk, greatness.

Hủk, s. the body of a ship.

Hủk, s. the husk or integument of

anything; the body of a ship.

Hủm, v. a. to make the noise of

bees; to sing low: s. the noise of

bees; any low dull noise: in a

sound implying doubt and delib-

Hủm' mīng, par. [eration.

Hum med, hủmd, pre.

Hủ mán, a. having the qualities of

a man.

Hủ-mánē, a. kind, benevolent,

good-natured.

Hu manē'ly, hủ-mánē' lē, ad. kind-

ly, with good nature.

Hu man i ty, hủ-mán' ē' tē, s. the

nature of man; kindness, ten-

derness.

Hủ' mán' yze, v. a. to soften, make

susceptive of tenderness or be-

nevolence. [t.

Hu man i zes, hủ' mán' y-zis, pres.

Hủ' mán' y-zing, par.

Hu man i zed, hủ' mán' y-zd, pre.

Hu man kind, 'hủ-mán-kyind', a.

the race of man.

Hu man ly, hủ' mán' yē, ad. after

the notions of men.

Hum ble, hủ' bl, a. not proud, mod-

est; low: v. a. to make submis-

sive; to subdue; to bring down.

Hum blest, hủ' blrđ, a. com.

Hum blest, hủ' blēst, a. su.

Hum bling, hủ' bling, par.

Hum bled, hủ' bld, pre.

Hum ble bee, hủ' bl' bēē, s. a buz-

zing wild bee.

Hum ble ness, hủ' bl' nēs, s. hu-

mility, absence of pride.

Hum bles, hủ' blz, s. plu. entrails

of a deer. [ty.

Hum bly, hủ' blē, ad. with humili-

Hủm' drum, a. dull, dronish, stu-

pid. [shoulder.

Hủ' mē' rál, a. belonging to the

Hủ' mld, a. wet, moist, watery. [ure.

Hu mid i ty, hủ-mld' ē' tē, s. moist-

Hu mil i a tion, hủ' mll-ē-á' shón,

a descent from greatness, act of

humility.

Hu mil i ty, hủ-mll' lē' tē, s. free-

dom from pride; act of submission.

Hu mor ist, yủ' mủr' yst, s. one who

gratifies his own humour.

Hu mor ous, yủ' mủr' ús, a. full of

grotesque images; capricious;

jocular. [merrily, jocosely.

Hu mor ous ly, yủ' mủr' ús-lē, ad.

Hu mor ous ness, yủ' mủr' ús-nēs,

s. fickleness, capricious levity.

Hu mor some, yủ' mủr' úsm, a.

peevish; odd, humorous.

Hu mour, yủ' mủr, s. moisture;

general turn of mind; present dis-

position; merriment; petulance;

caprice: v. a. to gratify; to com-

ply with.

Hu mour mg, yủ' mủr' ing, par.

Hu mour ed, yủ' mủrđ, pre.

Hủmp, s. a crooked back.

Hump back, hủmp' bắk, s. a crooked

back, high shoulders.

Hunch, hủnsh, v. a. to strike or

punch with the fists.

Hunch es, hủnsh' lē, pres. t.

Hunch ing, hủnsh' ing, par.

Hunch ed, hủnshđ, pre.

Hủn' drēd, a. consisting of ten mul-

tiplied by ten: s. ten multiplied

by ten; a canton or division of a

county.

Hủn' drēdth, hủn' drēdth, a. the or-

dinal of a hundred.

Hủng, pre. and per. par. of Hang.

Hủng' ger, hủng' gủr, s. desire of

food; any violent desire: v. n. to

feel the pain of hunger; to desire

with great eagerness.

Hủng' ger ing, hủng' gủr' ing, par.

Hủng' ger ed, hủng' gủrđ, pre.: a

pinched by want of food.

Hủng' gri ly, hủng' grē' lē, ad. with

keen appetite.

Hủng' gry, hủng' grē, a. feeling pain

from want of food; greedy.

Hủnks, hủngks, s. a covetous wretch,

a miser.

Hủnt, v. a. to chase; to pursue; to

search for: v. n. to follow the

chase: s. a pack of hounds; a

Hủnt' ing, par. [chase; pursuit.

Hủnt' ed, pre.

Hủnt' er, hủnt' ưr, s. one who chases

animals.

Hủnt' ing' hỏn, s. a horn used to

cheer the hounds. [the chase.

Hủnt' rēs, s. a woman that follows

Hủnt' rēs es, hủnt' rēs' yz, s. plu.

Hủnts' mán, s. the servant who

manages the chase.

Hur die, hủr' dī, s. a texture of

sticks woven together.

Hủrđ, v. a. to throw with violence.

Hủrđ' ing, par.

Hủrđ' ed, hủrđđ, pre.

HUS

HYD

HYP

Fite, fâ, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

- Hur ry bur ly, hûr lê bûr-lê, s. a tumult, commotion.
- Hur ri cape, hûr rê 'kân, s. a violent storm.
- Hur ry, hûr rê, v. a. to hasten, to put into confusion: v. n. to move on with precipitation: s. tumult, precipitation, commotion.
- Hur ries, hûr rîz, pres. t.
- Hur ry ing, hûr rê 'ng, par.
- Hur ri ed, hûr rîd, pre.
- Hûrt, v. a. to harm; to wound, to pain: s. harm, mischief; wound or bruise: pre. and per. par.
- Hûrt' ing, par. [cious.
- Hûrt' fâl, s. a mischievous, perniciously, perniciously.
- Hûrt' fâl 'nêss, s. mischievousness, perniciousness.
- Hus band, hûz bând, s. a man married to a woman: v. a. to manage with frugality; to till.
- Hus band ing, hûz bând 'ng, par.
- Hus band ed, hûz bând 'ed, pre.
- Hus band man, hûz bând 'mân, s. one who works in tillage.
- Hus band ry, hûz bând 'rê, s. tillage; thrift; care of domestick affairs.
- Hûsh, v. a. to still, to silence, appease: a. still, silent, quiet: in. silence! be still! no noise!
- Hush es, hûsh 'ez, pres. t.
- Hûsh' ing, par.
- Hush ed, hûsh't, pre.
- Hush mon ey, hûsh' mûn 'nê, s. a bribe to hinder information. [plu.
- Hush mon eys, hûsh' mûn 'nîz, s.
- Hûsh, s. the utmost integument of some kinds of fruit: v. a. to strip off the outward integument.
- Hûsh' ing, par.
- Hush ed, hûsh't, pre. [hushs.
- Hush y, hûsh 'ê, a. abounding in
- Hush er, hûz-sâr, s. a kind of horse-soldier. [woman.
- Hush y, hûz 'zê, s. a sorry or bad
- Hus sies, hûz 'sîz, s. plu. [held.
- Hus tings, hûs 'tingz, s. a court
- Hus tle, hûs 'al, v. a. to shake to-
- Hus tling, hûs 'sling, par. [gether.
- Hus tled, hûs 'ald, pre.
- Hût, s. a poor cottage.
- Hutch, hûtah, s. a corn chest.
- Hutch es, hûtah' 'ez, s. plu.
- Hûz-zâ', s. a shout, a cry of acclamation: v. n. to utter acclamation: v. a. to receive with acclamation.
- Huz zas, hûz-zâz', s. plu. and pres.
- Hûz-zâ' ing, par.
- Hûz za ed, hûz-zâde', pre.
- Hy a cinth, hî 'â 'sîn'th, s. a plant; a kind of precious stone.
- Hy a cin thine, 'hî-â-'sîn' 'thîn, a. made of hyacintha. [many heads.
- Hy dra, hî 'drâ, s. a monster with
- Hy draa, hî 'drâz, s. plu.
- Hy drau li cal, hî-drâw' lê 'kâl, } a.
- Hy drau lick, hî-drâw' lîk, } a. relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.
- Hy drau licks, hî-drâw' lîks, s. plu. the science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.
- Hy dro cele, hî 'drô 'sêle, s. a watery rupture.
- Hy dro cepha lus, 'hî-drô-sêf' â 'lûs, s. a dropsy in the head.
- Hy dro gen, hî 'drô 'jên, s. a chymical principle generating water.
- Hy drog ra pher, hî-drôg' grâ 'fûr, s. one who draws maps of the sea.
- Hy drog ra phy, hî-drôg' grâ 'fê, s. description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.
- Hy dro man cy, hî 'drô 'mân-sê, s. prediction by water.
- Hy dro mel, hî 'drô 'mêl, s. honey and water.
- Hy drom e ter, hî-drôm' ê 'tûr, s. an instrument to measure the extent of water.
- Hy dro pho bia, 'hî-drô-fô 'bê 'â, s. dread of water.
- Hy drop i cal, hî-drôp' ê 'kâl, } s.
- Hy drop ick, hî-drôp' lîk, } s. dropsical.
- Hy dro stat i cal, 'hî-drô-stât' ê 'kâl, a. relating to hydrostatics.
- Hy dro stat icks, 'hî-drô-stât' lîks, s. plu. the science of weighing fluids. [a wolf.
- Hy e na, hî-ê 'nâ, s. an animal like
- Hy e nas, hî-ê 'nâz, s. plu.
- Hym, hîm, s. a species of dog.
- Hy men, hî 'mên, s. the god of marriage; the virginal membrane.
- Hy me ne al, 'hî-mê-né' âl, } s.
- Hy me ne an, 'hî-mê-né' ân, } s. a marriage song: a. pertaining to marriage.
- Hymn, hîm, s. a divine or encomiastick song; a song of adoration to some superiour being: v. a. to praise in song, to worship with
- Hym ning, hîm' nîng, par. [hymns.
- Hym ned, hîm'd, pre. [hymns.
- Hym nick, hîm' nîk, a. relating to
- Hy per bo le, hî-pêr' bô 'lê, s. a figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.
- Hy per bol i cal, 'hî-pêr-bôl' ê 'kâl, } s.
- Hy per bol ick, 'hî-pêr-bôl' lîk, } s. a exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. [a. northern.
- Hy per bo re an, 'hî-pêr-bô' rê 'ân, } s.
- Hy per crit ick, 'hî-pêr-krit' lîk, s. a critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.
- Hy per crit i cal, 'hî-pêr-krit' ê 'kâl, a. critical beyond use.
- Hy phen, hî 'fên, s. a note of conjunction, as vir-tue, ever-living.
- Hyp not ick, hîp-nôf' lîk, s. any medicine that induces sleep.
- Hyp o chon dri ack, 'hîp-ô-kôn-dre 'âk, s. one affected with melancholy. [dissimulation.
- Hy poc ri sy, hê-pôk' rê 'sê, s.
- Hyp o crise, hîp' ô 'kris, s. a dis-

ICE

IDI

IGN

nôx, nôx-tâbe, tâb, búll--ôll--pônd--thin, rnis.

sembler in morality or religion.
Hyp o crit i cal, 'hîp-ô-krit' é 'kál,Hyp o crit ick, 'hîp-ô-krit' lk, }
a. dissembling, insincere.

Hyp o crit i cal ly, 'hîp-ô-krit' é 'kál-lâ, ad. without sincerity.

Hy pos ta sis, hî-pô-tâ 'sâ, a. distinct substance, personality.

Hy po stat i cal, 'hî-pô-stât' é 'kál, a. personal.

Hy pot e nuse, hî-pôt' é 'nûsê, a. the line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle.

Hy pot e nu ses, hî-pôt' é 'nû-sîz, a. plu.

Hy poth e sis, hî-pôth' é 'sîs, a. a supposition, a system formed upon some principle not proved.

Hy poth e ses, hî-pôth' é 'sîz, a. plu.

Hy po thet i cal, 'hî-pô-thêt' é 'kál, a. including a supposition, conditional.

Hy po thet i cal ly, 'hî-pô-thêt' é 'kál-lâ, ad. upon supposition, conditionally.

Hys sop, hîz zûp, a. a plant.

Hys ter i cal, hîs-têr' é 'kál, } a.

Hys ter ick, hîs-têr' lk, }
troubled with fits.Hys ter icks, hîs-têr' lks, a. plu.
fits of women.

I

I, I, pro. the pronoun of the first person singular, myself; objective case Me; plu. We, objective Us.

I am bick, I-âm' blk, s. verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

Ice, ise, s. water or other liquor made solid or frozen by cold; concreted sugar: v. a. to cover with or turn to ice; to cover with concreted sugar,

I ces, I' sîz, pres. t.

I cing, I' sîng, par.

I cel, I's, pre.

Ice house, Ise' hôûse, s. a house in which ice is repositied.

Ice hous es, Ise' hôûz 'îz, a. plu.

Ich neu mon, lk-nô' môn, s. a small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile; a sort of fly.

Ich nog ra phy, lk-nôg' grâ 'yê, s. the ground-plot.

I chor, I' kôr, s. a thin watery humour.

I chor ous, I' kôr 'ûs, a. thin, undigested.

Ich thy ol o gy, 'îk-thê-ôl' lô 'yê, s. the doctrine of the nature of fish.

I cic le, I' sîk 'kl, s. a shoot of ice hanging down.

I con, I' kôn, s. a representation.

Ic ter i cal, lk-têr' é 'kál, a. afflicted with the jaundice.

I cy, I' sé, a. full of ice, cold.

I-de' â, a. mental imagination.

I-de' âl, a. mental, intellectual.

I den ti cal, I-dên' té 'kál, } a. the

I dent ick, I-dên' tîk, }
same.

I den ti fy, I-dên' té 'fî, v. a. to make two things to be the same.

I den ti fies, I-dên' té 'fîze, pres. t.

I den ti fy ing, I-dên' té 'fî-ing, par.

I den ti fi ed, I-dên' té 'fîde, pre.

I den ti ty, I-dên' té 'yê, s. sameness.

Ides, Idz, s. plu. a term anciently used among the Romans with regard to time; and meaning the 15th day of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of every other month.

Id i oc ra cy, 'îd-ê-ôk' râ 'sê, a. peculiarity of constitution.

Id i o cy, I'd' é 'ô-sê, s. want of understanding.

Id i om, I'd' é 'ûm, s. a mode of speaking peculiar to a language.

Id i ot, I'd' é 'ût, s. a fool, a changeling.

Id i ot ism, I'd' é 'ût-îzm, s. peculiarity of expression; natural imbecility of mind.

I die, I' dl, a. lazy, averse from labour; not busy: v. n. to lose time in laziness and inactivity.

I dler, I' dlûr, a. com.: s. a lazy person.

I' dlêst, a. su. [son.

I' dlîng, par.

I died, I' dîd, pres.

I die head ed, I' dl' hêd-dêd, a. foolish, unreasonable.

I die ness, I' dl' nês, s. laziness, sloth, sluggishness.

I dly, I' dlê, ad. lazily; carelessly.

I dol, I' dôl, s. an image worshipped as God; one loved to adoration.

I dol a ter, I-dôl' lâ 'tûr, s. one who pays divine honour to images.

I dol a trous, I-dôl' lâ 'trûs, a. tending to idolatry.

I dol a try, I-dôl' lâ 'trê, s. the worship of images.

I dol a tries, I-dôl' lâ 'trîz, s. plu.

I dol ist, I' dôl 'îst, s. a worshipper of images.

I dol ize, I' dôl 'îze, v. a. to love or reverence to adoration.

I dol i zes, I' dôl 'î-zîz, pres. t.

I dol i zing, I' dôl 'î-zîng, par.

I dol i zed, I' dôl 'îzd, pre.

I dyl, I' dlî, s. a small short poem.

I'f, con. suppose that, allow that; whether or no. [taining fire.

I'g-ne' ôus, I'g-nê 'ûs, a. fiery, con-

I'g-nis-fat u us, 'îg-nîs-fâtsh' û 'ûs, s. Will-with-the-wisp, Jack-with-the-lantern; a delusion.

I'g-nîte', v. a. to kindle, set on fire.

I'g-nî' tîng, par.

I'g-nî' tîd, pre.

I'g-nî tion, I'g-nîsh' ûn, s. the act of setting on fire. [flammable.

I'g-nî ti ble, I'g-nî' té 'bl, a. word of birth; wordless.

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môve,

Ig no bly, Ig-nô blê, ad. ignominiously, meanly.
Ig no min ious, Ig-nô-min' yûs, a. mean, reproachful.
Ig no min ious ly, Ig-nô-min' yûs-
lê, ad. meanly, disgracefully.
Ig no min y, Ig nô 'min-ê, s. disgrace, shame.
Ig-nô-râ' mûs, s. a foolish fellow.
Ig no ra mus es, Ig-nô-râ' mûs 'iz, s. plu. [knowledge, unskilfulness.
Ig no rance, Ig nô 'rânse, s. want of
Ig no ran ces, Ig nô 'rân-siz, s. plu.
Ig nô 'rânt, a. wanting *knowledge, unlearned: s. one untaught.
Ig no rant ly, Ig nô 'rânt-lê, ad. without knowledge, unskilfully.
Il ack, Il' ê 'âk, a. relating to the lower bowels.
Il-l, a. bad in any respect; evil; sick: s. wickedness; misfortune, misery: ad. not well, not rightly; not easily. [coming.
Il-lâpse', s. sudden attack; casual
Il lap ses, Il-lâp' siz, s. plu.
Il la que ate, Il-lâ' kwê 'âte, v. a. to entrap, insnare.
Il la que a ting, Il-lâ' kwê 'â-ting, par.
Il la que a ted, Il-lâ' kwê 'â-têd, par.
Il la tion, Il-lâ' shûn, s. inference, conclusion drawn from premises.
Il laud a ble, Il-lâwd' 'â'bl, a. unworthy of praise or commendation. [worthily.
Il laud a bly, Il-lâwd' 'â'blê, ad. un-
Il-lê gâl, a. contrary to law.
Il le gal i ty, Il-lê-gâl' lê 'tê, s. contrariety to law.
Il le gal ly, Il-lê gâl 'lê, ad. in a manner contrary to law.
Il le gi ble, Il-lêj' ê 'bl, a. that cannot be read.
Il le git i ma cy, Il-lê-jit' ê 'mâ-sê, s. state of bastardy.
Il le git i mate, Il-lê-jit' ê 'mâte, a. not begotten in wedlock.
Il lev i a ble, Il-lêv' ê 'â-bl, a. that

cannot be levied or exacted.
Il fa vour ed, Il-fâ' vûrd, a. deformed. [s. deformity.
Il fa vour ed ness, Il-fâ' vûr 'êd-nês, 2Il-lb' êr 'âl, a. not noble; not generous.
Il lib er al i ty, Il 'lb-êr-âl' lê 'tê, s. parsimony, niggardliness.
Il lib er al ly, Il-lb' êr 'âl-lê, ad. disingenuously, meanly.
Il li cit, Il-lis' sit, a. unlawful.
Il lim it a ble, Il-lim' it 'â-bl, a. that cannot be bounded.
Il lit er a cy, Il-lit' êr 'â-sê, s. want of learning. [learned.
2Il-lit' êr 'âte, a. unlettered, un-
2Il-lit' êr 'âte-nês, s. want of learning, sickness, malady. [ing.
Il na ture, Il-nâ' tshûre, s. habitual malevolence.
Il na tu re, Il-nâ' tshûrd, a. habitually malevolent; mischievous.
Il lo gi cal, Il-lôj' ê 'kâl, a. contrary to the rules of reason.
Il-lûde', v. a. to deceive, to mock.
Il-lû' dîng, par.
Il-lû' dêd, pre.
Il-lâmê', } v. a. to en-
Il lu mine, Il-lû' mln, } lighten, to supply with light; to decorate,
2Il-lû' mîng, } par. [adorn.
2Il-lû' mln 'îng, }
Il lu mîd, Il-lûm'd, }
Il lu min ed, Il-lû' mînd, } pre.
Il lu mî na te, Il-lû' mê 'nâte, v. a. to enlighten, to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires; to adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours; to illustrate.
Il lu mî na ting, Il-lû' mê 'nâ-ting, par.
Il lu mî na ted, Il-lû' mê 'nâ-têd, par.
Il lu mî na tion, Il 'lû-mê-nâ' shûn, s. the act of supplying with light; festal light hung out as a token of joy; brightness, splendour; infusion of intellectual light.

Il lu mî na tive, Il-lû' mê 'nâ-tiv, a. having the power to give light.
Il lu sion, Il-lû' zhûn, s. mockery, false show, error.
Il lu sive, Il-lû' slv, a. deceiving by false show.
Il lu sor y, Il-lû' sûr 'rê, a. deceiving, fraudulent.
Il-lûs' trâte, v. n. to brighten with light; to explain, elucidate.
2Il-lûs' trâ 'îng, par.
2Il-lûs' trâ 'têd, pre.
Il lus tra tion, Il-lûs-trâ' shûn, s. explanation, elucidation.
Il lus tra tive, Il-lûs' trâ 'tîv, a. having the quality of clearing.
Il lus tri ous, Il-lûs' trê 'ûs, a. conspicuous, noble.
Il lus tri ous ly, Il-lûs' trê 'ûs-lê, ad. conspicuously, nobly.
Il lus tri ous ness, Il-lûs' trê 'ûs-nês, s. eminence, grandeur.
Im age, Im' mîje, s. a statue; an idol; likeness; an idea: v. a. to copy by the fancy, imagine.
Im a ges, Im' mîj 'iz, s. plu. and
Im a ging, Im' mîj 'îng, par. [pres. t.
Im a ged, Im' mîjd, pre.
Im a ger y, Im' mîj 'êr-rê, s. sensible representations; false ideas.
I ma gin a ble, ê-mâj' In 'â-bl, a. possible to be conceived.
I ma gin a ry, ê-mâj' In 'â-rê, a. fancied, visionary.
I ma gin a tion, ê-mâj-In-â' shûn, s. fancy; idea; contrivance.
I ma gin a tive, ê-mâj' In 'â-tîv, a. fantastick, full of imagination.
I ma gine, ê-mâj' In, v. a. to fancy, to paint in the mind; to contrive.
I ma gin ing, ê-mâj' In 'îng, par.
I ma gin ed, ê-mâj' lud, pre.
Im be cile, Im-bês' sîl, a. weak, feeble in mind or body.
Im be cil i ty, Im-bês-sîl' lê 'tê, s. feebleness of mind or body.
2Im-bîbe', v. a. to drink or draw in, to admit.

IMB

²Im-bl' bing, par.
Im bi bed, Im-hibd', pre.
Im bit ter, Im-bl' tũr, v. a. to make bitter; to exasperate.
Im bit ter ing, Im-bl' tũr 'ing, par.
Im bit ter ed, Im-bl' tũrd, pre.
Im bod y, Im-bod' dẽ, v. a. to condense to a body: v. n. to unite into one mass, coalesce.
Im bod ies, Im-bod' dũz, pres. t.
Im bod y ing, Im-bod' dẽ 'ing, par.
Im bod y ed, Im-bod' dũd, pre.
Im bold en, Im-bol' dn, v. a. to encourage.
Im bold en ing, Im-bol' dn 'ing, par.
Im bold en ed, Im-bol' dũd, pre.
Im bo som, Im-bod' zũm, v. a. to hold on the bosom; to admit to the heart. [par.
Im bo som ing, Im-bod' zũm 'ing, par.
Im bo som ed, Im-bod' zũmd, pre.
Im bow, Im-bod', v. a. to arch, to frown, Im-bod'z, pres. t. [vault.
Im bow ing, Im-bod' 'ing, par.
Im bow ed, Im-bod' dũ, pre.
Im bow er, Im-bod' ẽr, v. a. to cover with a bower, to shelter with trees.
Im bow er ing, Im-bod' ẽr 'ing, par.
Im bow er ed, Im-bod' ẽrd, pre.
Im bri ca ted, Im-brẽ 'kã-tẽd, a. indented with concavities.
Im bri ca tion, 'Im-brẽ-kã' shũn, s. concave indentation.
Im brown, Im-brũn', v. a. to make brown, darken.
Im brown ing, Im-brũn' 'ing, par.
Im brown ed, Im-brũnd', pre.
Im brue, Im-brũd', v. a. to steep, Im brues, Im-brũd'z, pres. t. [soak.
Im bru ing, Im-brũd' 'ing, par.
Im bru ed, Im-brũd', pre.
Im brute, Im-brũd', v. a. to degrade to brutality.
Im bru ting, Im-brũd' 'ing, par.
Im bru ted, Im-brũd' tẽd, pre.
Im bue, Im-bũ, v. a. to tincture
Im bues, Im-bũz, pres. t. [deep.
²Im-bũ 'ing, par.

IMM

nũr, nẽt—tũbe, tũb, bũll—ũll—pũnd—ũin, rais.

Im bu ed, Im-bũdẽ, pre.
²Im-bũrse, v. a. to stock with money.
Im bur ses, Im-bũr' sũz, pres. t.
²Im-bũr' sũng, par.
Im bur sed, Im-bũrs', pre.
Im i ta bil i ty, 'Im-ẽ-tã-bl' lẽ 'tẽ, s. the quality of being imitable.
Im i ta ble, Im' ẽ 'tã-bl, a. worthy to be imitated; possible to be imitated.
Im i tate, Im' ẽ 'tãte, v. a. to copy, endeavour to resemble; to counterfeit.
Im i ta ting, Im' ẽ 'tã-tĩng, par.
Im i ta ted, Im' ẽ 'tã-tẽd, pre.
Im i ta tion, 'Im-ẽ-tã' shũn, s. the act of copying, attempt to resemble. [ned to copy.
Im i ta tive, Im' ẽ 'tã-tĩv, a. inclining to imitate.
Im i ta tor, Im' ẽ 'tã-tũr, s. one who endeavours to resemble another.
Im mac u late, Im-mãk' ũ 'lãte, a. spotless, pure.
Im man a clẽ, Im-mãn' ẽ 'kĩ, v. a. to fetter. [par.
Im man a cling, Im-mãn' ẽ 'kĩng, par.
Im man a cled, Im-mãn' ẽ 'kĩd, pre.
²Im' mã 'nẽnt, a. intrinsic, inherent. [not plain.
Im man i fest, Im-mãn' ẽ 'fẽst, a. manifest.
Im man i ty, Im-mãn' ẽ 'tẽ, s. barbarity.
Im mar ces si ble, 'Im-mãr-sẽs' sẽ 'bĩ, a. unfading.
Im mar tial, Im-mãr' shãl, a. not warlike.
Im ma te ri al, 'Im-mã-tẽ' rẽ 'ãl, a. incorporeal, distinct from matter; unimportant.
Im ma te ri al i ty, 'Im-mã 'tẽ-tẽ 'ãl' lẽ 'tẽ, s. distinctness from body or matter.
Im ma te ri al ly, 'Im-mã-tẽ' rẽ 'ãl-lẽ, ad. in a manner not depending upon matter.
²Im-mã-tũre, a. not ripe.
Im ma ture ly, 'Im-mã-tũr' lẽ, ad. too soon.

IMM

²Im-mã-tũr' nẽss, }
Im ma tu ri ty, 'Im-mã-tũ' rẽ 'lẽ, }
a. unripeness, incompleteness.
Im meas u ra ble, 'Im-mẽz' ũ 'rã-bl, a. not to be measured.
Im-meas u ra bly, 'Im-mẽzh' ũ 'rã-blẽ, ad. beyond all measure.
Im me di ate, Im-mẽ' dẽ 'ãt, a. instant, present with regard to time.
Im me di ate ly, 'Im-mẽ' dẽ 'ãt-lẽ, ad. instantly, at the time present.
Im med i ca ble, Im-mẽd' ẽ 'kã-bl, a. incurable.
Im me mo ri al, 'Im-mẽ-mo' rẽ 'ãl, a. past time of memory. [ed.
²Im-mẽsse, a. unlimited, unbounded. [This adjective has no com. or su. Degree.
Im-mẽsse ly, Im-mẽsse' lẽ, ad. infinitely, without measure.
Im men si ty, Im-mẽn' sẽ 'tẽ, s. unbounded greatness, infinity.
Im men su ra ble, Im-mẽn' shũ 'rã-bl, a. not to be measured.
Im merge, Im-mẽrjẽ, } v. a. to put
²Im-mẽrse, } under water.
Im mer ges, Im-mẽr' jĩz, } pres. t.
Im mer ses, Im-mẽr' sũz, }
Im mer ging, Im-mẽr' jĩng, } par.
²Im-mẽr' shũg, }
Im mer ged, Im-mẽrjẽd', } pre.
Im mer sed, Im-mẽr' sũ, }
Im mer sion, Im-mẽn' shũn, s. the act of putting or sinking any body below the surface of a fluid.
Im me thod i cal, 'Im-mẽ-thod' ẽ 'kãl, a. confused, without regularity. ['kãl-lẽ, ad. without method.
Im me thod i cal ly, 'Im-mẽ-thod' ẽ 'kãl-lẽ, ad. without method.
Im mi nence, Im' mẽn' nẽss, s. immediate or near danger.
Im mi nent, Im' mẽn' nẽnt, a. impending, threatening.
Im mi nu tion, 'Im-mẽ-nũ' shũn, s. diminution, decrease.
Im mis sion, Im-mĩsh' õn, a. the act of sending in.

IMP

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mô, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

IMP

IMP

2Im-mî', v. n. to send in.
 2Im-mî' tîng, par.
 2Im-mî' téd, pre.
 Im mix, Im-mîks', v. a. to mingle.
 Im mix es, Im-mîks' lz, pres. t.
 Im mix ing, Im-mîks' lng, par.
 Im mix ed, Im-mîks', pre.
 Im mix a ble, Im-mîks' á 'bl, a. im-possible to be mingled.
 Im mo bil i ty, 'Im-mô-bil' lé 'tê, a. want of motion.
 Im mod er ate, 'Im-môd' êr 'ât, a. exceeding the due mean.
 Im mod er ate ly, 'Im-môd' êr 'ât-lê, ad. in an excessive degree.
 2Im-môd' êst, a. unchaste; obscene; unreasonable. [want of modesty.
 Im mod est y, 'Im-môd' êst 'tê, a.
 2Im' mô 'tê, v. a. to sacrifice, to kill in sacrifice.
 2Im' mô 'tê-lîng, par.
 2Im' mô 'tê-tê, pre.
 Im mô la tion, 'Im-mô-lâ' shûn, a. the act of sacrificing.
 2Im-mô' mêt, a. trifling.
 2Im-môr' âl, a. contrary to honesty, dishonest.
 Im mo ral i ty, 'Im-mô-râl' lé 'tê, a. dishonesty, want of virtue.
 2Im-môr' tâl, a. exempt from death, never to die.
 Im mor tal i ty, 'Im-môr-tâl' lé 'tê, a. exemption from death.
 2Im-môr' tâl 'tê, v. a. to make im-mortal, to exempt from death.
 Im mor tal i zes, 'Im-môr' tâl 'tê-lz, pres. t.
 2Im-môr' tâl 'tê-lîng, par. [pre.
 Im mor tal i zed, 'Im-môr' tâl 'tê-lz, Im mor tal ly, 'Im-môr' tâl 'tê, ad. with exemption from death.
 Im move a ble, 'Im-môv' á 'bl, a. not to be forced from its place.
 Im move a bly, 'Im-môv' á 'blê, ad. in a state not to be shaken.
 Im mu ni ty, 'Im-mû' nê 'tê, a. privilege, exemption.
 Im mu ni ties, 'Im-mû' nê 'tê, a plu.

2Im-mûrê', v. a. to enclose within walls, to confine.
 2Im-mû' rîng, par.
 Im mu red, 'Im-mûrd', pre.
 Im mu si cal, 'Im-mû' zê 'kâl, a. in-harmonious.
 Im mu ta bil i ty, 'Im 'mû-tâ-bil' lé 'tê, a. exemption from change, in-variableness.
 Im mu ta ble, 'Im-mû' tá 'bl, a. un-changeable, invariable.
 Im mu ta bly, 'Im-mû' tá 'blê, ad. unalterably, unchangeably.
 2Imp, a. a son; a puny devil: v. a. to enlarge with any thing adscititious; to assist.
 2Imp' lng, par. [titious; to assist.
 Imp ed, Impt, pre. [close or hard.
 Im pact, 'Im-pâkt', v. a. to drive.
 Im pact ing, 'Im-pâkt' lng, par.
 Im pact ed, 'Im-pâkt' êd, pre.
 Im pair, 'Im-pâre', v. a. to diminish, injure.
 Im pair ing, 'Im-pâre' lng, par.
 Im pair ed, 'Im-pârd', pre.
 Im pair ment, 'Im-pâre' mêt, a. diminution, injury.
 Im pal pa ble, 'Im-pâl' pâ 'bl, a. not to be perceived by touch.
 2Im-pâr' á 'dîse, v. a. to put in a state resembling paradise.
 Im par a di ses, 'Im-pâr' á 'dî-sîz, 2Im-pâr' á 'dî-sîng, par. [pres. t.
 Im par a di sed, 'Im-pâr' á 'dîst, pre.
 Im par i ty, 'Im-pâr' ê 'tê, a. inequality, disproportion. [nicate.
 2Im-pâr't, v. a. to grant; to commu-2Im-pâr't' lng, par.
 2Im-pâr't' êd, pre.
 Im par tial, 'Im-pâr' shâl, a. equita-ble; free from regard or party.
 Im par ti al i ty, 'Im 'pâr-shê-âl' lé 'tê, a. equity, justice.
 Im par tial ly, 'Im-pâr' shâl 'lê, ad. equitably; without regard to party or interest. [municable.
 Im part i ble, 'Im-pâr't' ê 'bl, a. com-Im pas sa ble, 'Im-pâs' sâ 'bl, a. not to be passed.

Im pas sion ed, 'Im-pâsh' ûnd, a. seized with passion.
 Im pa tience, 'Im-pâ' shênse, a. rage under suffering; vehemence of temper.
 Im pa tient, 'Im-pâ' shênt, a. not able to endure; furious with pain; ardently desirous.
 Im pa tient ly, 'Im-pâ' shênt 'lê, ad. passionately; eagerly.
 2Im-pâwn', v. a. to pledge.
 2Im-pâwn' lng, par.
 Im pawn ed, 'Im-pâwnd', pre.
 Im peach, 'Im-pêetsh', v. a. to hin-der, accuse by public authority.
 Im peach es, 'Im-pêetsh' lz, pres. t.
 Im peach ing, 'Im-pêetsh' lng, par.
 Im peach ed, 'Im-pêetsh', pre.
 Im peach a ble, 'Im-pêetsh' á 'bl, a. accusable, chargeable.
 Im peach ment, 'Im-pêetsh' mêt, a. hinderance; public accusation.
 Im pearl, 'Im-pêrl', v. a. to form in resemblance of pearls; to deco-rate with pearls.
 Im pearl ing, 'Im-pêrl' lng, par.
 Im pearl ed, 'Im-pêrl'd', pre.
 Im pec ca bil i ty, 'Im 'pêk-kâ-bil' lé 'tê, a. exemption from sin.
 Im pec ca ble, 'Im-pêk' kâ 'bl, a. exempt from possibility of sin.
 2Im-pêde', v. a. to hinder, obstruct.
 2Im-pê' dîng, par.
 2Im-pê' dîd, pre.
 Im ped i ment, 'Im-pêd' ê 'mêt, a. hinderance, obstruction.
 2Im-pêl', v. a. to drive on, urge for-2Im-pêl' lng, par. [ward, press on.
 Im pell ed, 'Im-pêld', pre. [er.
 2Im-pêl' lêt, s. an impulsive pow-2Im-pênd', v. n. to hang over, press 2Im-pênd' lng, par. [nearly.
 2Im-pênd' êd, pre.
 2Im-pênd' ênt, a. hanging over.
 Im pen e tra bil i ty, 'Im 'pên-ê-trâ-bil' lé 'tê, a. that quality which cannot be pierced; not suscepti-ble of intellectual impression.

IMP

IMP

IMP

nỗ, nôt—tũbe, tũb, bũl—ũl—pũnd—ũin, rũie.

Im pen e tra ble, Im-pên' é 'trá-bl, a. not to be pierced.

Im pen i tence, Im-pên' é 'tênse, s. obduracy, want of remorse for crimes. [durate.

Im pen i tent, Im-pên' é 'tênt, a. ob-
Im pen i tent ly, Im-pên' é 'tênt-lê,
ad. without repentance. [ness.

2Im' pé 'râte, a. done with conscious-
Im per a tive, Im-pêr' á 'tív, a. com-
manding, expressive of command.
Im per cep ti ble, 'Im-pêr-sêp' tê 'bl,
a. not to be discovered or per-
ceived.

Im per cep ti ble ness, 'Im-pêr-sêp'-
tê 'bl-nêsa, s. the quality of eluding
observation.

Im per cep ti bly, 'Im-pêr-sêp' tê-
'blê, ad. in a manner not be per-
ceived. [plete, defective.

Im per fect, Im-pêr' fêkt, a. not com-

Im per fec tion, 'Im-pêr-fêk' shũn,
s. defect, failure, fault.

Im per fect ly, Im-pêr' fêkt 'lê, ad.
not completely, not fully.

Im pe ri al, Im-pê' rê 'ál, a. royal;
belonging to an emperor or
monarch.

Im pe ri al ist, Im-pê' rê 'ál-ist, s.
one that belongs to an emperor.

Im pe ri ous, Im-pê' rê 'ũsa, a. com-
manding; haughty.

Im pe ri ous ly, Im-pê' rê 'ũs-lê, ad.
with insolence of authority.

Im pe ri ous ness, Im-pê' rê 'ũs-nêsa,
s. authority; arrogance of com-
mand. [not to be destroyed.

Im per ish a ble, Im-pêr' ish 'á-bl, a.

Im per son al, Im-pêr' shũn 'ál, a. not
varied according to the persons.

Im per sua si ble, 'Im-pêr-swá' zê-
'bl, a. not to be moveu oy per-
suasion.

Im per ti nence, Im-pêr' tê 'nênse,
s. folly; troublesomeness, intru-
sion; trifle.

Im per ti nent, Im-pêr' tê 'nênt, a.
intrusive, meddling, foolish : s. a

trifler, a meddler, an intruder.

Im per ti nent ly, Im-pêr' tê 'nênt-
lê, ad. officiously.

Im per vi ous, Im-pêr' vé 'ũsa, a. im-
passable, impenetrable.

Im per vi ous ness, Im-pêr' vé 'ũs-
nêsa, s. the state of not admitting
any passage.

Im pet u os i ty, Im 'pêtah-ũ-ô-s' é-
'tê, a. violence, fury, vehemence.

Im pet u ous, Im-pêtah' á 'ũsa, a. vi-
olent; vehement, passionate.

Im pet u ous ly, Im-pêtah' á 'ũs-lê,
ad. violently, vehemently.

Im pet u ous ness, Im-pêtah' á 'ũs-
nêsa, s. violence, fury.

2Im' pé 'ũsa, s. violent effort.

Im pe tus ea, Im' pé 'tũs-lê, s. plu.

Im pi e ty, Im-pl' é 'tê, s. irrever-
ence to the Supreme Being; an
act of wickedness.

2Im-plê' nô 'râte, v. a. to pawn, to

2Im-plê' nô 'râ-tũg, par. [pledge.

2Im-plê' nô 'râ-têd, pre.

Im pinge, Im-plĩje', v. n. to fall or
strike against.

Im pin ges, Im-plĩ' jĩz, pres. t.

Im pin ging, Im-plĩ' jĩg, par.

Im pin ged, Im-plĩjĩd', pre.

Im pi ous, Im' pé 'ũsa, s. irreligious,
profane. [fanely, wickedly.

Im pi ous ly, Im' pé 'ũs-lê, ad. pro-

Im pla ca bil i ty, Im 'plá-ká-blĩ' lê-
'tê, s. determined malice.

Im pla ca ble, Im-plá' ká 'bl, a. not
to be pacified, inexorable.

Im pla ca bly, Im-plá' ká 'blê, ad.
with malice not to be pacified.

2Im-plánt', v. a. to infix, insert, in-

2Im-plánt' lng, par. [graft.

2Im-plánt' êd, pre.

Im plant a tion, 'Im-plánt-á' shũn,
s. the act of setting or planting.

Im plau si ble, Im-pláw' zê 'bl, a.
not specious. [of manufacture.

2Im' plê 'mênt, s. tool, instrument

Im ple tion, Im-plê' shũn, s. the act
of filling, the state of being full.

Im plex, Im' plêks, a. intricate.

Im pli cate, Im' plê 'kâte, v. a. to
entangle, embarrass.

Im pli ca ting, Im' plê 'kâ-tũg, par.

Im pli ca ted, Im' plê 'kâ-têd, pre.

Im pli ca tion, 'Im-plê-ká' shũn, a.
involution, entanglement.

Im pli cit, Im-plĩs' sít, a. infolded;
inferred, tacitly comprised; en-
tirely obedient. [inference.

Im pli cit ly, Im-plĩs' sít 'lê, ad. by

2Im-plôre', v. a. to call upon in sup-
plication; to ask, to beg.

2Im-plô' rĩng, par.

Im plo red, Im-plôrd', pre.

Im ply, Im-plĩ', v. a. to infold; to
involve or comprise.

Im plies, Im-plĩze', pres. t.

Im ply ing, Im-plĩ' lng, par.

Im pli ed, Im-plĩde', pre.

Im poi son, Im-pôé' zn, v. a. to cor-
rupt or kill with poison.

Im poi son ing, Im-pôé' zn 'lng, par.

Im poi son ed, Im-pôé' znd, pre.

2Im-pô-líte', a. unpolished, rude.

2Im-pô-líte' nêsa, s. want of polite-
ness. [prudent, indiscreet.

Im pol i tick, Im-pôl' lê 'tĩk, a. in-

Im pon der ous, Im-pôn' dũr 'ũsa, a.
void of perceptible weight.

Im po ros i ty, 'Im-pô-rôs' é 'tê, s.
compactness, closeness.

Im po rous, Im-pô' rũsa, a. free from
pores or vacuities.

2Im' pôrt, s. importance; tendency;
any thing imported.

2Im-pôrt', v. a. to carry into any
country from abroad; to infer.

2Im-pôrt' lng, par.

2Im-pôrt' êd, pre.

Im por tance, Im-pôr' tãnse, s. mat-
ter; consequence, moment. [ty.

2Im-pôr' tãn, a. momentous, weigh-

Im por tant ly, Im-pôr' tãn 'lê, ad.
with importance; forcibly.

Im port a tion, 'Im-pôrt-á' shũn, s.
the act or practice of importing.

Im port er, Im-pôrt' êr, s. one who

IMP

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

IMP

IMP

brings in from abroad.
 Im por tu nate, im-pôr' tshû 'nâte,
 a. incessant in solicitations.
 Im por tu nate ly, im-pôr' tshû 'nât-
 lê, a.d. with incessant solicitation.
 2Im-pôr-tûne', v. a. to tease, har-
 2Im-pôr-tû' nîng, par. [ass.
 Im por tu ned, 'im-pôr-tûnd', pre.
 Im por tune ly, 'im-pôr-tûne' lê, a.d.
 incessantly.
 Im por tu ni ty, 'hu-pôr-tû' né 'tê,
 s. incessant solicitation. [s. plu.
 Im por tu ni ties, 'im-pôr-tû' né 'tîz,
 Im pose, im-pôze', v. a. to lay on;
 to enjoin as a duty; to deceive.
 Im po ses, im-pô' zîz, pres. t.
 Im po sing, im-pô' zîng, par.
 Im po sed, im-pôzd', pre.
 Im pose a ble, im-pôze' á 'bl, a. to be
 laid as obligatory on a body.
 Im po si tion, 'im-pô-zîsh' ún, s. in-
 junction of any thing as a law or
 duty; cheat, imposture.
 Im pos si ble, im-pôs' sé 'bl, a. not
 to be done, impracticable.
 Im pos si bil i ty, im 'pôs-sé-bîl'-
 lê 'tê, s. impracticability; that
 which cannot be done.
 Im pos si bil i ties, im 'pôs-sé-bîl'-
 lê 'tîz, s. plu.
 2Im' pôst, s. a tax, a toll.
 Im pos tu mate, im-pôs' tshû-
 'nâte, v. n. to form an abscess.
 Im pos thu ma ting, im-pôs' tshû-
 'mâ-tîng, par. ('mâ-têd, pre.
 Im pos thu ma ted, im-pôs' tshû-
 Im pos thume, im-pôs' tshûme, s. a
 collection of purulent matter in
 a bag or cyst. [cheats.
 Im pos tor, im-pôs' tûr, s. one who
 Im posture, im-pôs' tshûre, s. cheat.
 Im po tence, im' pô 'tênse, } s.
 Im po ten cy, im' pô 'tên-sé, }
 want of power, inability.
 2Im' pô 'tên, a. weak, feeble.
 Im po tent ly, im' pô 'tên-tê, a.d.
 without power. [pound, shut in.
 2Im-pônd', v. a. to enclose as in a

2Im-pônd' ing, par.
 2Im-pônd' êd, pre.
 Im prac ti ca bil i ty, im 'prák-tê-
 'ká-bîl' lê 'tê, (tê 'ká-bî 'nês,
 Im prac ti ca ble ness, Im-prák'-
 s. impossibility. [bl, a. impossible.
 Im prac ti ca ble, im-prák' tê 'ká-
 Im pre cate, im' pré 'kâte, v. a. to
 call for evil. [par.
 Im pre ca ting, im' pré 'ká-tîng,
 Im pre ca ted, im' pré 'ká-têd, pre.
 Im pre ca tion, 'im-pré-ká' shûn,
 a curse, prayer by which any evil
 is wished.
 Im pre ca tor y, im' pré 'ká-tûr 'tê,
 a. containing wishes of evil.
 Im pregn, im-prêne', v. a. to fill
 with young.
 Im pregn ing, im-prêne' ing, par.
 Im pregn ed, im-prênd', pre.
 Im pregn a ble, im-prêg' ná 'bl, a.
 not to be stormed; unmoved.
 2Im-prêg' nâte, v. a. to make prolif-
 2Im-prêg' ná 'tîng, par. [ick; to fill.
 2Im-prêg' ná 'têd, pre.
 Im pregn a tion, 'im-prêg-ná' shûn,
 s. the act of making prolific.
 Im prep ar a tion, im 'prêp-ár-á-
 shûn, s. want of preparation.
 2Im' prêss, s. stamp; act of forcing
 into service.
 Im press es, im' prêss 'îz, s. plu.
 2Im-prêss', v. a. to print by pres-
 sure, to stamp; to force into ser-
 vice.
 Im press es, im-prêss' sîz, pres. t.
 2Im-prêss' sîng, par.
 Im press ed, im-prêst', pre.
 Im press ion, im-prêsh' ún, s. a mark
 made by pressure; image fixed
 in the mind; influence; edition.
 Im pres si ble, im-prêss' sé 'bl, a.
 that may be impressed.
 Im pres sure, im-prêsh' ûre, s. the
 mark made by pressure, the dint.
 2Im-print', v. a. to mark upon any
 substance by pressure; to fix on
 the mind.

2Im-print' ing, par.
 2Im-print' êd, pre.
 Im pris on, im-prîz' zn, v. a.
 shut up, to confine.
 Im pris on ing, im-prîz' zn 'îng, p.
 Im pris on ed, im-prîz' znd, pre.
 Im pris on ment, im-prîz' zn 'mê
 s. confinement.
 Im prob a bil i ty, im 'prôb-á-bî-
 lê 'tê, s. unlikelihood, [unlike
 Im prob a ble, im-prôb' á 'bl,
 Im prob a bly, im-prôb' á 'blê, s.
 without likelihood.
 2Im' prô 'bâte, v. a. not to appro-
 2Im' prô 'bâte-tîng, par.
 2Im' prô 'bâte-têd, pre.
 Im pro ba tion, 'im-prô-bá' shûn,
 act of disallowing.
 Im prob i ty, im-prôb' á 'tê,
 want of honesty.
 Im pro lif i cate, 'im-prô-îlf' é 'ká
 v. a. to impregnate.
 Im pro lif i ca ting, 'im-prô-îlf'
 'ká-tîng, par. [têd, p.
 Im pro lif i ca ted, 'im-prô-îlf' é 'tê
 Im promp tu, im-prôm' tû, s.
 short extemporaneous compo-
 tion. [fit; unqualifi-
 Im prop er, im-prôp' ûr, a. i.
 Im prop er ly, im-prôp' ûr 'lê, i.
 not fitly.
 Im pro pri ate, im-prô' pré 'âte,
 a. to convert to private use.
 Im pro pri a ting, im-prô' pré
 tîng, par. [p
 Im pro pri a ted, im-prô' pré 'â-tê
 Im pro pri a tion, im 'prô-prê-
 shûn, s. an ecclesiastical be-
 fice, or church lands in the oc-
 cupation of a layman.
 Im pro pri a tor, im 'prô-prê-á-t
 s. a layman that has the pos-
 sion of the lands of the church.
 Im pro pri e ty, im-prô' prî' é 'tê
 unfitness. [s. f
 Im pro pri e ties, 'im-prô-prî' é 'tîz
 Im pros per ous, im-prôs' pâr'
 a. unhappy, unfortunate.

nôr, nôl—tâb, tâb, bôl—ôl—pôund—âm, rai.

Im pros per ous ly, Im-prôs' pâr-
'ûs-lê, ad. unhappily, unsuccessful.
[capable of being advanced.]
Im pro va ble, Im-prôô' vâ 'bl, a.
Im prove, Im-prôôv, v. a. to raise
from good to better: v. n. to ad-
vance in goodness.
Im pro ving, Im-prôô' vîng, par.
Im pro ved, Im-prôôvd', pre.
Im prove ment, Im-prôôv' mênst, a.
melioration; act of improving.
Im prov i dence, Im-prôv' é 'dênse,
s., want of forethought.
Im prov i dent, Im-prôv' é 'dênt, a.
wanting forecast.
Im prov i dent ly, Im-prôv' é 'dênt-
lê, ad. without forethought.
Im pru dence, Im-prôô' dênse, a.
want of prudence, indiscretion.
Im pru dent, Im-prôô' dênt, a. in-
judicious, indiscreet.
Im pu dence, Im-pû 'dênse, a.
shamelessness, immodesty.
2Im-pû 'vlênst, a. shameless, want-
ing modesty. [ad. shamelessly.]
Im pu dent ly, Im-pû 'dênt-lê,
Im pugn, Im-pûne', v. a. to attack,
to assault.
Im pugn ing, Im-pûne' îng, par.
Im pugn ed, Im-pûnd', pre.
Im pugn er, Im-pûne' ûr, s. one that
attacks or invades.
Im pu is sance, Im-pû-ls' sânsse, s.
impotence, weakness.
2Im-pûlse, s. communicated force;
influence upon the mind.
Im pul ses, Im-pûl 'sîz, s. plu.
Im pul sion, Im-pûl' shûn, s. influ-
ence operating upon the mind.
Im pul sive, Im-pûl' sîv, a. having
the power of impulse.
Im pu ni ty, Im-pû' nè 'tê, s. free-
dom or exemption from punish-
ment.
2Im-pûrê, a. unholy; feculent;
drossy. [impurity.]
Im pure ly, Im-pûrê 'lê, ad. with
Im pu ri ty, Im-pû' rê 'tê, s. want

of holiness; act of unchastity;
feculent admixture.
Im pu ri ties, Im-pû' rê 'tîz, s. plu.
Im pur ple, Im-pûr' pl, v. a. to make
2Im-pûr' plîng, par. [red.]
Im pur pled, Im-pûr' pld, pre.
Im pu ta ble, Im-pû' tâ 'bl, a.
chargeable upon any one; accu-
sable. [censure; reflection.]
Im pu ta tion, 'Im-pû-tâ' shûn, s.
Im pu ta tive, Im-pû' tâ 'tîv, a. ca-
pable of being imputed.
2Im-pûte', v. a. to charge upon, to
2Im-pû' tîng, par. [attribute.]
2Im-pû' tîd, pre.
2In, prep. noting place, state, time,
power, or proportion: ad. with-
in some place; engaged to any
affair; placed in some state.
In a bil i ty, 'In-â-blî' lê 'tê, s. im-
potence. [plu.]
In a bil i ties, 'In-â-blî' lê 'tîz, s.
In ac ces si ble, 'In-âk-sê's' sé 'bl, a.
not to be approached.
In ac cu ra cy, 'In-âk' kû 'râ-sê, s.
want of exactness. [plu.]
In ac cu ra cies, 'In-âk' kû 'râ-sîz, s.
In ac cu rate, 'In-âk' kû 'râ-tê, a. not
exact or accurate.
In ac tion, 'In-âk' shûn, s. cessa-
tion from labour.
In ac tive, 'In-âk' tîv, a. indolent.
In ac tive ly, 'In-âk' tîv 'lê, ad. idly,
sluggishly. [idleness.]
In ac tiv i ty, 'In-âk-tîv' vè 'tê, s.
In ad e qua cy, 'In-â' é 'kwâ-sê, a.
the state of being unequal to
some purpose.
In ad e quate, 'In-â' é 'kwâ-tê, a.
not equal to the purpose, defect-
ive. [ad. defectively.]
In ad e quate ly, 'In-â' é 'kwâ-tê-lê,
In ad ver tence, 'In-âd-vêr' tênse, a.
[sè,] }
In ad ver ten cy, 'In-âd-vêr' tên-
s. carelessness, negligence.
2In-âd-vêr' tînt, a. careless.
In ad ver tent ly, 'In-âd-vêr' tînt-

'lê, ad. carelessly, negligently.
In al i en a ble, 'In-â-lê' yèn 'â-bl, a.
that cannot be alienated.
In al i ment al, 'In-â-lê-mênst' âl, a.
affording no nourishment.
In an i mate, 'In-ân' é 'mâ-tê, }
In an i ma ted, 'In-ân' é 'mâ-têd, }
a. void of life, without animation.
In a ni tion, 'In-ân-lîsh' ûn, s. empti-
ness of body.
In an i ty, 'In-ân' é 'tê, s. emptiness.
In ap pe ten cy, 'In-âp' pé 'tên-sê,
s. want of appetite.
In ap pli ca ble, 'In-âp' plê 'kâ-bl,
a. not to be put to a peculiar use.
In ap pli ca tion, 'In-âp-plê-kâ'-
shûn, s. indolence, negligence.
In ap ti tude, 'In-âp' tî 'tûde, s. un-
fitness.
In ar tic u late, 'In-âr-tîk' û 'lâ-tê, a.
not uttered with distinctness.
In ar tic u late ly, 'In-âr-tîk' û 'lâ-tê-
lê, ad. not distinctly.
In ar ti fi cial, 'In-âr-tê-fîsh' âl, a.
contrary to art.
In ar ti fi cial ly, 'In-âr-tê-fîsh' âl-
'lê, ad. without art.
In at ten tion, 'In-ât-tên' shûn, s.
disregard, negligence, neglect.
In at ten tive, 'In-ât-tên' tîv, a.
careless, negligent.
In au di ble, 'In-âw' dè 'bl, a. not
to be heard. [to consecrate, invest.]
In au gu rate, 'In-âw' gû 'râ-tê, v. a.
In au gu ra ting, 'In-âw' gû 'râ-tîng,
par. [pre.]
In au gu ra ted, 'In-âw' gû 'râ-têd,
In au gu ra tion, 'In-âw-gû-râ'-
shûn, s. investiture by solemn
rites.
In au ra tion, 'In-âw-râ' shûn, s.
the act of gilding with gold.
In au spi cious, 'In-âw-spîsh' ôs, a.
unlucky. [nature.]
2In' bôrn, a. innate, implanted by
2In' brêd, a. produced within.
In cal cu la ble, 'In-kâl' kû 'lâ-bl, a.
not to be calculated.

INC

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât—mê, mêt—pîne, pîn—nô, môve,

INC

INC

- In ca les cence, 'in-kâ-lês' sênse, s. the state of growing warm, warmth. [enchantment.]
- In can ta tion, 'ing-kân-tâ' shûn, s. In can ta tor y, 'in-kân' tâ 'tûr-rê, a. dealing by enchantment.
- In can ton, 'in-kân' tûn, v. a. to unite to a canton.
- In can ton ing, 'in-kân' tûn 'ing, par. In can ton ed, 'in-kân' tûnd, pre.
- In ca pa bil i ty, 'in 'kâ-pâ-bil' lê- 'tê, a. inability natural, disqualification legal.
- In ca pa ble, 'in-kâ' pâ 'bî, a. unable; disqualified. [narrow.]
- In ca pa cious, 'in-kâ-pâ' shûs, a. In ca pa ci tate, 'in-kâ-pâs' sê 'tâte, v. a. to disable, weaken.
- In ca pa ci ta ting, 'in-kâ-pâs' sê- 'tâ-tîng, par. [têd, pres.]
- In ca pa ci ta ted, 'in-kâ-pâs' sê 'tâ- In ca pa ci ty, 'in-kâ-pâs' sê 'tê, a. inability. [to imprison.]
- In car cer ate, 'in-kâr' sêr 'âte, v. a. In car cer a ting, 'in-kâr' sêr 'â-tîng, par. [pre.]
- In car cer a ted, 'in-kâr' sêr 'â-têd, In car cer a tion, 'in 'kâr-sêr-â'-shûn, s. imprisonment, confinement.
- In carn, 'in-kâr'n', v. a. to cover with flesh: v. n. to breed flesh.
- In carn ing, 'in-kâr'n' ing, par.
- In carn ed, 'in-kâr'nd', pre.
- In car nate, 'in-kâr' nâte, a. clothed with flesh, embodied in flesh.
- In car na tion, 'ing-kâr-nâ' shûn, s. the act of assuming body.
- In case, 'in-kâsê', v. a. to cover.
- In ca ses, 'in-kâ' sêz, pres. t.
- In ca sing, 'in-kâ' sîng, par.
- In ca sed, 'in-kâsê', pre.
- In cau tious, 'in-kâw' shûs, a. unwary, negligent.
- In cau tious ly, 'in-kâw' shûs 'lê, ad. unwarily, heedlessly.
- In cen di ous, 'in-sên' dé 'ûs, a. re- bellious, factious.
- In cen di a ry, 'in-sên' dé 'â-rê, s. one who sets houses or towns on fire; one who inflames fac- tion. [plu.]
- In cen di a ries, 'in-sên' dé 'â-rîz, s. In cense, 'in' sênse, s. a perfume exhaled by fire in honour of some god.
- In cense, 'in-sênse', v. n. to perfume with incense: v. a. to inflame with anger.
- In cen ses, 'in-sên' sêz, pres. t.
- In cen sing, 'in-sên' sîng, par.
- In cen sed, 'in-sênst', pre.
- In cen sor y, 'in' sên 'sûr-rê, s. the vessel in which incense is burnt.
- In cen sor ies, 'in' sên 'sûr-rîz, a. plu.
- In cen tive, 'in-sên' tîv, s. incite- ment, motive: a. inciting, en- couraging. [ning.]
- In cep tion, 'in-sêp' shûn, s. begin- In cep tive, 'in-sêp' tîv, a. noting a beginning.
- In cer ti tude, 'in-sêr' tê 'tûde, s. un- certainty, doubtfulness.
- In ces sant, 'in-sês' sânt, a. unceas- ing, continual.
- In ces sant ly, 'in-sês' sânt 'lê, ad. without intermission, continually.
- In cest, 'in' sêst, s. unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons.
- In ces tu ous, 'in-sês' tshû 'ûs, a. guilty of incest.
- In ces tu ous ly, 'in-sês' tshû 'ûs-lê, ad. with unnatural love.
- Inch, 'insh', s. the twelfth part of a foot; a nice point of time: v. a. to drive or deal by inches: v. a. to give sparingly.
- Inch es, 'insh' lîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
- Inch ing, 'insh' ing, par.
- Inch ed, 'insh't, pre. [an inch long.]
- Inch meal, 'insh' mée'l, s. a piece
- In cho ate, 'ing kô' 'âte, v. a. to be- gin, commence.
- In cho a ting, 'ing kô' 'â-tîng, par.
- In cho a ted, 'ing kô' 'â-têd, pre.
- In cho a tion, 'ing-kô-â' shûn, s. beginning. [tîng beginning.]
- In cho a tive, 'in-kô' 'â 'tîv, a. no-
- In ci dence, 'in' sê 'dênse, } s. ac-
In ci den cy, 'in' sê 'dên-sê, } cident, casualty.
- In ci den ces, 'in' sê 'dên-sîz, }
In ci den cies, 'in' sê 'dên-sîz, } plu.
- In ci dent, 'in' sê 'dênt, a. casual, fortuitous: s. a casualty, an event.
- In ci dent al, 'in-sên-dênt' 'âl, a. cas- ual, happening by chance.
- In ci dent al ly, 'in-sên-dênt' 'âl 'lê, ad. occasionally, by the by.
- In cin er ate, 'in-sîn' êr 'âte, v. a. to burn to ashes.
- In cin er a ting, 'in-sîn' êr 'â-tîng, par. [pre.]
- In cin er a ted, 'in-sîn' êr 'â-têd, In cir cum spec tion, 'in 'sêr-kûm- spêk' shûn, s. want of caution.
- In ci sed, 'in-sîzêd', a. cut, made by cutting.
- In cis ion, 'in-sîzh' òn, s. a cut.
- In ci sive, 'in-sî' sîv, a. having the quality of cutting or dividing.
- In ci sor, 'in-sî' sôr, s. a cutter, tooth.
- In cis ure, 'in-sîzh' ùre, s. a cut, an aperture. [incentive, motive.]
- In ci ta tion, 'in-sê-tâ' shûn, s.
- In cite, 'in-sîte', v. a. to stir up.
- In ci ting, 'in-sî' tîng, par.
- In ci ted, 'in-sî' têd, pre.
- In cite ment, 'in-sîte' mên't, s. mo- tive, impulse.
- In ci vil i ty, 'in-sê-vîl' lê 'tê, s. want of courtesy, rudeness. [plu.]
- In ci vil i ties, 'in-sê-vîl' lê 'tîz, s.
- In clem en cy, 'in-klêm' ên 'bê, s. cruelty, severity, harshness. [plu.]
- In clem en cies, 'in-klêm' ên 'bîz, s.
- In clem ent, 'in-klêm' ênt, a. un- merciful, harsh. [willing.]
- In cli na ble, 'in-klî' nâ 'bî, a.
- In cli na tion, 'in-klê-nâ' shûn, s. tendency towards any point; af- fection.

nôt, nô-tâ-bê, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôdud—thin, rath.

In cline, in-klîne', v. n. to bend ;
to be favourably disposed to, feel
desire beginning : v. a. to give a
direction ; to bend, incurrate.

In cli ning, in-klî' ning, par.

In cli ned, in-klînd', pre. [close.

In clip, in-klîp', v. a. to grasp, en-

In clip ping, in-klîp' ping, par.

In clip ped, in-klîpt', pre.

In clois ter, in-klôis' tûr, v. a. to
shut up in a cloister.

In clois ter ing, in-klôis' tûr' ing, par.

In clois ter ed, in-klôis' tûrd', pre.

In cloud, in-klôôd', v. a. to darken,
to obscure.

In cloud ing, in-klôôd' ing, par.

In cloud ed, in-klôôd' éd, pre.

In clude, in-klûde', v. a. to enclose ;
to comprise.

In clu ding, in-klû' ding, par.

In clu ded, in-klû' dèd, pre.

In clu sive, in-klû' sîv, a. enclosing ;
comprehending.

In clu sive ly, in-klû' sîv' lê, ad. the
thing mentioned reckoned into
the account.

In co ex ist ence, in 'kô-êg-zîst'-
ênse, a. the quality of not existing
together.

In cog, in-kôg', ad. unknown, in
private. [want of thought.

In co gi tan cy, in-kôj' é 'tân-sé, s.

In co gi ta tive, in-kôj' é 'tâ-tîv, a.
wanting the power of thought.

In cog ni to, in-kôg' nè 'tô, ad. in a
state of concealment.

In co he rence, in-kô-hé' rênse, }

In co he ren cy, in-kô-hé' rên sé, }
'a want of connexion, incongruity.

In co he rent, in-kô-hé' rënt, a. in-
consistent ; without cohesion.

In co he rent ly, in-kô-hé' rënt' lê,
ad. inconsistently.

In com bus ti bil i ty, in-kôm' bûs-
tê-blî' lê 'tê, a. the quality of re-
sisting fire.

In com bus ti ble, in-kôm-bûs' tê-
'bl, a. not to be consumed by fire.

In come, in' kûm, a. revenue, prod-
uce of any thing.

In com men su ra ble, in-kôm-mên'-
shû 'râ-bl, a. not to be reduced

to any measure common to both.

In com men su rate, in-kôm-mên'-
shû 'râte, a. not admitting one
common measure.

In com mode, in-kôm-môde', v. a.
to hinder or embarrass.

In com mo ding, in-kôm-mô' ding,
par. [pre.

In com mo ded, in-kôm-mô' dèd,
in com mo di ous, in-kôm-mô' dè-
'ûs, a. inconvenient, vexatious.

In com mo di ous ly, in-kôm-mô'-
dè 'ûs-lé, ad. inconveniently.

In com mo di ous ness, in-kôm-
mô' dè 'ûs-nês, a. inconvenience.

In com mu ni ca ble, in-kôm-mû-
nê 'kâ-bl, a. not impartible ; not

to be told.

In com pact, in-kôm-pâkt', a. not
joining, not cohering.

In com pa ra ble, in-kôm' pâ 'râ-bl,
a. excellent above compare.

In com pa ra bly, in-kôm' pâ 'râ-
blé, ad. beyond comparison.

In com pas sion ate, in-kôm-pâsh'-
ûn 'âte, a. void of pity.

In com pat i bil i ty, in-kôm' pâ-
tê-blî' lê 'tê, a. inconsistency of
one thing with another.

In com pat i ble, in-kôm-pât' é 'bl,
a. inconsistent with something
else. [a. inability.

In com pe ten cy, in-kôm'pé 'tên-sé,
in com pe tent, in-kôm' pé 'tënt, a.
not suitable, not adequate.

In com pe tent ly, in-kôm' pé 'tënt-
lé, ad. unsuitably.

In com plete, in-kôm-plète', a. not
perfect, not finished.

In com plete ness, in-kôm-plète'-
nês, a. imperfection.

In com pli ance, in-kôm-plî' ânse,
a. refusal of compliance.

In com po sed, in-kôm-pôzê', a.

disturbed, discomposed.

In com pre hen si bil i ty, in 'kôm-
prê 'hên-sê-blî' lê 'tê,

In com pre hen si ble ness, in-
'kôm-prê-hên' sé 'bl-nês,

a. unconceivableness.

In côm pre hen si ble, in 'kôm-prê-
hên' sé 'bl, a. not to be conceiv-
ed.

In com pre hen si bly, in 'kôm-prê-
hên' sé 'blé, ad. in a manner not
to be conceived.

In com pres si ble, in-kôm-prês' sé-
'bl, a. not capable of being com-
pressed into less space.

In com pres si bil i ty, in-kôm-
'prês-sê-blî' lê 'tê, a. incapacity
to be squeezed into less room.

In con ceal a ble, in-kôn-sêél' á 'bl,
a. not to be kept secret.

In con ceiv a ble, in-kôn-sêév' á 'bl,
a. not to be conceived.

In con ceiv a bly, in-kôn-sêév' á-
'blé, ad. in a manner beyond
comprehension.

In con cep ti ble, in-kôn-sêp' té 'bl,
a. not to be conceived.

In con clu dent, in-kôn-klû' dënt,
a. inferring no consequence.

In con clu sive, in-kôn-klû' sîv, a.
not exhibiting cogent evidence.

In con clu sive ness, in-kôn-klû'-
sîv' nês, a. want of rational co-
gency.

In con coct, in-kôn-kôkt', a. un-
ripened, immature.

In con coc tion, in-kôn-kôk' shûn, a.
the state of being indigested.

In con dite, in-kôn-dîte, a. irregular.

In con di tion al, in-kôn-dîsh' ûn-
'bl, a. without exception or limit-
ation.

In con di tion ate, in-kôn-dîsh' ûn-
'âte, a. not limited or restrained.

In con form i ty, in-kôn-fôrm' é 'tê,
a. incompliance.

Incongruence, in-kôn-gû' ênse, [a.]
In con gru i ty, in-kôn-gû' é 'tê,

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Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môre,

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a. unsuitableness; absurdity; disagreement.
 In con gru e ces, 'In-kóng grû-
 'ên-sz, }
 In con gru i ties, 'In-kón-grû-ê-
 s. plu.
 In con gru ous, 'In-kóng grû-ê, a.
 unsuitable, not fitting.
 In con nex ed ly, 'In-kón-nêks' êd-
 'lê, ad. without any connexion or
 dependence.
 In con se quence, 'In-kón' sê-
 'kwênse, s. inconclusiveness.
 In con se quent, 'In-kón' sê 'kwên-
 t, a. without just conclusion.
 In con sid er a ble, 'In-kón-sîd' ôr-
 'â-bl, a. unworthy of notice.
 In con sid er a ble ness, 'In-kón-sîd'-
 ôr 'â-bl 'nês, s. small importance.
 In con sid er ate, 'In-kón-sîd' ôr-
 'âte, a. careless, thoughtless.
 In con sid er ate ly, 'In-kón-sîd' ôr-
 'âte-lê, ad. negligently, thought-
 lessly.
 In con sid er ate ness, 'In-kón-
 sîd' ôr 'âte-nês, }
 In con sid er a tion, 'In-kón 'sîd-
 s. inattention, want of thought.
 In con sist en cy, 'In-kón-sîst' ên 'sê,
 s. disagreement; absurdity; in-
 congruity; unsteadiness.
 In con sist en cies, 'In-kón-sîst' ên-
 'sz, a. plu.
 In con sist ent, 'In-kón-sîst' ênt, a.
 incompatible, incongruous, ab-
 surd.
 In con sist ent ly, 'In-kón-sîst' ênt-
 'lê, ad. absurdly, not congruously.
 In con so la ble, 'In-kón-sô 'lâ 'bl, a.
 not to be comforted, sorrowful.
 In con so nan cy, 'In-kón' sô 'nân-
 sê, s. disagreement with itself.
 In con spic u ous, 'In-kón-splîk' ô 'ûs,
 a. not perceptible.
 In con stan cy, 'In-kón' stân 'sê, s.
 unsteadiness.
 In con stan t, 'In-kón' stânt, a. not
 firm; variable, mutable.

In cor stant ly, 'In-kón' stânt 'lê, ad.
 changeably.
 In con su ma ble, 'In-kón-sû' mâ-
 'bl, a. not to be wasted.
 In con test a ble, 'In-kón-têst' â 'bl,
 a. not to be disputed.
 In con test a bly, 'In-kón-têst' â 'blê,
 ad. indisputably.
 In con tig u ous, 'In-kón-tîg' ô 'ûs,
 a. not touching each other.
 In con ti nence, 'In-kón' tê 'nênse, }
 In con ti nency, 'In-kón' tê 'nên-sê, }
 s. unchastity. [unchaste.
 In con ti nent, 'In-kón' tê 'nênt, a.
 In con ti nent ly, 'In-kón' tê 'nênt-lê,
 ad. not chaste ly.
 In con tro vert i ble, 'In 'kón-trô-
 vêrt' ê 'bl, a. indisputable.
 In con ve ni ence, 'In-kón-vê' nê-
 'ênse, s. unfitness; disadvantage,
 difficulty.
 In con ve ni en ces, 'In-kón-vê' nê-
 'ên-sz, s. plu.
 In con ve ni ent, 'In-kón-vê' nê-
 'ênt, a. incommodious; inexpe-
 dient.
 In con ve ni ent ly, 'In-kón-vê' nê-
 'ênt-lê, ad. incommodiously; un-
 seasonably. [bl, a. unsocial.
 In con ver sa ble, 'In-kón-vêr' sâ-
 'bl, a. unsocial.
 In con vert i ble, 'In-kón-vêrt' ê 'bl,
 a. not transmutable.
 In con vin ci ble, 'In-kón-vîn' sê 'bl,
 a. not to be convinced.
 In con vin ci bly, 'In-kón-vîn' sê 'blê,
 ad. without admitting conviction.
 In cor po ral, 'In-kôr' pô 'râl, a. im-
 material, distinct from body.
 In cor po ral ly, 'In-kôr' pô 'râl-lê,
 ad. without matter.
 In cor po rate, 'In-kôr' pô 'râte, v. a.
 to mix; to form into one body;
 to unite; to imbody: a. immate-
 rial, unbodyed. [tîng, par.
 In cor po ra ting, 'In-kôr' pô 'rà-
 In cor po ra ted, 'In-kôr' pô 'rà-têd,
 pre.
 In cor po ra tion, 'In 'kôr-pô-râ-
 shôn, s. union of divers ingre-
 dients in one mass; formation of a
 body politick; association.
 In cor po re al, 'In-kôr-pô' ré 'âl, a.
 immaterial, unbodyed.
 In cor po re al ly, 'In-kôr-pô' ré 'âl-
 lê, ad. immaterially.
 In cor po re i ty, 'In 'kôr-pô-rê' é 'tê,
 s. immateriality. [act.
 In cor rect, 'In-kôr-rêkt', a. not ex-
 In cor rect ly, 'In-kôr-rêkt' lê, ad.
 not accurately, not exactly.
 In cor rect ness, 'In-kôr-rêkt' nês,
 s. inaccuracy, want of exactness.
 In cor ri gi ble, 'In-kôr' ré 'jê-bl, a.
 bad beyond correction, depraved.
 In cor ri gi ble ness, 'In-kôr' ré 'jê-
 bl 'nês, s. hopeless depravity.
 In cor ri gi bly, 'In-kôr' ré 'jê-blê, ad.
 beyond all means of amendment.
 In cor rupt, 'In-kôr-rûpt', a. free
 from depravation; honest.
 In cor rupt i bil i ty, 'In-kôr-rûpt-
 ê-bîl' lê 'tê, s. incapacity of de-
 cay.
 In cor rupt i ble, 'In-kôr-rûpt' ê 'bl,
 a. not capable of corruption.
 In cor rup tion, 'In-kôr-rûp' shôn,
 s. incapacity of corruption.
 In cor rupt ness, 'In-kôr-rûpt' nês,
 s. purity of manners, honesty;
 freedom from decay. [thicken.
 In cras sate, 'In-krás' sâte, v. a. to
 In cras sa ting, 'In-krás' sâ 'tîng,
 par.
 In cras sa ted, 'In-krás' sâ 'têd, pre.
 In cras sa tion, 'In-krás-sâ' shôn, s.
 the act of thickening.
 In cras sa tive, 'In-krás' sâ 'tîv, a.
 having the quality of thickening.
 In crease, 'Ing' kréêse, s. augmenta-
 tion; produce; generation.
 In crease, 'In-kreêse', v. n. to grow:
 v. a. to make more.
 In creas es, 'In-kreê's' lz, pres. t.
 In creas ing, 'In-kreê's' Ing, par.
 In creas ed, 'In-kreêst', pre.
 In cred i bil i ty, 'In 'krêd-ê-bîl' lê

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'lê, s. the quality of surpassing belief.
 In cred i ble, In-kred' é 'bl, a. not
 In cred i ble ness, In-kred' é 'bl-nês, s. quality of being not credible. [hardness of belief.
 In cre du li ty, 'Ing-kre-dá' lê 'lê, s.
 In cred u lous, In-kred' jú 'lús, a. hard of belief, refusing credit.
 In cred u lous ness, In-kred' jú 'lús-nês, s. hardness of belief.
 In cre ment, Ing' kre' mên't, s. increase; produce.
 In cre pa tion, 'Ing-kre-pá' shún, s. reprehension, chiding.
 In crust, In-krust', }
 In crus ta te, In-krus' tá'te, } v. a. to cover with an additional coat.
 In crust Ing, In-krust' Ing, }
 In crus ta ting, In-krus' tá' t'Ing, } par.
 In crust ed, In-krust' éd, }
 In crus ta ted, In-krus' tá' t'éd, } pre.
 In crus ta tion, 'Ing-krus-tá' shún, s. an adherent covering.
 In cu bate, Ing' kú 'bá'te, v. n. to sit upon eggs.
 In cu ba ting, Ing' kú 'bá-t'Ing, par.
 In cu ba ted, Ing' kú 'bá-t'éd, pre.
 In cu ba tion, 'Ing-kú-bá' shún, s. the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. [mare.
 In cu bus, Ing' kú 'bús, s. the night.
 In cu bus es, Ing' kú 'bús-lz, s. plu.
 In cul cate, In-kúl' ká'te, v. a. to impress by frequent admonitions.
 In cul ca ting, In-kúl' ká' t'Ing, par.
 In cul ca ted, In-kúl' ká' t'éd, pre.
 In cul ca tion, 'Ing-kúl-ká' shún, s. the act of impressing by frequent admonition.
 In cul pá ble, In-kúl' pá' 'bl, a. un-blameable. [blameably.
 In cul pá bly, In-kúl' pá' 'blé, ad. un-
 In cum ben cy, In-kúm' bèn 'sê, s. the act of lying upon; the state of keeping a benefice.
 In cum bent, In-kúm' bèn't, a. rest-

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nôr, nô't—tôbe, tûb, bûll—ôh—pôând—ôh, tûb.

ing upon, lying upon; imposed as a duty: s. he who is in possession of a benefice.
 In cur, In-kûr', v. a. to become liable to; to occur.
 In cur ring, In-kûr' r'Ing, par.
 In cur red, In-kûr'd, pre.
 In cu ra bil i ty, In 'kú-rá-bl' lê 'tê, s. impossibility of cure.
 In cu ra ble, In-kú' rá' 'bl, a. not admitting remedy.
 In cu ra ble ness, In-kú' rá' 'bl-nês, s. state of not admitting any cure.
 In cu ra bly, In-kú' rá' 'blé, ad. without remedy.
 In cu ri ous, In-kú' rê 'ús, a. negligent, without curiosity.
 In cur sion, In-kûr' shún, s. attack; invasion. [bend, to crook.
 In cur vate, In-kûr' vá'te, v. a. to In cur va ting, In-kûr' vá' t'Ing, par.
 In cur va ted, In-kûr' vá' t'éd, pre.
 In cur va tion, 'Ing-kûr-vá' shún, s. the act of making crooked; flexion.
 In cur vi ty, In-kûr' vé 'tê, s. crookedness, the state of bending inward.
 In cur vi ties, In-kûr' vé 't'z, s. plu.
 2In' dá 'gá'te, v. a. to search, examine.
 2In' dá 'gá-t'Ing, par. [ine.
 2In' dá 'gá-t'éd, pre.
 In da ga tion, 'In-dá-gá' shún, s. search, examination.
 In da ga tor, In' dá 'gá-tôr, s. a searcher, an examiner.
 2In-dárt', v. a. to dart in.
 2In-dárt' Ing, par.
 2In-dárt' éd, pre. [debt; to oblige.
 In debt, In-dêt', v. a. to put into
 In debt Ing, In-dêt' t'Ing, par.
 In debt ed, In-dêt' t'éd, pre.: a. obliged by something received, bound to restitution.
 In de cen cy, In-dê' sên 'sê, s. any thing contrary to good manners.
 In de cent, In-dê' sên't, a. unfit for the eyes or ears.
 In de cent ly, In-dê' sên't 'lê, ad. in

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a manner contrary to decency.
 In de cid u ous, 'In-dê-sld' jú 'ús, a. not falling, not shed.
 In de cis ion, 'In-dê-sizh' ún, a. want of determination.
 In de cli na ble, 'In-dê-kl' ná 'bl, a. not varied by terminations.
 In de co rous, 'In-dê-kô' rús, a. indecent, unbecoming. [decency.
 In de co rum, 'In-dê-kô' rúm, s. in-
 2In-dééd', ad. in reality, in truth.
 In de fat i ga ble, 'In-dê-fát' é 'gá-bl, a. unwearied.
 In de fat i ga bly, 'In-dê-fát' é 'gá-blé, ad. without weariness.
 In de fei si ble, 'In-dê-fê' zé 'bl, a. not to be cut off, not to be vacated.
 In de fen si ble, 'In-dê-fên' sê 'bl, a. that cannot be defended.
 In def i nite, In-dêf' é 'n't, a. not limited.
 In def i nite ly, In-dêf' é 't'z-lê, ad. without any settled limitation.
 In de fin i tude, 'In-dê-fín' é 'tude, s. quantity not limited by our understanding. [consideration.
 2In-dê-llb' êr 'á'te, a. done without
 In del i ble, In-dêl' é 'bl, a. not to be blotted out or effaced.
 In del i ca cy, In-dêl' é 'ká-sê, s. want of delicacy. [ing decency.
 In del i cate, In-dêl' é 'kát, a. want-
 In dem ni fi ca tion, In 'dêm-nê-fê-ká' shún, s. security against loss or penalty; reimbursement.
 In dem ni fy, In-dêm' nê 'fl, v. a. to secure against loss or penalty.
 In dem ni fies, In-dêm' nê 'fize, pres. t. [Ing, par.
 In dem ni fy Ing, In-dêm' nê 'fl-
 In dem ni fied, In-dêm' nê 'fide, pre. [curity from punishment.
 In dem ni ty, In-dêm' nê 'tê, s. se-
 In dem ni ties, In-dêm' nê 't'z, s. plu.
 2In-dên't', v. a. to mark any thing with inequalities: v. n. to com-
 tract, make a compact: a. low quality, indetermination.

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²In-dênt' lîng, par. [indenture.
²In-dênt' êd, pre. [indenture.
 In dent a tion, 'In-dênt-à' shûn, a. a covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.
 In de pend ence, 'In-dé-pênd' ênse, a. freedom, exemption from reliance or control.
 In de pend en ces, 'In-dé-pênd' ên-sîz, s. plu.
²In-dé-pênd' ênt, a. not depending, not controlled: s. one who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.
 In de pend ent ly, 'In-dé-pênd' ênt-lê, ad. without reference to other things. [merit.
 In de sert, 'In-dé-zêrt', s. want of In des i nent ly, 'In-dés' è 'nênt-lé, ad. without cessation.
 In de struc ti ble, 'In-dé-strûk' té-bl, a. not to be destroyed.
 In de ter mi na ble, 'In-dé-têr' mē-nâ-bl, a. not to be fixed or defined.
 In de ter mi nate, 'In-dé-têr' mē-nâte, a. unfixed, indefinite.
 In de ter mi nate ly, 'In-dé-têr' mē-nâte-lé, ad. indefinitely.
 In de ter min ed, 'In-dé-têr' mînd, a. unsettled, unfixed.
 In de ter mi na tion, 'In-dé-têr-mē-nâ' shûn, s. want of resolution.
 In de vo tion, 'In-dé-vô' shûn, s. want of devotion, irreligion.
²In-dé-vôûr, a. irreligious.
 In dex, 'In' dēks, s. the table of contents to a book; the discoverer; the hand that points to any thing, thus [D
 In dex es, 'In' dēks 'vz, s. plu.
 In dex ter i ty, 'In-dēks-têr' è 'tè, s. want of dexterity.
 In di an, 'In' dé 'ân, s. a native of India: a. belonging to India.
 'di cant, 'In' dé 'kânt, a. showing, pointing out.

IND

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât—mê, mêt—pîne, pln—nô, môve,

In di cate, 'In' dé 'kâte, v. a. to show, to point out.
 In di ca ting, 'In' dé 'kâ-tîng, par.
 In di ca ted, 'In' dé 'kâ-têd, pre.
 In di ca tion, 'In-dé-kâ' shûn, s. mark, token, symptom.
 In dic a tive, 'In-dîk' è 'tîv, a. showing, pointing out.
 In dic tion, 'In-dîk' shûn, s. declaration, proclamation; an epoch of the Roman calendar.
 In dif fer ence, 'In-dîf' fûr 'ênse, s. neutrality; negligence.
 In dif fer en ces, 'In-dîf' fûr 'ên-sîz, s. plu.
 In dif fer ent, 'In-dîf' fûr 'ênt, a. neutral; unconcerned; impartial.
 In dif fer ent ly, 'In-dîf' fûr 'ênt-lê, ad. without distinction; in a neutral state; not well.
 In di gence, 'In' dé 'jênse, s. want, penury.
 In di ge nous, 'In-dîj' è 'nûs, a. native to a country. [cessitous.
 In di gent, 'In' dé 'jênt, a. poor, needy.
 In di gest ed, 'In-dé-jêst' êd, a. not separated; not formed; not concocted in the stomach.
 In di gest i ble, 'In-dé-jêst' è 'bl, a. not digestible in the stomach.
 In di ges tion, 'In-dé-jêst' tshûn, s. the state of meats or food in concoct.
 In di gi tate, 'In-dîj' è 'tâte, v. a. to point out, to show.
 In di gi ta ting, 'In-dîj' è 'tâ-tîng, par.
 In di gi ta ted, 'In-dîj' è 'tâ-têd, pre.
 In di gi ta tion, 'In' dîj-è-tâ' shûn, s. the act of pointing out or showing. [deserving.
 In dign, 'In-dîne', a. unworthy, undignified.
²In-dîg' nânt, a. angry, raging.
 In dig na tion, 'In-dîg-nâ' shûn, s. anger mingled with contempt or disgust. [temptuous injury.
 In dig ni ty, 'In-dîg' nê 'tè, s. conduct.
 In dig ni ties, 'In-dîg' nê 'tîz, s. plu.
 In di go, 'In' dé 'gò, s. a plant, used

IND

in dying for a blue colour.
 In di rect, 'In-dé-rêkt', a. not straight, not honest.
 In di rec tion, 'In-dé-rêk' shûn, s. oblique means; dishonest practice. [obliquely; unfairly.
 In di rect ly, 'In-dé-rêkt' lê, ad. in directness, 'In-dé-rêkt' nês, s. obliquity; unfairness.
 In dis cern i ble, 'In-dîz-zêrn' è 'bl, a. not perceptible or discoverable.
 In dis cern i bly, 'In-dîz-zêrn' è 'blé, ad. in a manner not to be perceived.
 In dis cern ti ble, 'In-dîs-sêrp' té-bl, a. not to be separated.
 In dis creet, 'In-dîs-krêét', a. imprudent, incautious.
 In dis creet ly, 'In-dîs-krêét' lê, ad. without prudence.
 In dis cre tion, 'In-dîs-krêsh' ûn, s. imprudence, rashness.
 In dis crim i nate, 'In-dîs-krîm' è 'nâte, a. not marked with any note of distinction.
 In dis crim i nate ly, 'In-dîs-krîm' è 'nâte-lé, ad. without distinction.
 In dis pen sa ble, 'In-dîs-pên' sâ 'bl, a. not to be spared, necessary.
 In dis pen sa ble ness, 'In-dîs-pên' sâ 'bl-nês, s. necessity.
 In dis pen sa bly, 'In-dîs-pên' sâ 'blé, ad. without dispensation, necessarily.
 In dis pose, 'In-dîs-pôze', v. a. to make unfit; to disorder.
 In dis po ses, 'In-dîs-pô' zîz, pres. t.
 In dis po sing, 'In-dîs-pô' zîng, par.
 In dis po sed, 'In-dîs-pôzd', pre.
 In dis po sed ness, 'In-dîs-pô' zêd-nês, s. state of unfitness or disinclination.
 In dis po si tion, 'In' dîs-pô-zîsh' ûn, s. disorder of health.
 In dis pu ta ble, 'In-dîs' pû 'tâ-bl, a. incontrovertible, incontestable.
 In dis pu ta ble ness, 'In-dîs' pû 'tâ

IND

IND

INE

nòr, nót—tùbe, túb, búll—díl—póand—tán, táis.

bí 'nès, s. the state of being indisputable.
 In di s pu ta bly, 'In-dís' pú 'tá-blé, ad. without controversy, certainly.
 In di s lu bil i ty, 'In-'dís-sò-lù-bí-l' lé 'tè, s. resistance of a dissolving power.
 In di s so lu ble, 'In-dís' sò 'tá-bl, a. firm; binding or subsisting forever.
 In di s solv a ble, 'In-dí-s-zól' á 'bl, a. not separable as to its parts.
 In di s tinct, 'In-dís-tíngk' a. not plainly marked, confused.
 In di s tinct ly, 'In-dís-tíngk' lé, ad. confusedly, uncertainly.
 In di s tinct ness, 'In-dís-tíngk' nès, s. confusion, uncertainty.
 In di s turb ance, 'In-dís-túr' ánsè, s. calmness, freedom from disturbance.
 In di vid u al, 'In-dé-ví-d' jù 'ál, s. a single being: a. separate from others of the same species, single; undivided.
 In di vid u al i ty, 'In-dé-'víd-jù-'ál-lé 'tè, s. separate or distinct existence.
 In di vid u al ly, 'In-dé-ví-d' jù 'ál-lé, ad. with separate or distinct existence.
 In di vid u ate, 'In-dé-ví-d' jù 'àte, v. a. to distinguish from others of the same species.
 In di víd u a tìng, 'In-dé-ví-d' jù 'à-tìng, par.
 In di víd u a ted, 'In-dé-ví-d' jù 'à-tèd, pre.
 In di víd u i ty, 'In-dé-ví-d-'ú' é 'tè, s. separate existence.
 In di vis i bil i ty, 'In-dé-'víz-é-bí-l' lé 'tè, s. state in which no more division can be made.
 In di vis i ble, 'In-dé-víz' é 'bl, a. that cannot be broken into parts.
 In di vis i bly, 'In-dé-víz' é 'blé, ad. so as it cannot be divided.

In do ci ble, 'In-dós' sé 'bl, } a. in
 In do cile, 'In-dós' s'il, } capable of being instructed.
 In do cil i ty, 'In-dó-sil' lé 'tè, s. refusal of instruction.
 In doc tri nate, 'In-dók' tré 'nàte, v. a. to instruct.
 In doc tri na tìng, 'In-dók' tré 'nà-tìng, par. [pre.
 In doc tri na ted, 'In-dók' tré 'nà-tèd, In doc tri na tion, 'In-'dók-tré-nà-shún, s. instruction, information.
 In do lence, 'In' dò 'lènsè, s. laziness, inattention. [attentive.
 2In' dò 'lènt, a. careless, lazy, in-
 In do lent ly, 'In' dò 'lènt-lé, ad. carelessly, lazily.
 In draught, 'In' dráft, s. an inlet.
 In drench, 'In-drèns'h', v. a. to soak.
 In drench es, 'In-drèns'h' l'z, pres. t.
 In drench ing, 'In-drèns'h' l'ng, par.
 In drench ed, 'In-drèns'h', pre.
 In du bi ous, 'In-dù' bé 'ús, } a.
 In du bi ta ble, 'In-dù' bé 'tá-bl, } not doubtful, certain.
 In du bi ta bly, 'In-dù' bé 'tá-blé, ad. undoubtedly. [suade.
 In duce, 'In-dùsè', v. a. to persuade.
 In du ces, 'In-dù' s'z, pres. t.
 In du cing, 'In-dù' s'ng, par.
 In du ced, 'In-dùs't', pre.
 In du ce ment, 'In-dùsè' mènt, s. motive to any thing.
 In duct, 'In-dùkt', v. a. to introduce; to put in possession of a benefice.
 In duct ing, 'In-dùkt' l'ng, par.
 In duct ed, 'In-dùkt' èd, pre.
 In duct ion, 'In-dùk' shún, s. introduction, entrance. [persuasive.
 In duct ive, 'In-dùk' tlv, a. leading.
 In due, 'In-dù', v. a. to invest.
 In dues, 'In-dùsè', pres. t.
 2In-dù' l'ng, par.
 In du ed, 'In-dùde', pre.
 In du lge, 'In-dùl'jè, v. a. to fondle, to favour, gratify.
 In dul ges, 'In-dùk' j'z, pres. t.
 In dul ging, 'In-dùl' j'ng, par.

In dul ged, 'In-dùl'jèd', pre.
 In dul gence, 'In-dùl' jènsè, s. fondness; forbearance; favour granted.
 In dul gen ces, 'In-dùl' jèn 's'z, s. [phu.
 In dul gent, 'In-dùl' jènt, a. kind, favourable.
 In dul gent ly, 'In-dùl' jènt 'lè, ad. without severity or censure.
 2In-dùl't, } a. privilege or exemp-
 2In-dùl' t'w, } tion.
 2In' dù 'ràte, v. n. to grow hard: v. a. to make hard.
 2In' dù 'rà-tìng, par.
 2In' dù 'rà-tèd, pre.
 In du ra tion, 'In-dù-rà' shún, s. the state of growing hard; the act of hardening; obduracy.
 In dus tri ous, 'In-dús' tré 'ús, a. diligent, laborious.
 In dus tri ous ly, 'In-dús' tré 'ús-lé, ad. diligently, laboriously.
 In dus try, 'In' dús 'trè, s. diligence, assiduity.
 In e bri ate, 'In-é' bré 'àte, v. a. to intoxicate; to make drunk.
 In e bri a tìng, 'In-é' bré 'à-tìng, par.
 In e bri a ted, 'In-é' bré 'à-tèd, pre.
 In e bri a tion, 'In-é' bré-'à' shún, s. drunkenness, intoxication.
 In ef fa ble, 'In-èf' fà 'bl, a. unspeakable.
 In ef fa bly, 'In-èf' fà 'blé, ad. in a manner not to be expressed.
 In ef fect ive, 'In-èf-fèkt' lv, a. that can produce no effect.
 In ef fect u al, 'In-èf-fèk' tshù 'ál, a. weak, without power.
 In ef fect u al ly, 'In-èf-fèk' tshù 'ál-lé, ad. without effect.
 In ef fect u al ness, 'In-èf-fèk' tshù-'ál-nès, s. inefficacy, want of power.
 In ef fi ca cious, 'In-èf-fà-kà' shùs, a. unable to produce effect.
 In ef fi ca cy, 'In-èf-fà-kà' shùs, a. want of power or effect.

INE

INF

INF

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, nôve,

- In effi ca cîes, In-êf' sê 'kâ-sîz, a. plu. [ineffective.]
 In effi cient, 'In-êf-fîsh' ênt, a. In el e gance, In-êl' é 'gânse, a. want of elegance. [s. plu.]
 In el e gan cîes, In-êl' é 'gân-sîz, 2In-êl' é 'gânt, a. mean, despicable.
 In el e gant ly, In-êl' é 'gânt-lê, ad. not elegantly.
 In el o quent, In-êl' ô 'kwênt, a. not persuasive, not oratorical.
 2In-êpt', a. unfit, useless.
 In êpt ly, In-êpt' lê, ad. triflingly, foolishly, unfitly. [unfitness.]
 In ep ti tude, In-êp' té 'tûde, a. In e qual i ty, 'In-ê-kwôl' lê 'tê, a. difference of comparative quantity; unevenness. [s. plu.]
 In e qual i ties, 'In-ê-kwôl' lê 'tîz, In er ra ble, In-êr' râ 'bl, a. exempt from error.
 In er ra ble ness, In-êr' râ 'bl-nês, s. exemption from error.
 *In-êrt', a. dull, sluggish.
 In ert ly, In-êrt' lê, ad. sluggish-ly, dully.
 In es ti ma ble, In-ês' tê 'mâ-bl, a. too valuable to be rated.
 In ev i dent, In-êv' é 'dênt, a. not plain, obscure.
 In ev i ta bil i ty, In 'êv-é-tâ-blî-lê 'tê, s. impossibility to be avoided. [avoidable.]
 In ev i ta ble, In-êv' é 'tâ-bl, a. un-In ev i ta bly, In-êv' é 'tâ-blê, ad. without possibility of escape.
 In ex cu sa ble, 'In-êks-kû' zâ 'bl, a. not to be excused.
 In ex cu sa ble ness, 'In-êks-kû'-zâ 'bl-nês, s. enormity beyond palliation.
 In ex cu sa bly, 'In-êks-kû' zâ 'blê, ad. to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.
 In ex ha la ble, 'In-êgz-hâ' lê 'bl, a. that cannot evaporate.
 In ex haust ed, 'In-êgz-hâwst' êd, a. not possible to be emptied.
 In ex haust i ble, 'In-êgz-hâwst' é-'bl, a. not to be spent.
 In ex ist ence, 'In-êgz-zîst' ênse, a. want of being.
 In ex ist ent, 'In-êgz-zîst' ênt, a. not having being.
 In ex o ra ble, In-êks' ô 'râ-bl, a. not to be moved by entreaty.
 In ex pe di ence, 'In-êks-pê' dè-'ênse, ['ên-sê,]
 In ex pe di én cy, 'In-êks-pê' dè-'s. want of fitness.
 In ex pe di ent, 'In-êks-pê' dè 'ênt, a. unfit, improper.
 In ex pe ri ence, 'In-êks-pê' rê-'ênse, s. want of experimental knowledge.
 In ex peri en ced, 'In-êks-pê' rê-'ênst, a. not experienced.
 In ex pert, 'In-êks-pêrt', a. unskilful.
 In ex pi a ble, In-êks' pè 'â-bl, a. not to be atoned.
 In ex pli ca ble, In-êks' plê 'kâ-bl, a. incapable of being explained.
 In ex pres si ble, 'In-êks-près' sê-'bl, a. not to be told or uttered.
 In ex pres si bly, 'In-êks-près' sê-'blê, ad. to a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.
 In ex pug na ble, 'In-êks-pûg' nâ-'bl, a. impregnable, not to be taken by assault.
 In ex tin guish a ble, 'In-êks-tîng'-gwîsh 'â-bl, a. unquenchable.
 In ex tri ca ble, In-êks' trê 'kâ-bl, a. not to be disentangled.
 In fal li bil i ty, In 'fâl-lê-blî' lê-'tê, ['tê,]
 In fal li ble ness, In-fâl' lê 'bl-nês, s. exemption from error.
 In fal li ble, In-fâl' lê 'bl, a. incapable of mistake.
 In fal li bly, In-fâl' lê 'blê, ad. with security from error, certainly.
 In fa mous, In' fâ 'mûs, a. publick-ly branded with guilt.
 In fa mous ly, In' fâ 'mûs-lê, ad. with open reproach; shamefully.
 In fa my, In' fâ 'mê, s. publick re- proach, notoriety of bad character.
 In fan cy, In' fân 'sê, s. the first part of life; beginning.
 2In' fânt, s. a child under seven years of age; a very young child.
 2In-fân' tâ, s. a princess descended from the royal blood of Spain or Portugal. [slaughter of infants]
 In fant i cide, In-fânt' é 'sîde, s. the 2In' fân 'tîle, a. pertaining to an infant. [fant.]
 2In' fân 'tîne, a. suitable to an in- fantry, In' fân 'trê, s. plu. the foot-soldiers of an army.
 In fat u ate, In-fâtsh' ô 'âte, v. a. to strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. [par.]
 In fat u a ting, In-fâtsh' ô 'â-tîng, In fat u a ted, In-fâtsh' ô 'â-têd, pre.
 In fat u a tion, In 'fâtsh-ô-â' shûn, s. deprivation of reason. [sicable]
 In fea si ble, In-fê' zê 'bl, a. imprac- In sect, In-fêkt', v. a. to act upon by contagion; to affect with com- municated qualities.
 In sect ing, In-fêkt' îng, par.
 In sect ed, In-fêkt' êd, pre. [gion.]
 In sec tion, In-fêkt' shûn, s. conta- In sec tious, In-fêkt' shûs, a. conta- gious. [contagiously.]
 In sec tious ly, In-fêkt' shûs lê, ad. In sec tious ness, In-fêkt' shûs 'nês, s. contagiousness.
 In se cun di ty, 'In-fê-kûn' dé 'tê, s. want of fertility. [ery, calamity.]
 In fel i ci ty, 'In-fê-lîs' sê 'tê, s. mis- 2In-fêr', v. a. to induce; to draw conclusions from foregoing prem- 2In-fêr' îng, par. [îsses.]
 In fer red, In-fêrd', pre.
 In fer ence, In' fêr 'ênse, s. conclu- sion drawn from previous argu- ments.
 In fer en ces, In' fêr 'ên-sîz, s. plu. In fer ri ble, In-fêr' rê 'bl, a. dedu- cible from premises grounds.
 In fi ni ty, In 'fê-rê-ô' é 'tê, a.

lower state of dignity or value.

In fê ri our, In-fê-rê 'rô 'ûr, a. lower in place, station, or value; subordinate: s. one in a lower rank or station than another.

²In-fê-r' nâl, a. hellish: s. one that comes from hell; one exceedingly wicked.

In fêr tile, In-fê-r' tîl, a. unfruitful.

²In-fêst', v. a. to harass, disturb.

²In-fêst' lng, par.

²In-fêst' êd, pre.

In fî del, In fê 'dêl, s. an unbeliever, a pagan, one who rejects Christianity.

In fî del i ty, In-fê-dêl' lê 'tê, s. want of faith; disbelief of Christianity; treachery. [immense.

In fî nite, In fê 'nîl, a. unbounded.

In fî nite ly, In fê 'nîl-lê, ad. without limits, immensely. [mensity.

In fî nite ness, In fê 'nîl-nêss, s. im-

In fî nî tive, In-fî-n' ê 'tîv, a. unconfined, belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses the action or being indeterminately.

In fî nî tude, In-fî-n' ê 'tûde, s. infinity, immensity.

In fî nî ty, In-fî-n' ê 'tê, s. immensity; endless number.

In fîrm, In-fêrm', a. weak, feeble.

In fîrm a ry, In-fêrm' ê 'rê, s. lodgings for the sick.

In fîrm a ries, In-fêrm' ê 'rîz, s. plu.

In fîrm i ty, In-fêrm' ê 'tê, s. weakness; disease, malady.

In fîrm i ties, In-fêrm' ê 'tîz, s. plu.

In fîrm ness, In-fêrm' nêss, s. weakness, feebleness. [fasten.

In fîx, In-fîks', v. a. to drive in.

In fîx es, In-fîks' îz, pres. t.

In fîx ing, In-fîks' lng, par.

In fîx ed, In-fîks', pre.

²In-fîame', v. a. to kindle; to exag-

gerate; to provoke, irritate: v. n. to grow hot and painful.

²In-fîa' mîng, par.

In fîa med, In-fîam'd', pre.

In fîam ma bil i ty, In 'fîam-mâ-bîl' lê 'tê, s. the quality of catching fire.

In fîam ma ble, In-fîam' mâ 'bl, a. easy to be set on flame.

In fîam ma ble ness, In-fîam' mâ 'bl-nêss, s. the quality of easily catching fire.

In fîam ma tion, In-fîam-mâ 'shûn, s. the state of being in flame; the heat of any morbid part occasioned by obstruction.

In fîam ma tor y, In-fîam' mâ 'tûr-rê, a. having the power of inflaming. [to fill with the breath.

²In-fîate', v. a. to swell with wind.

²In-fîa' tîng, par.

²In-fîa' têd, pre.

In fîa tion, In-fîa' shûn, s. the state of being swelled with wind.

In fîect, In-fîekt', v. a. to bend; to change or vary.

In fîect ing, In-fîekt' lng, par.

In fîect ed, In-fîekt' êd, pre.

In fîec tion, In-fîek' shûn, s. the act of bending or turning; modulation of the voice; variation of a noun or verb.

In fîex i bil i ty, In 'fîeks-ê-bîl' lê 'tê, [nêss, }

In fîex i ble ness, In-fîeks' ê 'bl- s. stiffness; obstinacy, inexorable persistence.

In fîex i ble, In-fîeks' ê 'bl, a. not to be bent; not to be changed.

In fîex i bly, In-fîeks' ê 'blê, ad. unchangeably, invariably.

In fîct, In-fîkt', v. a. to impose as a punishment.

In fîct ing, In-fîkt' lng, par.

In fîct ed, In-fîkt' êd, pre. [ishes.

In fîct er, In-fîkt' êr, s. he who pun-

In fîc tion, In-fîkt' shûn, s. the act of using punishments; the punishment imposed.

In fîct ive, In-fîkt' îv, a. that is laid on as a punishment.

In fîu ence, In 'fîu 'ênse, s. ascend-

ant power: v. a. to act upon with

directive or impulsive power.

In fîu en ces, In 'fîu 'ên-sîz, pres. t.

In fîu en cing, In 'fîu 'ên-sîng, par.

In fîu en ced, In 'fîu 'ênst, pre.

²In 'fîu 'ênst, a. flowing in.

In fîu en tial, In-fîu-ên' shâl, a. exerting influence or power.

In fîux, In 'fîuks, s. act of flowing into any thing.

In fîux es, In 'fîuks 'îz, s. plu.

²In-fîold', v. a. to involve, inwrap.

²In-fîold' lng, par.

²In-fîold' êd, pre. [cover with leaves.

In fîo li ate, In-fîo 'lê 'âte, v. a. to

In fîo li a ting, In-fîo 'lê 'â-tîng, par.

In fîo li a ted, In-fîo 'lê 'â-têd, pre.

²In-fîorm', v. a. to instruct, acquaint; to offer an accusation.

²In-fîorm' lng, par.

In fîorm ed, In-fîorm'd', pre.

²In-fîorm' ânt, s. one who gives information.

In fîorm a tion, In-fîorm-â' shûn, s. intelligence given, instruction; charge or accusation exhibited.

In fîorm er, In-fîorm' êr, s. one who gives intelligence.

In fîor mi da ble, In-fîor' mê 'dâ-bl, a. not to be feared.

In fract, In-frâkt', v. a. to break.

In fract ing, In-frâkt' lng, par.

In fract ed, In-frâkt' êd, pre.

In frac tion, In-frâk' shûn, s. the act of breaking, breach.

In fran gi ble, In-frân' jê 'bl, a. not to be broken.

In fre quen cy, In-frê' kwên 'sê, s. uncommonness, rarity.

In fre quent, In-frê' kwênst, a. rare, uncommon.

In frînge, In-frînje', v. a. to violate.

In frîng es, In-frîn' jîz, pres. t.

In frîng ing, In-frîn' lng, par.

In frîng ed, In-frînj'd', pre.

In frînge ment, In-frînje' mênst, s. breach, violation. [ged, raging.

In fîu ri ate, In-fîu 'rî 'âte, a. burning, inflaming, v. a. to burn

ING

instill; to tincture; to inspire with.
 In fu ses, In-fù' s'z, pres. t.
 In fu sing, In-fù' s'ng, par.
 In fu sed, In-fùs' d', pre.
 In fu si ble, In-fù' zé 'bl, a. possible to be infused.
 In fu sion, In-fù' zhùn, s. the act of pouring in, instillation.
 In fu sive, In-fù' s'v, a. having the power of infusion or being infused.
 In gath er ing, In-gá's' úr 'ng, s. the act of getting in the harvest. [to double, to repeat.
 In gem i nate, In-jém' é 'nà'te, v. a. [pre.
 In gem i na ting, In-jém' é 'nà'-t'ng, par.
 In gem i na ted, In-jém' é 'nà'-téd,
 In gem i na tion, In-jém'-é-nà' shùn, s. repetition, reduplication.
 In gen er ate, In-jén' ér 'à'te, a. in-born, innate.
 In ge ni ous, In-jé' né 'ús, a. witty, inventive, possessed of genius.
 In ge ni ous ly, In-jé' né 'ús-lé, ad. wittily, subdly.
 In ge ni ous ness, In-jé' né 'ús-nés, s. wittiness, subtlety. [born.
 In gen ite, In' jén 't, a. innate, in- [fair, candid.
 In ge nu i ty, 'In-jé-nú' é 't, a. wit, genius.
 In gen u ous, In-jén' ú 'ús, a. open.
 In gen u ous ly, In-jén' ú 'ús-lé, ad. openly, candidly.
 In gen u ous ness, In-jén' ú 'ús-nés, s. openness, fairness, candour.
 In glo ri ous, In-gló' ré 'ús, a. void of honour, mean. [with ignominy.
 In glo ri ous ly, In-gló' ré 'ús-lé, ad. [inspire.
 In gót, s. a mass of metal.
 In-grá'f, v. a. to propagate trees by grafting; to fix deep, settle.
 In-grá'f' ing, par.
 In-grá'f' éd, pre.
 In-grá'f' mēt, s. the act of in-grafting; the sprig ingrafted.
 In gra ti a te, In-grá' shé 'à'te, v. a. to put in favour. [par.
 In gra ti a ting, In-grá' shé 'à'-t'ng,

INH

Fâte, fât, fâll, fât—mè, mè't—pine, pin—nò, mòve,

In gra ti a ted, In-grá' shé 'à'-téd, pre. [unthankfulness.
 In grat i tude, In-grát' é 'túde, a.
 In gre dient, In-gré' jènt, a. component part of a body consisting of different materials.
 In gress, Ing' grés, s. entrance.
 In gress es, Ing' grés 't'z, s. plu.
 In gress sion, In-grés'h' ún, s. the act of entering.
 In gui nal, Ing' gwé 'nál, a. belonging to the groin.
 In-gúl'f, v. a. to swallow up in a vast profundity.
 In-gúl'f' ing, par.
 In gul f ed, In-gúl'f, pre.
 In gur gi tate, In-gúr' jé 'tâte, v. a. to swallow. [par.
 In gur gi ta ting, In-gúr' jé 'tá'-t'ng, [s. voracity.
 In gur gi ta ted, In-gúr' jé 'tá'-téd, pre.
 In gur gi ta tion, In' gúr-jé-tá' shùn,
 In gus ta ble, In-gús' tá 'bl, a. not perceptible by the taste.
 In hab ile, In-háb' ll, a. unskilful, unready, unfit.
 In-háb' ll, v. a. to dwell in.
 In-háb' ll' ing, par.
 In-háb' ll' éd, pre.
 In hab i ta ble, In-háb' é 'tá-bl, a. capable of affording habitation.
 In hab i tance, In-háb' é 'tá'nse, a. residence of dwellers. [s. plu.
 In hab i tan ces, In-háb' é 'tán-s'z,
 In hab i tant, In-háb' é 'tánt, s. one that lives or resides in a place.
 In hab i ta tion, In 'háb-é-tá' shùn, s. a place of dwelling.
 In-hále', v. a. to draw in with air, inspire.
 In-hále' ll' ing, par.
 In ha led, In-háld', pre.
 In har mo ni ous, 'In-hár-mò' né 'ús, a. unmusical. [hold.
 In-héld', pre. and per. par. of In-
 In-hére', v. n. to exist in something [else.
 In-hé' r'ing, par.
 In he red, In-hérd', pre.
 In-hé' rént, a. existing in some-

INI

thing else; innate, inborn.
 In-hér' It, v. a. to receive or possess by inheritance.
 In-hér' It' ing, par.
 In-hér' It' éd, pre.
 In her it a ble, In-hér' It 'á-bl, a. transmissible by inheritance, obtainable by succession.
 In her it ance, In-hér' It 'ánse, s. patrimony, hereditary possession.
 In her it an ces, In-hér' It 'án-s'z, s. plu. [heir.
 In her it or, In-hér' It 'úr, s. an heir.
 In-hér' It 'rés, s. an heir.
 In her it rix, In-hér' It 'ríks, s. an heir.
 In her it ress es, In-hér' It 'rés-lz, }
 In her it rix es, In-hér' It 'ríks-lz, } s. an heir.
 In-hib' ll' It' éd, pre. [hibition.
 In hi bi tion, 'In-hé-bísh' ún, s. pro-
 In-hóld', v. a. to contain in itself.
 In-hóld' ll' ing, par.
 In hos pi ta ble, In-hós' pé 'tá-bl, a. affording no entertainment to strangers.
 In hos pi ta bly, In-hós' pé 'tá-blé, ad. unkindly to strangers.
 In hos pi tal i ty, In 'hós-pé-tál' l'é 't, s. want of courtesy to strangers.
 In-hú' mán, a. barbarous, cruel.
 In hu man i ty, 'In-hú-mán' é 't, s. cruelty, barbarity.
 In hu man ly, In-hú' mán 'l'é, ad. savagely, cruelly.
 In-hú'mé', v. a. to bury, inter.
 In-hú' níng, par.
 In hu med, In-húmd', pre.
 In ject, In-jékt', v. a. to throw in to dart in.
 In ject ing, In-jékt' ing, par.
 In ject ed, In-jékt' éd, pre.
 In jec tion, In-jékt' shùn, s. the act of casting in.
 In im i cal, In-im' é 'kál, a. hostile.

INK

contrary, repugnant.
In im i ta bil i ty, In 'im-é-tá-bil' lè-
'é, s. incapacity to be imitated.
In im i ta ble, In-im' é 'á-bi, a.
above imitation.
In im i ta bly, In-im' é 'á-blé, ad.
in a manner not to be imitated.
In i qui tous, In-ik' kwé 'ús, a. un-
just, wicked.
In i qui ty, In-ik' kwé 'é, s. injus-
tice; wickedness.
In i qui ties, In-ik' kwé 'ik, s. plu.
In i tial, In-lsh' ál, a. placed at the
beginning; incipient.
In i ti ate, In-lsh' é 'áte, v. a. to en-
ter, instruct in the rudiments of
an art.
In i ti a ting, In-lsh' é 'á-tíng, par.
In i ti a ted, In-lsh' é 'á-téd, pre.
In i ti a tion, In 'sh-é-k' shún, a.
the act of entering into any art or
state. [according to form of law.
In ju di cial, 'In-jú-dish' ál, a. not
In ju di cious, 'In-jú-dish' ús, a.
without judgement.
In ju di cious ly, 'In-jú-dish' ús 'é,
ad. with ill judgement.
In junc tion, In-júng' shún, s. com-
mand, order, precept.
In jure, In júr, v. a. to hurt unjust.
*In júr 'ng, par. [ly; to annoy.
In jur ed, In jórd, pre.
In ju ri ous, In-jú' ré 'ús, a. unjust;
mischievous; reproachful.
In ju ri ous ly, In-jú' ré 'ús-lé, ad.
wrongfully, with injustice.
In ju ry, In-jú' ré, s. hurt without
justice; mischief; annoyance;
reproach.
In ju ries, In-jú' ríz, s. plu.
In jus tice, In-jús' tís, s. iniquity,
wrong.
Ink, Ingk, s. the black liquor with
which men write or print: v. a.
to black or daub with ink.
Ink ing, Ingk' ng, par.
Ink ed, Ingkt, pre.
Ink horn, Ingk' hór, s. a portable

INN

nór, nóe—túbe, túb, báll—óll—póund—shín, rais.

case for the instruments of writ-
ting.
In kle, Ing' kl, s. narrow fillet, a.
tape. [tion.
Ink ling, Ingk' líng, s. hint, intima-
lúky, Ingk' é, a. consisting of ink;
*In' lánd, a. interiour (black as ink).
In lap i date, In-láp' é 'dáté, v. a.
to turn to stone.
In lap i da ting, In-láp' é 'dà-tíng,
par. [pre.
In lap i da ted, In-láp' é 'dà-téd,
In lay, In-lá', v. a. to diversify with
different bodies inserted into the
ground; to variegate.
In lays, In-láze, pres. t.
In lay ing, In-lá' ng, par.
In laid, In-láde', pre.
*In' lét, s. passage, place of ingress.
In ly, In' lé, a. internal, secret.
*In' mâte, s. one that is admitted to
dwell jointly with another.
*In' môt, a. deepest within, re-
motest from the surface.
*Inn, s. a house of entertainment for
travellers: v. n. to take up tem-
porary lodging.
*In' níng, par. [porary lodging.
In ned, In'd, pre.
*In-náte', a. inborn.
*In-náte' nêss, s. the quality of
being innate.
In nav i ga ble, In-náv' é 'gá-bl, a.
not to be passed by sailing.
In ner, In' núr, a. interiour, not out-
ward.
In ner most, In' núr 'môt, a. re-
motest from the outward part.
Inn hold er, In' hól'd 'úr, s. a man
who keeps an inn.
In nings, In' níngz, s. plu. lands re-
covered from the sea.
Inn keep er, In' kéep 'úr, s. one who
keeps lodgings and provisions for
entertainment of travellers.
In no cence, In' nó 'sênsé, } s. pu-
In no cen cy, In' nó 'sên-sé, } rity;
In no cen cy, In' nó 'sên-sé, } untainted integrity; harm-
lessness.

INO

In no cent, In' nó 'sênt, a. pure
from mischief; unhurtful, harm-
less: s. one free from guilt or
harm.
In no cent ly, In' nó 'sênt-lé, ad.
without guilt; with simplicity.
In noc u ous, In-nók' ú 'ús, a. harm-
less. [thing not known before.
*In' nó 'váté, v. a. to bring in some-
*In' nó 'vátíng, par.
*In' nó 'vátéd, pre.
In no va tion, 'In-nó-vá' shún, s.
change by the introduction of
novelty. [introducer of novelties.
In no va tor, In' nó 'vátúr, s. an
In nox ious, In-nók' shús, a. free
from mischievous effects.
*In-nú-én' dò, s. an oblique hint.
In nu en does, 'In-nú-én' dóze, s.
plu.
In nu mer a ble, In-nú' mên'á-bl, a.
not to be counted for multitude.
In nu mer a bly, In-nú' mên'á-blé,
ad. without number.
In oc u late, In-ók' ú 'láté, v. a. to
propagate by insertion.
In oc u la ting, In-ók' ú 'látíng, par.
In oc u la ted, In-ók' ú 'látéd, pre.
In oc u la tion, In-ók' ú 'lát shún, s.
grafting in the bud; the practice
of transplanting the small-pox.
In o dor ous, In-ó' dúr 'ús, a. want-
ing scent. [harmless, innocent.
In of fen sive, 'In-óf-fên' sív, a.
In of fen sive ly, 'In-óf-fên' sív 'é,
ad. without harm.
In of fen sive ness, 'In-óf-fên' sív-
'nêss, s. harmlessness.
*In 'óp-pór-túne', a. unseasonable,
inconvenient.
In or di na cy, In-ór' dé 'ná-sé, s.
irregularity, disorder. [plu.
In or di na cies, In-ór' dé 'ná-síz, s.
In or di na te, In-ór' dé 'náté, a. ir-
regular. [ad. irregularly.
In or di na te ly, In-ór' dé 'náté ly,
In or di na tion, In-ór' dé 'nát shún,
s. irregularity.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pine, pîn—nâ, môte,

In or gan i cal, 'In-ôrgân' é 'kâl,
a. void of organs or instrumental
parts.

In os cu late, 'In-ô's kù 'lâte, v. n.
to unite by apposition or contact.
In oscula ting, 'In-ô's kù 'lâ-tîng, par.
In os cu la ted, 'In-ô's kù 'lâ-têd, pre.
In os cu la tion, 'In-ô's kù-lâ' shûn,
s. union by conjunction of the
extremities. [qu岸ry; a jury.

In quest, 'Ing kwêst, a. judicial in-
In qui e tude, 'In-kwî é 'tûde, a.
disturbed state, want of quiet.

In qui nate, 'Ing kwê 'nâte, v. a. to
corrupt, pollute.

In qui na ting, 'Ing kwê 'nâ-tîng,
par. [pre.

In qui na ted, 'Ing kwê 'nâ-têd,
In qui na tion, 'Ing-kwê-nâ' shûn,
s. corruption, pollution.

In quire, 'In-kwîrê, v. a. to ask
questions, to make search.

In qui ring, 'In-kwî' rîng, par.

In qui red, 'In-kwîrêd, pre.

In qui rer, 'In-kwî' rûr, s. searcher,
examiner. [tion; examination.

In qui ry, 'In-kwî' rê, s. interroga-
In qui ries, 'In-kwî' rîz, a. plu.

In qui si tion, 'Ing-kwê-zîsh' ân, a.
judicial inquiry; the court estab-
lished in some countries for the
detection of heresy.

In quis i tive, 'In-kwîz é 'tîv, a. cu-
rious, active to pry into any thing.
In quis i tive ly, 'In-kwîz é 'tîv-lê,
ad. with curiosity.

In quis i tive ness, 'In-kwîz é 'tîv-
nê's, s. curiosity.

In quis i tor, 'In-kwîz é 'tûr, s. an
officer in the courts of inquisition.

In ruil, 'In-râlê, v. a. to enclose
with rails.

In rail ing, 'In-râlê' Ing, par.

In railed, 'In-râld, pre.

In road, 'In' rôde, s. incursion.

In san a ble, 'In-sân' á 'bl, a. incu-
rable, irremediable.

In-sâne; a. mad, making mad.

In san i ty, 'In-sân' é 'tê, s. the state
of being insane; madness.

In sa ti a ble, 'In-sâ' shê 'â-bl, a.
greedy beyond measure.

In sa ti a ble ness, 'In-sâ' shê 'â-bl-
nê's, s. greediness not to be ap-
peased.

In sa ti a bly, 'In-sâ' shê 'â-blê, ad.
with greediness not to be appeas-
ed.

In sa ti ate, 'In-sâ' shê 'âte, a. gree-
dy so as not to be satisfied.

In sat u ra ble, 'In-sâtsh' ú 'â-bl, a.
not to be filled.

In scribe, 'In-skrîbê, v. a. to write
on any thing; to assign to a pa-
In scri bing, 'In-skrî' bîng, par. [tron.

In scri bed, 'In-skrîbd', pre.

In scrip tion, 'In-skrîp' shûn, s.
something written or engraved;
a title. [searchable.

In scu ta ble, 'In-skrôô' tá 'bl, a. un-
In sculp, 'In-skûlp', v. a. to engrave,
to cut.

In sculp ing, 'In-skûlp' Ing, par.

In sculp ed, 'In-skûlpt', pre.

In sculp ture, 'In-skûlp' tshûre, s.
any thing engraved.

In seam, 'In-séem', v. a. to impress
or mark by a seam.

In seam ing, 'In-séem' Ing, par.

In seam ed, 'In-séemd', pre.

In sect, 'In' sêkt, s. a small creeping
or flying animal.

In sec tile, 'In-sêk' tîl, a. having the
nature of insects.

In sec tol o ger, 'In-sêk-tôl' lô 'jûr,
s. one who describes insects.

In se cure, 'In-sê-kûre', a. not se-
cure; not safe.

In se ou ri ty, 'In-sê-kû' ré 'tê, s.
want of safety, danger.

In sem i na tion, 'In-sêm-ê-nâ'-
shûn, s. the act of scattering

seed on the ground.

In-sên' sâte, a. stupid.

In sen si bil i ty, 'In-sên-sê-bîl' lê-
tê, s. stupidity; torpor.

In sen si ble, 'In-sên' sê 'bl, a. im-
perceptible; void of feeling.

In sen si ble ness, 'In-sên' sê 'bl-
nê's, s. absence of perception,
inability to perceive.

In sen si bly, 'In-sên' sê 'blê, ad.
imperceptibly.

In sen ti ent, 'In-sên' shê 'ênt, a.
not having perception.

In sep ar a bil i ty, 'In-sêp-âr-â'-
bîl' lê 'tê, [bl' nê's, }

In sep ar a ble ness, 'In-sêp' âr 'â'-
s. the quality of being such as
cannot be divided.

In sep ar a ble, 'In-sêp' âr 'â-bl, a.
united so as not to be parted.

In sep ar a bly, 'In-sêp' âr 'â-blê,
ad. with indissoluble union.

In-sêrt', v. a. to place in, or among
other things.

In-sêrt' Ing, par.

In-sêrt' êd, pre.

In ser tion, 'In-sêr' shûn, s. the act
of placing any thing in or among
other matter; the thing inserted.

In ser vi ent, 'In-sêr' vê 'ênt, a. con-
ducive.

In-shêll', v. a. to hide in a shell.

In-shêll' Ing, par.

In shell ed, 'In-shêld', pre. [bark.

In-shîp', v. a. to shut in a ship, en-

In-shîp' plîng, par.

In ship ped, 'In-shîpt', pre.

In-shrine', v. a. to enclose in a
shrine or precious case.

In-shrî' nîng, par.

In shri ned, 'In-shrînd', pre.

In' slide, s. interior part.

In sid i ous, 'In-sîd' é 'ûs, a. sly,
treacherous.

In sid i ous ly, 'In-sîd' é 'ûs-lê, ad.
in a sly and treacherous manner.

In sight, 'In' sîte, s. inspection.

In sig nif i cance, 'In-sîg-nîf' é-
'kân'sa, s. want of meaning.

In sig nif i cant, 'In-sîg-nîf' é 'kânt,
s. wanting meaning; unimportant.

In sig nif i cant ly, 'In-sîg-nîf' é-
'kânt-lê, ad.

INS

INS

INS

nôt, nôt-tâbe, tâb, bôit—ôil—pôom—ân, mis.

*ânt-lâ, ad. without meaning; without importance.
 In sin cere, 'In-sîn-sâre, a. dissembling, unfaithful. [dissimulation.
 In sin cer i ty, 'In-sîn-sâ' é 'tê, s. In sin ew, 'In-sîn' nû, v. a. to strengthen, confirm.
 In sin ewa, 'In-sîn' nâze, pres. t. In sin ew ing, 'In-sîn' nû 'ing, par. In sin ew ed, 'In-sîn' nûde, pre.
 2In-sîn' û 'ânt, a. having the power to gain favour.
 2In-sîn' û 'âte, v. a. to introduce any thing gently; to hint; to infuse: v. n. to wheedle, to gain on the affections by gentle degrees.
 2In-sîn' û 'â-ting, par.
 2In-sîn' û 'â-têd, pre.
 In sin u a tion, 'In-sîn-û-â' shûn, s. the power of pleasing, or stealing upon the affections.
 2In-sip' lû, a. without taste; flat.
 In si pid i ty, 'In-sê-plû' é 'tê, } s.
 2In-sip' lû 'nêsa, } want of taste.
 In sip id ly, 'In-sip' lû 'tê, ad. without taste.
 In sip i ence, 'In-sip' é 'nêse, a. folly, want of understanding.
 2In-sist', v. n. to stand or rest upon;
 'In-sist' ing, par. [to persist in
 'In-sist' éd, pre.
 'In-sist' ént, a. resting upon.
 In si ti on cy, 'In-sîsh' é 'n-sê, s. exemption from thirst.
 In si tion, 'In-sîsh' ûn, s. the insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.
 'In-smâre', v. a. to entrap; to inveigle.
 'In-snû' ring, par. [gle.
 In sna red, 'In-snârd', pre.
 In so bri e ty, 'In-sô-brî' é 'tê, s. drunkenness.
 In so ci a ble, 'In-sô' shê 'â-bl, a. averse from conversation; incapable of connexion.
 'In' sô 'lâte, v. a. to dry in the sun.
 2In' sô 'lâ-ting, par.

Q 2

2In' sô 'lâ-têd, pre.
 In so la tion, 'In-sô-lâ' shûn, s. exposition to the sun.
 In so lence, 'In' sô 'lênse, a. pride exerted in overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.
 2In' sô 'lênt, a. contemptuous of others, overbearing.
 In so lent ly, 'In' sô 'lênt-lê, ad. haughtily, rudely.
 In sol u ble, 'In-sôl' lû 'bl, a. not to be separated or dissolved.
 In solv a ble, 'In-sôlv' â 'bl, a. such as admits of no solution; that cannot be paid.
 In solv en cy, 'In-sôlv' ên 'tê, s. inability to pay debts. [plu.
 In solv en cies, 'In-sôlv' ên 'tê, s.
 'In-sôlv' ént, a. unable to pay.
 In so much, 'In-sô-mûsh', con. so that, to such a degree that.
 In spect, 'In-spêkt', v. a. to look into by way of examination.
 In spect ing, 'In-spêkt' ing, par.
 In spect ed, 'In-spêkt' éd, pre.
 In spec tion, 'In-spêkt' shûn, s. close survey; superintendence.
 In spect or, 'In-spêkt' ûr, s. a superintendent. [sprinkling.
 In sper sion, 'In-spêr' shûn, s. a sphere, 'In-sfêre', v. a. to place in an orb or sphere.
 In spe ring, 'In-sfê' ring, par.
 In spe red, 'In-sfêrd', pre.
 In spi ra tion, 'In-spô-râ' shûn, s. the act of drawing in the breath; infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power.
 2In-spre', v. n. to draw in the breath: v. a. to breathe into; to infuse into the mind.
 'In-spl' ring, par.
 In spi red, 'In-splrd', pre.
 2In-spl' lt, v. a. to animate.
 2In-spl' lt ing, par.
 2In-spl' lt éd, pre.
 2In-spl's sâte, v. a. to thicken.
 2In-spl's sâ 'ting, par.

Q 2

2In-spl's sâ 'têd, pre.
 In epis sa tion, 'In-spl's-sâ' shûn, s. the act of making any liquid thick.
 In sta bil i ty, 'In-stâ-blî' lû 'tê, s. inconstancy, fickleness.
 In sta ble, 'In-stâ' bl, a. inconstant, changing. [rank or office.
 2In-stâll', v. a. to advance to any
 2In-stâll' ing, par.
 In stall ed, 'In-stâld', pre.
 In stal la tion, 'In-stâl-lâ' shûn, s. the act of giving visible possession.
 2In-stâl' mêt, s. the act of installing; a payment.
 In stance, 'In' stânse, s. importunity; solicitation; motive, influence: v. n. to give or offer an example. [pres. t.
 In stan ces, 'In' stân 'sêz, s. plu. and
 In stan cing, 'In' stân 'sing, par.
 In stan ced, 'In' stânst, pre.
 2In' stânt, a. pressing, urgent: s. the present or current month.
 In stan ta ne ous, 'In-stân-tâ' nê-
 'ûs, a. done in an instant.
 In stan ta ne ous ly, 'In-stân-tâ' nê-
 'ûs-lê, ad. in an indivisible point of time.
 In stan ty, 'In' stânt 'tê, ad. immediately, with urgent importunity.
 In stau ra tion, 'In-stâw-râ' shûn, s. restoration.
 In stead, 'In-stêd', prep. in room of.
 2In-stêép', v. a. to soak, macerate.
 2In-stêép' ing, par.
 In steep ed, 'In-stêépt', pre.
 2In' stêp, s. the upper part of the foot. [to ill.
 In sti gate, 'In' stê 'gâte, v. a. to urge
 In sti ga ting, 'In' stê 'gâ-ting, par.
 In sti ga ted, 'In' stê 'gâ-têd, pre.
 In sti ga tion, 'In-stê-gâ' shûn, s. incitement to a crime, encouragement.
 In sti ga tor, 'In' stê 'gâ-tôr, s. one who incites to ill.

INS

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mèc—pine, phn—nò, mòve,

INS

INT

2In-stîl', v. a. to infuse by drops; to insinuate anything into the mind.
 2In-stîl' lîng, par.
 In still ed, In-stîl'd', pre.
 In still la tion, 'In-stîl-lâ' shûn, s. the act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing slowly into the mind.
 In stinct, In' stîngkt', s. the power which determines the will of brutes; natural desire or aversion.
 In stinct, In-stîngkt', a. moved, animated.
 In stinct ive, In-stîngkt' Iv, a. acting without the application or choice of reason.
 In stinct ive ly, In-stîngkt' Iv 'lâ, ad. by instinct.
 In sti tute, In' stê 'tute, v. a. to fix, establish; to appoint; to instruct: s. established law, settled order; precept, maxim, principle.
 In sti tu ting, In' stê 'tù-tîng, par.
 In sti tu ted, In' stê 'tù-têd, pre.
 In sti tu tion, 'In-stê-tù' shûn, s. establishment; positive law.
 In sti tu tion a ry, 'In-stê-tù' shûn-â-rê, a. elemental.
 In sti tu tor, In' stê 'tù-tûr, s. one who establishes; an instructor.
 In struct, In-strûkt', v. a. to teach, to form by precept.
 In struct ing, In-strûkt' Ing, par.
 In struct ed, In-strûkt' êd, pre. [er.
 In struct er, In-strûkt' êr, s. a teacher.
 In struc tion, In-strûkt' shûn, s. the act of teaching, information.
 In struct ive, In-strûkt' Iv, a. conveying knowledge.
 In struct ress, In-strûkt' rês, s. a female who instructs. [plu.
 In struct ress es, In-strûkt' rês 'iz, s.
 2In' strû 'mênt, s. a tool; a writing containing a contract or order.
 24In-strû-mênt' 'âl, a. conducive as
 In stru ment al i ty, 'In-strû-mênt-

âl' lê 'tê, s. subordinate agency.
 In stru ment al ly, 'In-strû-mênt' 'âl-
 'lê, ad. as means to an end.
 In suf fer a ble, In-sûf' fûr 'â-bl, a. intolerable.
 In suf fer a bly, In-sûf' fûr 'â-blê, ad. to a degree beyond endurance.
 In suf fi cien cy, 'In-sûf-flsh' ên-
 'tê, s. inadequacy to any end or purpose.
 In suf fi cient, 'In-sûf-flsh' ênt, a. inadequate to any need or purpose, wanting abilities.
 In suf fi cient ly, 'In-sûf-flsh' ênt-
 'lê, ad. with want of proper ability. [ing to an island.
 In su lar, In' shû 'lâr, a. belonging
 In su la ted, In' shû 'lâ-têd, a. not contiguous on any side.
 2In' sôl', s. act of insolence. [ence.
 2In-sôl', v. a. to treat with insolence.
 2In-sôl' lîng, par.
 2In-sôl' êd, pre.
 In'sult er, In-sôl' êr, s. one who treats another with insolent triumph.
 In sult ing ly, In-sôl' Ing 'lê, ad. with contemptuous triumph.
 In su per a bil i ty, In'sû-pêr-â-blî-
 'lê 'tê, s. the quality of being invincible.
 In su per a ble, In-sû' pêr 'â-bl, a. invincible.
 In su per a ble ness, In-sû' pêr 'â-bl 'nês, s. invincibleness.
 In su per a bly, In-sû' pêr 'â-blê, ad. invincibly.
 In sup port a ble, 'In-sûp-pôrt' â-
 'bl, a. intolerable, insufferable.
 In sup port a bly, 'In-sûp-pôrt' â-
 'blê, ad. beyond endurance.
 In sur mount a ble, 'In-sûr-môûnt'-
 'â 'bl, a. not to be got over.
 In sur mount a bly, 'In-sûr-môûnt'-
 'â 'blê, ad. invincibly, unconquerably.
 In sur rec tion, 'In-sûr-rêk' shûn, s.

a seditious rising, a rebellious commotion.
 In tac ti ble, In-tâk' té 'bl, a. not perceptible to the touch.
 In tag i o, In-tâ' yô, s. any thing that has figures engraved on it.
 In tag i o s, In-tâ' yôze, s. plu.
 In tast a ble, In-tâst' â 'bl, a. not to be tasted. [of any thing.
 In te ger, In' té 'jûr, s. the whole
 2In' té 'grâl, a. whole; not broken into fractions: s. the whole made up of parts.
 2In' té 'grânt, a. necessary for making up an integer.
 In teg ri ty, In-têg' rê 'tê, s. honesty; purity; entireness.
 2In-têg' 'û 'mênt, s. a covering.
 In tel lect, In-têl 'yêkt, s. the power of understanding.
 In tel lect ive, 'In-têl-lêkt' Iv, a. having power to understand.
 In tel lect u al, 'In-têl-lêk' tshû 'âl, a. relating to the understanding.
 In tel li gen ce, In-têl' lê 'jênse, s. commerce of information, notice; spirit; understanding.
 In tel li gen ces, In-têl' lê 'jên-sz, s. plu.
 In tel li gen cer, In-têl' lê 'jên-sûr, s. one who conveys news, one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.
 In tel li-ge nt, In-têl' lê 'yênt, a. knowing, skilful.
 In tel li gi bil i ty, In-têl-lê-jê-blî-
 'lê 'tê, [bl 'nês, }
 In tel li gi ble ness, In-têl' lê 'jê-
 'lê 'tê, } s. possibility to be understood.
 In tel li gi ble, In-têl' lê 'jê-bl, a. to be conceived by the understanding. [clearly, plainly.
 In tel li gi bly, In-têl' lê 'jê-blê, ad.
 2In-têl' pêr 'â-mênt, s. bad constitution.
 In tem per ance, In-têl' pêr 'ânse, s. want of moderation, excess.
 2In-têl' pêr 'âto, s. immoderate

INT

nỗ, nôt—tùb, túb, búll—ôl—pôund—thin, rais.

INT

INT

In tem per ate ly, 'In-têm' pēr 'àt-e-lê, ad. immoderately.

'In-têm' pēr 'àt-e-nêss, s. want of moderation. [some quality.]

'In-têm' pēr 'à-tùr, s. excess of moderation. [v. a. to mean, to design.]

'In-tênd' lng, par.

'In-tên' êr 'à-têd, pre.

'In-tênd' ânt, s. an officer of the highest class. [tender, soften.]

'In-tên' êr 'àt-e, v. a. to make moderation. [v. a. to make]

'In-tên' êr 'à-ting, par.

In ten er a tion, 'In-tên-êr-â' shûn, s. the act of softening or making tender. [cannot hold.]

In ten i ble, 'In-tên' é 'bì, a. that of forcing or straining any thing.

'In-tênse, a. raised to a high degree; vehement. [great degree.]

In tense ly, 'In-tênse' lê, ad. to a high degree.

'In-tênse' nêss, s. the state of being affected to a high degree.

In ten sion, 'In-tên' shûn, s. the act of forcing or straining any thing.

In ten si ty, 'In-tên' sê 'tê, s. intense-ness. [full of care.]

In ten sive, 'In-tên' sîv, a. intent.

In ten sive ly, 'In-tên' sîv 'lê, ad. to a great degree.

'In-tên't, a. anxiously diligent: s. a design, a purpose.

In ten tion, 'In-tên' shûn, s. a design, purpose.

In ten tion al, 'In-tên' shûn 'âl, a. designed, done by design.

In ten tion al ly, 'In-tên' shûn 'âl-lê, ad. by design, with fixed choice.

In ten tive, 'In-tên' tîv, a. diligently applied.

In ten tive ly, 'In-tên' tîv 'lê, } ad. with close application, closely.

'In-tên't' nêss, s. anxious applica-
'In-têr', v. a. to bury. [tion.]

'In-têr' rîng, par.

In ter red, 'In-târd', pre.

In ter cal a ry, 'In-têr-kâl' â 'rê, a. inserted out of the common order

to preserve the equation of time, as the 29th of February in a leap year is an Intercalary day.

In ter ca late, 'In-têr' kâ 'lâ-tê, v. a. to insert an extraordinary day.

In ter ca la ting, 'In-têr' kâ 'lâ-ting, par.

In ter ca la ted, 'In-têr' kâ 'lâ-têd, par.

In ter ca la tion, 'In-têr-kâ-lâ' shûn, s. insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

In ter cede, 'In-têr-sêdê, v. n. to pass between; to act between two parties.

In ter ce ding, 'In-têr-sê' dîng, par.

In ter ce ded, 'In-têr-sê' dêd, pre.

In ter ce der, 'In-têr-sê' dûr, s. a mediator.

In ter cept, 'In-têr-sêpt', v. a. to stop and seize in the way; to cut off.

In ter cept ing, 'In-têr-sêpt' lng, par.

In ter cept ed, 'In-têr-sêpt' êd, pre.

In ter cep tion, 'In-têr-sêpt' shûn, s. obstruction, seizure by the way.

In ter ces sion, 'In-têr-sêsh' ûn, s. mediation.

In ter ces sour, 'In-têr-sêsh' sûr, s. In ter chain, 'In-têr-tshâne', v. a. to chain, to link together. [par.]

In ter chain ing, 'In-têr-tshâne' lng, par.

In ter chain ed, 'In-têr-tshând', pre.

In ter change, 'In-têr' 'tshânje', s. commerce. [a plu.]

In ter chan ges, 'In-têr' 'tshânje-jîz, s. to succeed alternately. [pres. t.]

In ter chan ge, 'In-têr-tshânje' jîz, par.

In ter chan ging, 'In-têr-tshânje' jîng, par.

In ter chan ged, 'In-têr-tshânje' d, par.

In ter change a ble, 'In-têr-tshânje' â 'bì, a. given and taken mutually.

In ter change ment, 'In-têr-tshânje' mên't, s. exchange.

In ter cip ient, 'In-têr-sîp' é 'tên't, s. an intercepting power.

In ter cis ion, 'In-têr-sîzh' ûn, s. interruption. [to shut out.]

In ter clude, 'In-têr-klûdê', v. n. In ter clu ding, 'In-têr-klû' dîng, par.

In ter clu ded, 'In-têr-klû' dêd, par.

In ter clu sion, 'In-têr-klû' shûn, s. obstruction, interception.

In ter co lum ni a tion, 'In-têr-kô' 'lûm-nê-â' shûn, s. space between pillars.

In ter cos tal, 'In-têr-kôsh' tâl, a. placed between the ribs.

In ter course, 'In-têr' 'kôrsê, s. commerce; communication.

In ter cour ses, 'In-têr' 'kôrs-sîz, s. plu. [s. passage between.]

In ter cur rence, 'In-têr-kûr' rênse, s. running between.

In ter cur rent, 'In-têr-kûr' rên't, a. running between.

In ter dict, 'In-têr' 'dîkt, s. prohibition. [forbid, prohibit.]

In ter dict ed, 'In-têr-dîkt' éd, pre.

In ter dict ing, 'In-têr-dîkt' lng, par.

In ter dic tion, 'In-têr-dîk' shûn, s. prohibition; a curse.

In ter dic tor y, 'In-têr-dîk' tûr 'rê, a. belonging to an interdiction.

'In-têr' 'vêst, s. concern, advantage; participation; money paid for use: v. a. to concern, affect, give

'In-têr' 'vêst-lng, par. [share in.]

'In-têr' 'vêst-êd, pre. [clash.]

'In-têr' 'fêrê, v. n. to interpose; to interpose.

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'In-têr' 'fêrê, v. n. to interpose; to interpose.

INT

Fâs, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

INT

INT

In te ri our, 'In-tê' ré 'ûr, a. internal.
 In ter ja cen cy, 'In-têr-jâ' sên 'sê,
 s. the act or state of lying between.
 In ter ja cent, 'In-têr-jâ' sên, a. in-
 tervening, lying between.
 In ter jec tion, 'In-têr-jêk' shûn, a. a
 sudden exclamation; a part of
 speech.

2In-têr-jôln', v. n. to join mutually.
 2In-têr-jôln' Ing, par.
 In ter join ed, 'In-têr-jôln'êd', pre.
 In ter know ledge, 'In-têr-nôl' lédjê,
 s. mutual knowledge. [termix.]

In ter lace, 'In-têr-lâsê', v. a. to in-
 ter la ces, 'In-têr-lâ' slz, pres. t.
 In ter la cing, 'In-têr-lâ' slng, par.
 In ter la ced, 'In-têr-lâsê', pre.
 2In-têr-lâpsê', s. the flow of time
 between any two events.

In ter lap ses, 'In-têr-lâp' slz, s. plu.
 2In-têr-lârd', v. a. to interpose, in-
 2In-têr-lârd' Ing, par. [sert between.]
 2In-têr-lârd' êd, pre.

In ter leave, 'In-têr-lêév', v. a. to
 checker a book by the insertion
 of blank leaves.

In ter leaving, 'In-têr-lêév' Ing, par.
 In ter leav ed, 'In-têr-lêévd', pre.

2In-têr-lîné', v. a. to write in alter-
 nate lines; to correct by some-
 thing written between the lines.

2In-têr-l' nîng, par.
 In ter li ned, 'In-têr-lînd', pre.

In ter lin e a tion, 'In-têr 'lîn-ê-â'
 shûn, s. correction made by writ-
 ing between the lines.

In ter link, 'In-têr-lîngk', v. a. to
 join one in another. [par.]

In ter link ing, 'In-têr-lîngk' Ing.
 In ter link ed, 'In-têr-lîngk'êd', pre.

In ter lo cu tion, 'In-têr-lô' kû' shûn,
 s. dialogue.

In ter loc u tor, 'In-têr-lôk' û' tûr, s.
 one that talks with another.

In ter loc u tor y, 'In-têr-lôk' û' tûr-
 rê, a. consisting of dialogue.

2In-têr-lôpê', v. n. to run between
 parties and intercept the advan-

tage that one should gain from
 2In-têr-lô' pîng, par. [the other.]
 In ter lo ped, 'In-têr-lôp'êd', pre.
 In ter lo per, 'In-têr-lô' pûr, s. one
 who runs into business to which
 he has no right. [ning between.]
 In ter lu cent, 'In-têr-lû' sên, a. shi-
 2In' têr 'lûde, s. a farce.

2In-têr-lû' nâr, a. belonging to the
 time when the moon, about to
 change, is invisible.

In ter mar riage, 'In-têr-mâr' rîje, s.
 marriage between two families,
 where each takes one and gives
 another. [12, s. plu.]

In ter mar ria ges, 'In-têr-mâr' rîj
 In ter mar ry, 'In-têr-mâr' rê, v. n.
 to marry some of each family
 with the other. [t]

In ter mar ries, 'In-têr-mâr' rîz, pres.
 In ter mar ry ing, 'In-têr-mâr' rê-
 'Ing, par. [pre]

In ter mar ri ed, 'In-têr-mâr' rîd,
 In ter med cle, 'In-têr-mêd' cl, v. n.
 to interpose officiously.

2In-têr-mêd' dîng, par. [pre]
 In ter med cled, 'In-têr-mêd' dîd,
 In ter me di a cy, 'In-têr-mê' dé 'â-
 sê, s. interposition, intervention.

In ter me di al, 'In-têr-mê' dé 'âl, }
 In ter me di ate, 'In-têr-mê' dé 'âte, }
 a. intervening, interposed.

2In-têr' mânt, s. burial, sepulture.

In ter mi gra tion, 'In-têr-mê-grâ-
 shûn, s. an exchange of place.

In ter mi na ble, 'In-têr' mê 'nâ-bl, }
 In ter mi nate, 'In-têr' mê 'nâte, }
 s. immense, unlimited.

In ter min gle, 'In-têr-mîng' gl, v. a.
 to mingle, mix some things among
 others: v. n. to be mixed or in-
 corporated. [par.]

In ter min gling, 'In-têr-mîng' glng,
 In ter min gled, 'In-têr-mîng' gl'd,
 pre.

In ter mis sion, 'In-têr-mîsh' ûn, s.
 pause; intervenient time; state
 of being intermitted.

In ter mis sive, 'In-têr-mîs' sîv, a.
 coming by fits, not continual.

2In-têr-mîs', v. a. to forbear any
 thing for a time, interrupt: v. n.
 to grow mild between the fits.

2In-têr-mîs' tîng, par.
 2In-têr-mîs' têt, pre.

2In-têr-mîs' têt, a. coming by fits.

In ter mix, 'In-têr-mîks', v. a. to
 mingle, join, put some things
 among others: v. n. to be min-
 gled together. [t]

In ter mix es, 'In-têr-mîks' Iz, pres.

In ter mix ing, 'In-têr-mîks' Ing, par.

In ter mix ed, 'In-têr-mîks'êd', pre.

In ter mix ture, 'In-têr-mîks' tûrê,
 s. mass formed by mingling bodies.

2In-têr-mûn' dâne, a. subsisting be-
 tween worlds. [walls]

2In-têr-mû' râl, a. lying between

In ter mu tu al, 'In-têr-mû' tûh 'âl,
 a. mutual, interchanged.

2In-têr' nâl, a. inward; intrinsick.

In ter nal ly, 'In-têr' nâl 'lê, ad. in-
 wardly; mentally.

In ter ne cion, 'In-têr-nê' shûn, s.
 massacre, slaughter.

In ter nun cio, 'In-têr-nûn' shê 'ô, s.
 messenger between two parties.

In ter nun ci os, 'In-têr-nûn' shê-
 'ôze, s. plu.

2In-têr' pô 'lâte, v. a. to foist any
 thing into a place to which it does

2In-têr' pô 'lâ-tîng, par. [not belong.]

2In-têr' pô 'lâ-têd, pre.

In ter po la tion, 'In-têr-pô-lâ' shûn,
 s. something added or put into
 the original matter.

In ter po la tor, 'In-têr' pô 'lâ-tûr, s.
 one who foists in counterfeit pas-
 sages. [terposition; intervention.]

In ter po sal, 'In-têr-pô' zâl, s. in-
 ter po se, 'In-têr-pôze', v. a. to
 thrust in as an obstruction, inter-
 ruption, or inconvenience; to
 place between: v. n. to mediate,
 to act between two parties.

In ter po ses, 'In-têr-pô' zîz, pres. t.

INT

INT

INT

nôr, nô-t—tûb, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôund—zhin, tris.

In ter po sing, 'In-têr-pô' zing, par.
In ter po sed, 'In-têr-pôz'd', pre.

In ter po ser, 'In-têr-pô' zûr, s. an
intervenient agent, a mediator.

In ter po si tion, 'In-têr-pô-zis' shn,
s. agency between parties.

²In-têr' prêt, v. a. to explain, trans-
late.

²In-têr' prêt 'ing, par.

²In-têr' prêt' êd, pre.

In ter pre ta tion, 'In-têr-prê-tâ'-
shûn, s. explanation; exposition.

In ter pret er, 'In-têr' prêt' ûr, s. an
expositor.

²In-têr-rêg' nûm, s. the time in
which a throne is vacant.

In ter reign, 'In-têr-rânê', s. vacan-
cy of the throne. [question.]

²In-têr' rô' gâ'te, v. a. to examine, to

²In-têr' rô' gâ'-ting, par.

²In-têr' rô' gâ'-têd, pre.

In ter ro ga tion, 'In-têr-rô-gâ' shûn, s.
a question put, an inquiry; a note
that marks a question, thus [?]

In ter ro ga tive, 'In-têr-rôg' â' 'iv,
a. denoting a question: s. a pron-
oun used in asking questions;
as, who? what?

In ter ro ga tive ly, 'In-têr-rôg' â' 'iv-
lê, ad. in form of a question.

In ter ro ga tor, 'In-têr' rô' gâ'-tûr, s.
an asker of questions.

In ter ro ga to ry, 'In-têr-rôg' â' 'ûr-
ré, s. a question, an inquiry: a.
containing or expressing a ques-
tion. ['ûr-riz, s. plu.]

In ter ro ga to ries, 'In-têr-rôg' â'-

²In-têr-rûpt', v. a. to hinder.

²In-têr-rûpt' ing, par.

²In-têr-rûpt' êd, pre.

In ter rupt ed ly, 'In-têr-rûpt' êd' lê,
ad. not in continuity.

In ter rupt tion, 'In-têr-rûp' shûn, s.
breach of continuity; stop; hin-
derance. [cut off by interruption.]

In ter scind, 'In-têr-sind', v. a. to

In ter scind ing, 'In-têr-sind' ing, par.

In ter scind ed, 'In-têr-sind' êd, pre.

In ter scribe, 'In-têr-skribê', v. a. to
write between. [par.]

In ter scri bing, 'In-têr-skri' bing,

In ter scri bed, 'In-têr-skrib'd', pre.

In ter se cant, 'In-têr-sê' kâut, a.
dividing any thing into parts.

In ter sect, 'In-têr-sêkt', v. a. to cut,
divide each other mutually: v.
n. to meet and cross each other.

In ter sect ing, 'In-têr-sêkt' ing, par.

In ter sect ed, 'In-têr-sêkt' êd, pre.

In ter sec tion, 'In-têr-sêk' shûn, s.
the point where lines cross each
other.

²In-têr-sêrt', v. a. to put in between.

²In-têr-sêrt' ing, par.

²In-têr-sêrt' êd, pre.

In ter ser tion, 'In-têr-sêr' shûn, s.
an insertion. [and there.]

²In-têr-spêrse', v. a. to scatter here

In ter sper ses, 'In-têr-spêr' sîz,

²In-têr-spêr' sing, par. [pres. t.]

In ter sper sed, 'In-têr-spêr'st', pre.

In ter sper sion, 'In-têr-spêr' shûn,

s. the act of scattering here and
there. [tween the stars.]

²In-têr-stêl' lâr, a. intervening be-

In ter stice, 'In-têr' stis, s. space be-
tween one thing and another.

In ter sti ces, 'In-têr' stis-hz, s. plu.

In ter sti tial, 'In-têr-stis-h' âl, a.

containing interstices.

In ter tex ture, 'In-têr-têks' tshûr,

s. diversification of things ming-
led or woven among each other.

²In-têr-twine', } v. a. to unite by

²In-têr-twist', } twisting.

²In-têr-twist' ing, } par.

²In-têr-twist' êd, } pre.

²In-têr-twist' ing, } par.

²In-têr-twist' êd, } pre.

²In-têr-twist' ing, } par.

²In-têr-twist' êd, } pre.

²In-têr-twist' ing, } par.

²In-têr-twist' êd, } pre.

²In-têr-twist' ing, } par.

²In-têr-twist' êd, } pre.

²In-têr-twist' ing, } par.

²In-têr-twist' êd, } pre.

²In-têr-twist' ing, } par.

²In-têr-twist' êd, } pre.

²In-têr-twist' ing, } par.

²In-têr-twist' êd, } pre.

In ter ve ni ent, 'In-têr-vê' nê' ênt,
a. passing between.

In ter ven tion, 'In-têr-vên' shûn, s.

agency between; interposition.

²In-têr-vêrt', v. a. to turn to an-

²In-têr-vêrt' ing, par. [other course.]

²In-têr-vêrt' êd, pre. [sight.]

In ter view, 'In-têr' vû, s. mutual

In ter views, 'In-têr' vûze, s. plu.

In ter volve, 'In-têr-vôlv', v. a. to

involve one within another.

²In-têr-vôlv' ing, par.

In ter volv ed, 'In-têr-vôlv'd', pre.

In ter weave, 'In-têr-wêév', v. a. to
mix one with another in a regu-
lar texture, intermingle.

In ter weav ing, 'In-têr-wêév' ing,

²In-têr-wêév', pre. [par.]

In ter wo ven, 'In-têr-wô' vn, per.

par. [qualified to make a will.]

In tes ta ble, 'In-tês' tá' bl, a. dis-

²In-tês' tât, a. dying without a will.

In tes ti tal, 'In-tês' té' nâl, a. be-

longing to the entrails.

In tes tine, 'In-tês' tîn, a. internal;

domestic. [entrails, the bowels.]

In tes times, 'In-tês' tînz, s. plu. the

In thral, 'In-thrâl', v. a. to enslave,

to shackle.

In thral ling, 'In-thrâl' ling, par.

In thral led, 'In-thrâl'w'd', pre.

In thral ment, 'In-thrâl' mên't, s.

servitude, slavery.

In ti ma cy, 'In-tê' mâ-sê, s. close

familiarity. [plu.]

In ti ma cies, 'In-tê' mâ-sîz, s.

In ti mate, 'In-tê' mâ'te, a. inmost;

familiar, closely acquainted: s.

a familiar friend: v. a. to hint,

point out indirectly.

In ti ma ting, 'In-tê' mâ'-ting, par.

In ti ma ted, 'In-tê' mâ'-têd, pre.

In ti mate ly, 'In-tê' mâ'te-lê, ad.

closely; familiarly.

In ti ma tion, 'In-tê-mâ' shûn, s.

hint, indirect declaration or di-

rection. [to make certain.]

In tim i date, 'In-tîm' ê' dâ'te, v. a.

INT

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, phn—nô, môve,

INT

INV

In tim i da ting, in-tim' é 'dâ-ting, par.

In tim i da ted, in-tim' é 'dâ-têd.

In' tû, prep. noting entrance with regard to place, or penetration beyond the outside.

In tol er a ble, in-tôl' ér 'â-bl, a. insufferable, not to be endured.

In tol er a bly, in-tôl' ér 'â-blê, ad. to a degree beyond endurance.

In tol er ance, in-tôl' ér 'ânse, s. want of toleration.

In-tôl' ér 'ânt, a. not enduring.

In to na tion, in-tô-nâ' shûn, s. manner of sounding.

In-tôrt', v. a. to twist, to wreath.

In-tôrt' ing, par.

In-tôrt' êd, pre.

In tox i cate, in-tôks' é 'kâte, v. a. to inebriate, make drunk. (par.

In tox i ca ting, in-tôks' é 'kâ-ting,

In tox i ca ted, in-tôks' é 'kâ-têd, pre. (s. the state of being drunk.

In tox i ca tion, in 'tôks-é-kâ' shûn,

In tract a ble, in-trâkt' á 'bl, a. ungovernable, furious.

In tract a ble ness, in-trâkt' á 'bl-nês, s. obstinacy, perverseness.

In trans mu ta ble, in-trâns-mû-tâ 'bl, a. unchangeable to any other substance.

In trench, in-trênsh', v. it. to invade, encroach; to break with hollows; to fortify with a trench.

In trench es, in-trênsh' iz, pres. t.

In trench ing, in-trênsh' ing, par.

In trench ed, in-trênsh', pre.

In trench ant, in-trênsh' ânt, a. not to be divided.

In trench ment, in-trênsh' mênst, s. fortification with a trench.

In-trep' id, a. fearless, bold.

In-trep i ty, in-trê-pld' é 'tê, s. fearlessness, courage.

In-trep id ly, in-trêp' id 'lê, ad. fearlessly, daringly.

In tri ca cy, in trê 'kâ-sê, s. perplexity, involution.

In tri ca cies, in' trê 'kâ-siz, s. plu.

In tri cate, in' trê 'kâte, a. entangled, perplexed, complicated.

In tri cate ly, in' trê 'kâte-lê, ad. with perplexity.

In tri cate ness, in' trê 'kâte-nês, s. perplexity, involution.

In trigue, in-tréég', s. a plot; a love affair; intricacy: v. n. to form plots, carry on private designs.

In trigu ing, in-tréég' ing, par.

In trigu ed, in-tréégd', pre.

In trigu ing ly, in-tréég' ing 'lê, ad. with intrigue.

In trin se cal, in-trin' sé 'kâl, a. internal, natural.

In trin se cal ly, in-trin' sé 'kâl-lê, ad. internally, naturally. (true.

In trin sick, in-trin' sîk, a. inward,

In tro duce, in-trô-dûsê', v. a. to conduct or usher into a place.

In tro du ces, in-trô-dû' sîz, pres. t.

In tro du cing, in-trô-dû' sîng, par.

In tro du ced, in-trô-dûst', pre.

In tro du cer, in-trô-dû' sîr, s. one who introduces.

In tro duc tion, in-trô-dûk' shûn, s. the act of conducting or ushering to; the preface.

In tro duc tive, in-trô-dûk' tîv, }

In tro duc tory, in-trô-dûk' tîr 'rê, }

a. previous, serving as a means to something farther.

In tro gres sion, in-trô-grêsh' ûn, s. entrance, the act of entering.

In tro mis sion, in-trô-mîsh' ûn, s. the act of sending in. (let in.

In-trô-mîk', v. a. to send in, to

In-trô-mîk' tîng, par.

In-trô-mîk' têd, pre.

In tro spec tion, in-trô-spêk' shûn, s. a view of the inside.

In tro ve ni ent, in-trô-vê' né 'ênst, a. entering, coming in.

In-trô-vêrt', v. a. to turn inwards.

In-trô-vêrt' ing, par.

In-trô-vêrt' êd, pre.

In trude, in-trôdû', v. n. to encroach,

enter without invitation or permission.

In tru ding, in-trôd' dîng, par.

In tru ded, in-trôd' dêd, pre.

In tru der, in-trôd' dâr, s. one who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

In tru sion, in-trôd' zhûn, s. the act of intruding.

In tru sive, in-trôd' sîv, a. intruding, coming into company without invitation.

In-trûst', v. a. to treat with confidence, to charge with any secret.

In-trûst' ing, par.

In-trûst' êd, pre. [diate knowledge.

In tu i tion, in-tû' tîsh' ûn, s. imma-

In tu i tive, in-tû' tîv, a. seen by the mind; seeing, not barely believing; having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

In tu i tive ly, in-tû' tîv-lê, ad. without deduction of reason.

In tu mes cence, in-tû-mês' sênse, s. swell, tumour. ['sîz, s. plu.

In tu mes cen ces, in-tû-mês' sên-

In-twîne', v. a. to twist or wreath

In-twî' nîng, par. [together.

In twi ned, in-twînd', pre.

In un da tion, in-ûn-dâ' shûn, s. a flood, a deluge. [twa.

In-ûrê', v. a. to habituate, accu-

In-û' rîng, par.

In u red, in-ûrd', pre.

In-ûrê' mênst, s. practice, use.

In u tile, in-û' tîl, a. useless.

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

In u til i ty, in-û' tîl 'lê 'tê, s. use-

abled by sickness or hurts.

In val i date, In-vál' é 'dà-té, v. a. to weaken, deprive of force or efficacy.

In val i da ting, In-vál' é 'dà-tíng, [par.
In val i da ted, In-vál' é 'dà-téd, pres.
In va lid i ty, In-vá-lid' é 'té, s. weakness, want of efficacy.

In val u a ble, In-vál' ú 'á-bl, a. inestimable. [changeable, constant.

In va ri a ble, In-vá' ré 'á-bl, a. un-

In va ri a ble ness, In-vá' ré 'á-bl-nés, s. immutability, constancy.

In va ri a bly, In-vá' ré 'á-blé, ad. unchangeably, constantly.

In va sion, In-vá' shún, s. hostile encroachment. [with hostility.

In va sive, In-vá' sív, a. entering

In vec tive, In-vék' tív, a. a severe censure in speech or writing: a. satirical, abusive.

In vec tive ly, In-vék' tív 'lé, ad. satirically, abusively.

In veigh, In-vá', v. n. to utter censure or reproach.

In veighs, In-váze', pres. t.

In veigh ing, In-vá' íng, par.

In veigh ed, In-váde', pre.

In veigh er, In-vá' úr, s. a vehement railer. [die, allure.

In vei gle, In-vé' gl, v. a. to whee-

In vei gling, In-vé' glíng, par.

In vei gled, In-vé' glíd, pre.

In vei gler, In-vé' glúr, s. a seducer, allurer to ill.

*In-vént', v. a. to find out; to feign.

*In-vént' íng, par.

*In-vént' éd, pre.

In vent er, In-vént' úr, s. a devisor; a teller of fictions.

In ven tion, In-vén' shún, s. fiction, act of producing something new; the thing invented. [contrivance.

In vent ive, In-vént' ív, a. quick at

In vent or, In-vént' úr, s. one who finds out something new; a contriver. [catalogue of moveables.

Fa yen tor y, In-vén' túr-ré, s. a

In ven tor ies, In-vén' túr-ríz, s. plu.

*In-vént' réss, s. a female that invents. [plu.

In vent ress ea, In-vént' réss 'é, s.

*In-vérse', a. inverted, reciprocal.

In ver sion, In-vér' shún, s. change of order or time.

*In-vért', v. a. to turn upside down.

*In-vért' íng, par.

*In-vért' éd, pre.

In vert ed ly, In-vért' éd 'lé, ad. in contrary or reversed order.

*In-vést', v. a. to dress, to array; to adorn; to enclose.

*In-vést' íng, par.

*In-vést' éd, pre.

In ves ti ga ble, In-vés' té 'gá-bl, a. to be searched out.

In ves ti gate, In-vés' té 'gá-te, v. a. to search out. [par.

In ves ti ga ting, In-vés' té 'gá-tíng,

In ves ti ga ted, In-vés' té 'gá-téd, pre. [s. examination.

In ves ti ga tion, In-vés' té 'gá' shún,

In ves ti ture, In-vés' té 'túre, s. the right of giving possession.

*In-vést' mēt, s. dress, clothes.

In vet er a cy, In-vét' ér 'á-sé, s. a long continuance of any thing bad. [lished.

*In-vét' ér 'á-te, a. old, long estab-

*In-vét' ér 'á-te-nés, a. long continuance of any thing bad.

In vid i ous, In-víd' é 'ús, a. envious, malignant.

In vid i ous ly, In-víd' é 'ús-lé, ad.

*In-víd' é 'ús-lé, ad. maliciously, enviously.

In vid i ous ness, In-víd' é 'ús-nés,

s. quality of provoking envy or hatred. [animate.

*In-víg' ó 'yá-te, v. a. to strengthen,

*In-víg' ó 'yá-tíng, par.

*In-víg' ó 'yá-téd, pre.

In vig o ra tion, In-víg' ó 'rá' shún,

s. the act of invigorating; the state of being invigorated.

In vin ci ble, In-vín' sé 'bl, a. unconquerable.

In vin ci ble ness, In-vín' sé 'bl-nés, s. insuperableness; the state of being unconquerable.

In vin ci bly, In-vín' sé 'blé, ad. insuperably; insurmountably.

In ví o la ble, In-ví' ó 'lá-bl, a. not to be profaned; not to be broken.

[without breach or failure.

In ví o la bly, In-ví' ó 'lá-blé, ad.

*In-ví' ó 'lá-te, a. unhurt, unbroken.

In vis i bil i ty, In 'víz-é-blí' lá 'té, s. the state of being invisible.

In vis i ble, In-víz' é 'bl, a. not to be seen. [ceptibly to the sight.

In vis i bly, In-víz' é 'blé, ad. imper-

In vis cate, In-vís' ká-te, v. a. to lime.

In vis ca ting, In-vís' ká 'tíng, par.

In vis ca ted, In-vís' ká 'téd, pre.

In vi ta tion, In-vé-tá' shún, s. the act of inviting, bidding. [suade.

*In-víté', v. a. to bid, ask; to per-

*In-ví' tíng, par.

*In-ví' téd, pre. [vites.

In vi ter, In-ví' túr, s. he who in-

In vi ting ly, In-ví' tíng 'lé, ad. in such a manner as invites or allures. [voke, to call upon.

In vo cate, In 'gó 'ká-te, v. a. to in-

In vo ca ting, In 'vó 'ká-tíng, par.

In vo ca ted, In 'vó 'ká-téd, pre.

In vo ca tion, In 'vó 'ká' shún, s. the act of calling upon in prayer.

In voice, In 'vóise, s. a catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods.

In voi ces, In 'vóé 'vís, s. plu.

*In-vóké', v. a. to call upon, im-

*In-vó' kíng, par. [plore, pray to.

In vo ked, In-vók't', pre.

In volve, In-vólv', v. a. to inwrap;

to comprise; to entangle; to blend.

*In-vólv' íng, par.

In volve ed, In-vólv'd', pre.

In vol un ta ri ly, In-vól' ún 'yá-ré- 'lé, ad. not by choice.

In vol un ta ry, In-vól' ún 'yá-ré, a. not done willingly.

In vo lu tion, In-vó' tít' shún, s. the

IRO

Fâs, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, plu—nô, môve,

IRR

IRR

act of involving; complication.
 In vul ner a ble, In-vul' nêr' 'â-bl, a. not to be wounded.
 2In' wârd, } ad. towards
 In wards, In' wârdz, } the internal parts, within.
 2In' wârd, a. internal, placed within: s. any thing within; near acquaintance.
 In ward ly, In' wârd 'lê, ad. within, privately; internally. [arity.
 2In' wârd 'nêss, s. intimacy, familiarity.
 In weave, In-weév', v. a. to mix in weaving.
 In weave ing, In-weév' ing, par.
 2In-wôve', pre.
 In wo ven, In-wô' vn, per. par.
 In wrap, In-râp', v. a. to cover by involution, involve.
 In wrap ping, In-râp' plng, par.
 In wrap ped, In-râpt', pre.
 In wrought, In-râwz', a. adorned with work.
 In wreath, In-réérn', v. a. to surround as with a wreath.
 In wreath ing, In-réérn' ing, par.
 In wreath ed, In-réérnd', pre.
 In on ick, I-ôn' lk, a. belonging to one of the dialects of the Greek language, or to one of the five orders of architecture.
 Ip e cac u an ha, Ip-ê 'kâk-û-â' nâ, s. an Indian plant, the root of which is used as an emetic.
 I ras ci ble, I-râs' sé 'bl, a. disposed to anger. [tred.
 Ire, s. anger, rage, passionate hate.
 Ire' sôl, a. angry, raging, furious.
 I' rls, s. the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye.
 Irk some, êrk' sôm, a. wearisome, troublesome.
 Irk some ness, êrk' sôm 'nêss, s. tediousness, wearisomeness.
 I ron, 'r' ùrn, s. a hard, malleable metal; any instrument made of iron; a chain, a shackle: a. made of iron; resembling iron in col-

our; hard, impenetrable: v. a. to smoothen with an iron; to shackle with irons.
 I ron ing, 'r' ùrn 'ing, par.
 I ron ed, 'r' ùrnd, pre.
 I ron i cal, I-rôn' é 'kâl, a. expressing one thing and meaning another. [by the use of irony.
 I ron i cal ly, I-rôn' é 'kâl-lê, ad.
 I ron mon ger, 'r' ùrn 'mông-gûr, s. a dealer in iron.
 I ron y, 'r' ùrn 'y, s. a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. [ities of iron.
 I ron y, 'r' ùrn 'y, s. having the quality of iron.
 Ir ra di ance, Ir-râ' dé 'ânse, }
 Ir ra di an cy, Ir-râ' dé 'ân-sê, } s.
 emission of rays or beams of light upon an object; beams of light emitted.
 Ir ra di ate, Ir-râ' dé 'âte, v. a. to adorn with light emitted upon it; to enlighten intellectually.
 Ir ra di a ting, Ir-râ' dé 'âtng, par.
 Ir ra di a ted, Ir-râ' dé 'âtêd, pre.
 Ir ra di a tion, Ir-râ-dê-â' shôn, s. the act of emitting beams of light; illumination.
 Ir ra tion al, Ir-râsh' ùn 'âl, a. void of reason; absurd.
 Ir ra tion al ly, Ir-râsh' ùn 'âl-lê, ad. without reason, absurdly.
 Ir re claim a ble, Ir-rê-klâmê' â 'bl, a. not to be reclaimed.
 Ir rec on ci la ble, Ir-rêk-ôn-s' lâ 'bl, a. not to be reconciled.
 If the mute e be retained in the middle of the word Reconcilable, it should be in Irreconcilable. But the mute e ought not to be inserted in words of our own composition, where the preceding vowel has its general sound; as, Desirable, Inclinable, Irreconcilable, &c. See RECONCILEABLE.
 Ir rec on ci la bly, Ir-rêk-ôn-s' lâ 'blê, ad. in an irreconcilable manner.

Ir re cov er a ble, Ir-rê-kôv' ùr 'â-bl, a. not to be regained.
 Ir re cov er a bly, Ir-rê-kôv' ùr 'â-blê, ad. beyond recovery.
 Ir re du ci ble, Ir-rê-dû' sé 'bl, a. not to be reduced.
 Ir ref ra ga bil i ty, Ir-rêf-râ-gâ-bl' lê 'tê, s. a strength of argument not to be refuted.
 Ir ref ra ga ble, Ir-rêf' râ 'gâ-bl, a. not to be confuted.
 Ir ref ra ga bly, Ir-rêf' râ 'gâ-blê, ad. with force above confutation.
 Ir re fu ta ble, Ir-rê-fû' tâ 'bl, a. not to be overthrown by argument. [rule; immethodical.
 2Ir-rêg' û 'lâr, a. deviating from
 Ir reg u lar i ty, Ir-rêg-û-lâr' é 'tê, s. deviation from rule; inordinate practice. [tîz, s. plus.
 Ir reg u lar i ties, Ir-rêg-û-lâr' é.
 Ir reg u lar ly, Ir-rêg' û-lâr-lê, ad. without observation of rule or method.
 Ir rel a tive, Ir-rêl' á 'tîv, a. having no reference to any thing.
 2Ir-rêl' é 'vânt, a. unassisting, unrelieving.
 Ir re li gion, Ir-rê-lîg' ùn, s. contempt of religion, impiety.
 Ir re li gious, Ir-rê-lîg' ùs, a. impious. [admitting no return.
 Ir re me a ble, Ir-rê-mê 'â-bl, a.
 Ir re me di a ble, Ir-rê-mê' dé 'â-bl, a. not to be remedied.
 Ir re mis si ble, Ir-rê-mîs' sé 'bl, a. not to be pardoned.
 Ir re move a ble, Ir-rê-môv' â 'bl, a. not to be moved.
 Ir rep a ra ble, Ir-rêp' á 'râ-bl, a. not to be repaired.
 Ir rep a ra bly, Ir-rêp' á 'râ-blê, ad. without amends.
 Ir re plev i a ble, Ir-rê-plêv' é 'â-bl, a. not to be redeemed.
 Ir rep re hen si ble, Ir-rêp-rêhên' sé 'bl, a. exempt from blame.
 Ir rep re hen si bly, Ir-rêp-rêhên-

3 sê 'blâ, ad. without blame.
 Ir re proach a ble, 'Ir-rê-prôsh' â-
 'bl, a. without reproach.
 Ir re prove a ble, 'Ir-rê-prôv' â 'bl, a.
 a. not to be blamed.
 Ir rep ti tious, 'Ir-rê-tsh' ôs, a.
 encroaching, creeping in.
 Ir re sist i bil i ty, 'Ir-rê-zist-ê-bil'-
 lê 'tê, s. power above opposition.
 Ir re sist i ble, 'Ir-rê-zist' ê 'bl, a.
 superiour to opposition.
 Ir re sist i bly, 'Ir-rê-zist' ê 'blê, ad.
 in a manner not to be opposed.
 Ir res o lu ble, 'Ir-rêz' ô 'lû-bl, a. not
 to be broken, or dissolved.
 Ir res o lute, 'Ir-rêz' ô 'lûte, a. not
 determined.
 Ir res o lute ly, 'Ir-rêz' ô 'lûte-lê, ad.
 without firmness of mind.
 Ir res o lu tion, 'Ir-rêz-ô-lû' shûn, s.
 want of firmness of mind.
 Ir re triev a ble, 'Ir-rê-trêév' â 'bl, a.
 a. not to be repaired, irrecoverable.
 Ir re triev a bly, 'Ir-rê-trêév' â 'blê,
 ad. irrecoverably.
 Ir rev er ence, 'Ir-rêv' êr 'ense, s.
 want of veneration.
 2Ir-rêv' êr 'ënt, a. not paying due
 homage or reverence.
 Ir rev er ent ly, 'Ir-rêv' êr 'ënt-lê,
 ad. without due respect.
 Ir re ver si ble, 'Ir-rê-vêr' sê 'bl, a.
 a. not to be changed.
 Ir rev o ca ble, 'Ir-rêv' ô 'kâ-bl, a.
 a. not to be recalled.
 Ir rev o ca bly, 'Ir-rêv' ô 'kâ-blê,
 ad. without recall.
 Ir ri gate, 'Ir-rê' gâte, v. a. to
 wet, moisten.
 Ir ri ga ting, 'Ir-rê' gâ-tîng, par.
 Ir ri ga ted, 'Ir-rê' gâ-têd, pre.
 Ir ri ga tion, 'Ir-rê-gâ' shûn, s. the
 act of watering or moistening.
 Ir rig u ous, 'Ir-rîg' ô 'ûs, a. watery;
 dewy. [laughing at another.
 Ir ris ion, 'Ir-rîsh' ôn, s. the act of
 Ir ri ta ble, 'Ir-rê' tâ-bl, a. capable
 of being made angry.

Ir ri tate, 'Ir-rê' tâte, v. a. to pro-
 voke, exasperate; to heighten.
 Ir ri ta ting, 'Ir-rê' tâ-tîng, par.
 Ir ri ta ted, 'Ir-rê' tâ-têd, pre.
 Ir ri ta tion, 'Ir-rê-tâ' shûn, s. prov-
 ocation, exasperation.
 Ir rup tion, 'Ir-rûp' shûn, s. the act
 of any thing forcing an entrance;
 inroad.
 Is, iz, the third person singular of
 the present tense of the verb Be.
 Is chu ry, 'Is' kû 'rê, s. a stoppage of
 urine.
 I sing glass, 'I' zîng 'glâs, s. a kind
 of fine glue made from the intes-
 tines of a fish.
 Is land, 'Is' ând, s. a tract of land
 surrounded by water.
 Is land er, 'Is' ând 'ûr, s. an inhab-
 itant of an island.
 Isle, 'Is' lê, s. an island.
 Is o la ted, 'Is' ô 'lâ-têd, a. alone,
 separate, detached.
 I sos ce les, 'I-sôs' sê 'lêz, s. that
 which has only two sides equal.
 Is sue, 'Is' h' ô, s. the act of passing
 out; egress; event, consequence;
 termination; offspring: v. n. to
 come out; to make an eruption;
 to proceed as an offspring; to be
 produced by any fund: v. a. to
 send out, send forth.
 Is sues, 'Is' h' ôze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Is su ing, 'Is' h' ô 'îng, par.
 Is su ed, 'Is' h' ôde, pre. [spring.
 Is sue less, 'Is' h' ô 'lêz, a. without off-
 ish mus, 'Is' mûs, s. a neck of land
 joining the peninsula to the con-
 tinent.
 Is th mus es, 'Is' mûs 'îz, s. plu.
 It, pro. the neutral demonstrative;
 the thing spoken of before.
 Itch, 'It' sh, s. a cutaneous, contagi-
 ous disease: v. n. to feel that un-
 easiness in the skin which is re-
 moved by rubbing.
 Itch es, 'It' sh' iz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Itch ing, 'It' sh' îng, par.

Itch ed, 'It' sh, pra.
 It tẽm, s. a new article; a hint
 ad. also; a word used when any
 article is added to the former.
 2It' êr 'ânt, a. repeating.
 2It' êr 'âte, v. a. to repeat.
 2It' êr 'âtîng, par.
 2It' êr 'âtêd, pre. [etition.
 It er a tion, 'It-êr-â' shûn, s. rep-
 it-î-tî'n' êr 'ânt, a. wandering, not set-
 tled.
 It in er a ry, 'It-î'n' êr 'â-rê, s. a book
 of travels: a travelling, done on
 a journey.
 It in er a ries, 'It-î'n' êr 'â-rîz, s. plu.
 2Its, pro. poss. belonging to it.
 2It-self, pro. the neutral reciprocal
 pronoun applied to things.
 Iv or y, 'I' vûr 'rê, s. the tusk of the
 elephant: a. made of or pertain-
 ing to ivory.
 I vy, 'I' vé, s. a plant.
 I vies, 'I' vîz, s. plu.

J

Jab ber, 'jâb' bôr, v. n. to talk idly.
 Jab ber ing, 'jâb' bûr 'îng, par.
 Jab ber ed, 'jâb' bûrd, pre.
 Ja cent, 'jâ' sênt, a. lying at length.
 Jack, 'jâk', s. the diminutive of
 John; an engine; a fish.
 Jack al, 'jâk-kâl', s. a small animal
 supposed to start prey for the
 lion.
 Jack an apes, 'jâk' ân 'âps, s. an
 ape, a coxcomb. [small crow.
 Jack daw, 'jâk-dâw', s. a species of
 Jack et, 'jâk' kî't, s. a short close
 coat.
 Jac u la tion, 'jâk-û-lâ' shûn, s. the
 act of throwing missive weapons.
 Jade, s. a horse of no spirit; a
 sorry woman: v. a. to tire, tire.
 Jâ' dîng, par. [tase, to weary.
 Jâ' dêd, pre.
 Jâ' dîsh, a. vicious; incontinence

JAY

JEW Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môva,

JOG

Jagg, s. a protuberance: v. a. to

Jag ging, par. [cut into indentures.

Jag ged, jagd, pre.

Jag gy, jag' gô, a. uneven.

Jail, jâle, s. a prison. [prison.

Jail er, jâle' ôr, s. the keeper of a

Jal ap, jâl' îp, s. a purgative root.

Jâm, s. a conserve of fruits.

Jamb, jâm, s. a post of a door; any

supporter.

Jan gle, jâng' gl, v. n. to quarrel.

Jan gling, jâng' gling, par.

Jan gied, jâng' gîd, pre.

Jan i za ry, jân' é zâ-ré, s. a Turk-

ish soldier.

Jan i za ries, jân' é zâ-rîz, s. plu.

Jan ty, jân' té, a. showy, fluttering.

Jan u a ry, jân' ô' â-ré, s. the first

month of the year.

Jâ-pân', s. work varnished and

raised in gold and colours: v. a.

Jâ-pân' nîng, par. [to varnish.

Jâ pan ned, jâ-pând', pre.

Jâr, v. a. to strike together with a

kind of short rattle; to clash;

to dispute: s. a kind of rattling

sound; discord; an earthen ves-

Jâr ring, par. • [sel.

Jar red, jârd, pre. • talk.

Jar gon, jâr' gôn, s. unintelligible

Jas mine, jâz' mîn, s. a flower.

Jas per, jâs' pûr, s. a hard stone of

a beautiful green colour.

Jaun dice, jân' dîs, s. a distemper

arising from obstructions of the

glands of the liver.

Jaunt, jânt, v. n. to make little ex-

ursions for air or exercise.

Jaunt ing, jânt' ing, par.

Jaunt ed, jânt' êd, pre.

Jaunt i ness, jânt' é nês, s. airiness.

Jave lin, jâv' lîn, s. a spear, or half

pike.

Jâw, s. the bone of the mouth in

which the teeth are fixed.

Jaws, jâws, s. plu.

Jay, jâ, s. a bird.

Jays, jâze, s. plu.

JEW

Jeal ous, jêl' lûs, a. suspicious; em-

ulous. [state of being jealous.

Jeal ous ness, jêl' lûs' nês, s. the

Jeal ous y, jêl' lûs' y, s. suspicion

in love, suspicious fear.

Jeal ous tes, jêl' lûs' ts, s. plu.

Jêér, v. n. to scoff, make mock: s.

Jêér ing, par. [scoff, taunt.

Jeer ed, jêerd, pre.

Jeer ing ly, jêér ing' lê, ad. scorn-

fully, contemptuously.

Je ho vah, jê-hô' vâ, s. the Hebrew

name for God. [gry, dry.

Je june, jê-jôôn', a. wanting, hun-

Je june ness, jê-jôôn' nês, s. penu-

ry, poverty; dryness.

Jeop ard, jêp' pârd, v. a. to hazard,

to put in danger.

Jeop ard ing, jêp' pârd' ing, par.

Jeop ard ed, jêp' pârd' êd, pre.

Jeop ard ous, jêp' pârd' ôs, a. haz-

ardous, dangerous. [peril.

Jeop ard y, jêp' pârd' y, s. hazard.

Jeop ard ies, jêp' pârd' iz, s. plu.

Jêrk, s. a smart quick lash; a sud-

den spring: v. a. to strike with

a quick smart blow.

Jêrk' ing, par.

Jerk ed, jêrkt, pre. [coat.

Jer ken, jêr' kîn, s. a jacket, a short

Jer sey, jêr' zé, s. fine yarn of wool.

Jes sa mine, jês' sâ' mîn, s. a fra-

grant flower.

Jêst, s. any thing ludicrous, or

meant only to raise laughter: v.

Jêst' ing, par. [n. to divert.

Jêst' êd, pre. [merriment.

Jêst er, jêst' ôr, s. one given to

Jêt, s. a very beautiful black fossil;

a spout of water: v. n. to shoot

Jêt' ing, par. [forward; to jut out.

Jêt' téd, pre. [black as jet.

Jêt ty, jêt' té, s. made of jet;

Jew el, jû' îl, s. any ornament of

great value; a name of fondness;

a precious stone.

Jew el ler, jû' îl' lûr, s. one who

deals in jewels.

Jews-harp, jûze' hârp, s. a kind of

musical instrument.

Jig, s. a light dance or tune: v. n.

to dance carelessly.

Jig' gling, par.

Jig ged, jîgd, pre.

Jilt, s. a woman who deceives; a

name of contempt: v. a. to trick

a man by flattering his love with

Jilt' ing, par. [hopes.

Jilt' êd, pre.

Jin gle, jîng' gl, v. n. to sound cor-

respondently: s. any thing sound

ing; a rattle, a bell.

Jin gling, jîng' gling, par.

Jin gled, jîng' gîd, pre.

Jôb, s. a piece of chance work; a

mean lucrative affair: v. n. to

strike suddenly with a sharp in-

strument: v. a. to buy and sell

Jôb' bîng, par. [as a broker.

Jôb' bled, jôbd, pre.

Joh ber, jôb' bûr, s. one who sells

stock in the publick funds; one

who does chance work.

Jock ey, jôk' kè, s. one who deals

in horses; a cheat, a trickish fel-

low: v. a. to juggle; to cheat.

Jock eys, jôk' kîz, s. plu. and pres t

Jock ey ing, jôk' kè' ing, par.

Jock ey ed, jôk' kîd, pre.

Jo cose, jô-kôse, } a. merry,

Joc u lar, jôk' ô' lûr, } waggish. [in jest.

Jo cose ly, jô-kôse' lê, ad. waggishly,

Joc u lar i ty, jôk' ô' lâr' é' tî, s.

merriment, disposition to jest.

Joc u lar i ties, jôk' ô' lâr' é' tîz, s.

plu. [lively.

Joc und, jôk' ûnd, s. merry, gay,

Joc und ly, jôk' ûnd' lê, ad. merri-

ly, gayly. [a slight shake.

Jôg, v. a. to push, to shake: s. a push,

Jôg' gling, par.

Jog ged, jôgd, pre.

Jog gle, jôg' gl, v. n. to shake, to be

in a tremulous motion.

Jôg' gling, par.

Jog gled, jôg gld, pre.
Jôln, v. a. to add; to unite; to act in concert: v. n. to grow to, add. [here]
Jôln' ing, par.
Join ed, jôind, pre.
Join der, jôln' dîr, s. a conjunction.
Join er, jôln' êr, s. one who joins wood together.
Jôint, s. articulation of limbs; hinge; a knot in a plant: a. shared among many; combined: v. a. to join together; to form in articulations; to divide a joint.
Jôint' ing, par.
Jôint' êd, pre.: s. a full of joints.
Joint er, jôint' êr, s. a sort of plane.
Joint ly, jôint' lê, ad. together, not separately. [thing in jointure].
Jôlnt' rêss, s. one who holds any
Joint resses, jôlnt' rêss 'lîz, s. plu.
Joint ure, jôln' tshûre, s. estate settled on a wife, to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.
Jôlst, s. the secondary beam of a floor.
Jôke, s. a jest: v. n. to jest.
Jô' kling, par.
Jo ked, jôkt, pre.
Jo ker, jô' kûr, s. a jester, a merry fellow. [head of a fish].
Jôle, s. the face or cheek; the
Joll, jôle, v. a. to beat or clash.
Jôll' ing, par.
Joll ed, jôld, pre. [riment, festivity].
Jol li ty, jôl' lê tî, s. gayety, mer-
Jol li ties, jôl' lê tîz, s. plu.
Jol ly, jôl' lê, a. gay, merry, plump.
Jol li er, jôl' lê 'r, a. com.
Jol li est, jôl' lê 'est, a. su.
Jôlt, s. a shock, as in a carriage: v. n. to shake as a carriage.
Jôlt' ing, par.
Jôlt' êd, pre. [daffodil].
Jon quille, jûn kwîl', s. a species of
Jor den, jôr dn, s. a chamber-pot.
Jôt, s. a point, a tittle.
Jour nal, jûr nûl, s. a diary; any
paper published daily.

Jour nal ist, jûr nûl 'ist, s. a writer of journals.
Jour ney, jûr né, s. travel by land, or a voyage by sea; passage from place to place: v. n. to travel.
Jour neys, jûr nîz, s. plu. and pres.
Jour ney ing, jûr né 'ing, par. [t.
Jour ney ed, jûr nîd, pre.
Jour ney man, jûr né 'mân, s. a hired workman.
Joust, jûst, s. tilt, tournament: v. n. to run in the tilt.
Joust ing, jûst' ing, par.
Joust ed, jûst' êd, pre. [merry].
Jo vi al, jô' vé 'âl, a. gay, airy.
Jo vi al ly, jô' vé 'âl-lé, ad. merrily, gayly. [ety, merriment].
Jo vi al ness, jô' vé 'âl-nêss, s. gay-
Joy, jôz, s. gladness; merriment; happiness: v. n. to rejoice.
Joys, jôlz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Joy ing, jôé' ing, par.
Joy ed, jôld, pre.
Joy ful, jôé' fûl, a. full of joy, glad.
Joy ful ly, jôé' fûl 'lî, ad. with joy, gladly. [ness, joy].
Joy ful ness, jôé' fûl 'nêss, s. glad-
Joy less, jôé' lês, a. void of joy.
Joy ous, jôé' ôs, a. glad, merry, giving joy.
Ju bi lant, jû' bê 'lânt, a. uttering songs of triumph. [tivity].
Ju bi lee, jû' bê 'lêé, s. a publick fes-
Ju bi lees, jû' bê 'lêéz, s. plu.
Ju cun di ty, jû-kûn dé tî, s. pleas-
antness, agreeableness.
Ju da i cal, jû-dâ' é 'kâl, a. Jewish.
Ju da ism, jû' dà 'îzm, s. the reli-
gious rites of the Jews. [Jews].
Jû' dà 'lîze, v. n. to conform to the
Ju da i zes, jû' dà 'lîz, pres. t.
Jû' dà 'lîzing, par.
Ju da i zed, jû' dà 'lîzd, pre.
Judge, jûdjé, s. one who presides in a court of judicature; one who has sufficient skill to decide: v. n. to pass sentence; to form an opinion: v. a. to pass sentence

upon; to examine authoritatively.
Judg es, jûdj' lîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Judg ing, jûdj' ing, par.
Judg ed, jûdj'd, pre.
Judge ment, jûdjé mên't, s. the power of judging; decision; opinion; condemnation; the last doom.
Ju di ca tor y, jû' dé 'kâ-tûr 'rê, s. a court of justice. [s. plu.
Ju di ca tor ies, jû' dé 'kâ-tûr 'rîz,
Ju di ca ture, jû' dé 'kâ-tûre, s. power of distributing justice.
Ju di cial, jû-dîsh' âl, a. practised in the distribution of publick justice; inflicted on as a penalty.
Ju di cial ly, jû-dîsh' âl 'lî, ad. in the forms of legal justice.
Ju di cia ry, jû-dîsh' â' rê, a. passing judgement upon any thing.
Ju di cious, jû-dîsh' ôs, a. prudent, wise. [wisely].
Ju di cious ly, jû-dîsh' ôs 'lî, ad.
Jûg, s. a large drinking vessel.
Jug gle, jûg gi, v. n. to play tricks by sleight of hand: s. a trick by legerdemain; an imposture.
Jûg' gling, par.
Jug gled, jûg gld, pre.
Jû' gû 'lâr, s. belonging to the throat.
Jûce, jûse, s. the liquor or sap of plants and fruits; the fluid in an-
Jui ces, jû' sz, s. plu. [imal bodies].
Juice less, jûse' lês, a. without moist-
ure. [of juice].
Jui ci ness, jû' sé 'nêss, a. plenty
Jui cy, jû' sé, a. moist, full of juice.
Jû' tâp, s. an extemporaneous form of medicine. [of the year].
Ju ly, jû-ll', s. the seventh month
Jum ble, jûm' bl, v. a. to mix vio-
lently and confusedly together, s. a confused mixture.
Jûm' bling, par.
Jum bled, jûm' bld, pre.
Jûmp, s. the act of jumping, a leap; a sort of waistcoat: v. n. to leap, to skip; to agree, join.

JUS

KEE

KIC

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, plin—nô, môve,

Jûmp' lng, par.
 Jump ed, jûmpt, pre.
 Jun cate, jûngk' lt, s. a cheesecake;
 any delicacy. [coalition.
 Junc tion, jûngk' shûn, s. a union.
 Junc ture, jûngk' tshûre, s. a joint,
 articulation; critical time.
 Jûne, s. the sixth month of the year.
 Ju ni or, jû' nè 'ûr, a. younger.
 Ju ni per, jû' nè 'pûr, s. a plant.
 Junk, jûngk, s. a small ship of Chi-
 na; a piece of cable. [cretly.
 Junk et, jûngk' lt, v. n. to feast se-
 Junk et ing, jûngk' lt 'ng, par.
 Junk et ed, jûngk' lt 'ed, pre.
 Jûn' tû, s. a cabal.
 Jun toes, jûn' tûze, s. plu.
 Jû' rât, s. a magistrate in some
 corporations.
 Ju rid i cal, jû-rîd' è 'kâl, a. acting
 in the distribution of justice.
 Ju ris dic tion, 'jû-rîs-dîk' shûn, s.
 legal authority, extent of power;
 district.
 Ju ris pru dence, 'jû-rîs-prûd' dênse,
 s. the science of law.
 Jû' rîst, s. a civil lawyer, a civilian.
 Ju ror, jû' rûr, s. one that serves on
 a jury.
 Ju ry, jû' rê, s. a company of men,
 as 24 or 12, sworn to deliver truth
 upon such evidence as shall be
 given before them touching the
 matter in question.
 Ju ries, jû' rîz, s. plu. [is on a jury.
 Ju ry man, jû' rê 'mân, s. one who
 Jûst, s. a upright, honest; complete,
 full: ad. exactly, nicely.
 — This adjective has no com.
 or su. Degree.
 Jus tice, jûs' tîs, s. vindicative re-
 tribution; right; a magistrate.
 Jus ti ces, jûs' tîs 'îz, s. plu.
 Jus ti ci a ry, jûs-tîsh' è 'â-rê, s.
 one who administers justice.
 Jus ti ci a ries, jûs-tîsh' è 'â-rîz, s.
 plu. [ensible by law or reason.
 Jus ti fi a bli, jûs' té 'fî-â 'bl, a. de-

Jus ti fi a ble ness, jûs' té 'fî-â 'bl-
 nês, s. rectitude, possibility of be-
 ing fairly defended.
 Jus ti fi a bly, jûs' té 'fî-â 'blê, ad.
 rightly, so as to be supported by
 right. [s. defence, vindication.
 Jus ti fi ca tion, jûs-tê-fê-kâ' shûn,
 Jus ti fi er, jûs' té 'fî-ûr, s. one who
 defends or absolves.
 Jus ti fy, jûs' té 'fî, v. a. to clear
 from imputed guilt; to defend.
 Jus ti fies, jûs' té 'fîze, pres. t.
 Jus ti fy ing, jûs' té 'fî-ing, par.
 Jus ti fi ed, jûs' té 'fîde, pre.
 Jus tle, jûs' sl, v. n. to encounter, to
 rush against each other.
 Jus tling, jûs' sîng, par.
 Jus tled, jûs' sîd, pre.
 Jus tly, jûs' lê, ad. uprightly, hon-
 estly; exactly. [racy.
 Jûst' nês, s. a justice, equity; accu-
 Jût, v. n. to shoot into prominences,
 to come out of the line.
 Jût' tîng, par.
 Jût' têd, pre.
 Ju ve nile, jû' vé 'nîl, a. youthful.
 Ju ve nîl i ty, 'jû-vê-nîl' lê 'tê, s.
 youthfulness.
 Jux ta po si tion, 'jûks-tâ-pô-zîsh'-
 ûn, s. the state of being placed
 by each other.

K

Ka li, kâ' lê, s. a sea-weed. [ach.
 Keck, kêk, v. n. to heave the stom-
 Keck ing, kêk' kîng, par.
 Keck ed, kêkt, pre.
 Kedg er, kêdj' ûr, s. a small anchor
 used in a river.
 Kêêl, s. the bottom of a ship.
 Kêên, a. sharp, well-edged; severe;
 acrimonious.
 Keen er, kêên' ûr, a. com.
 Kêên' êst, a. su.
 Keen ly, kêên' lê, ad. sharply, ve-
 hemently.

Kêên' nês, s. a sharpness; asperity
 eagerness, vehemence.
 Kêép, v. a. to retain; to protect; t
 preserve; to hold; to observe
 any time; to maintain; to wit
 Kêép' lng, par. [hold
 Keeper, kêép' ûr, s. one who hold
 Kêg, s. a small barrel. [any thing
 Kel son, kêl' sûn, s. the wood nes
 the keel.
 Kên, v. a. to see at a distance, di
 scry: s. a view, reach of sight.
 Kên' nîng, par.
 Ken ned, kând, pre.
 Ken nel, kên' nîl, s. a cot for dogs;
 the hole of a fox or other beast
 a water-course: v. n. to lie, dwell
 Ken nel ling, kên' nîl 'lîng, par.
 Ken nell ed, kên' nîld, pre.
 Kêpt, pre. and pre. par. of Keep.
 Ker chief, kêr' tshîf, s. a head-dres
 Kêrn, s. an Irish foot-soldier.
 Ker nel, kêr' nîl, s. the substaw
 within a shell, husk, or integ
 ment. [stu
 Ker sey, kêr' zê, s. coarse wooll
 Ker seys, kêr' zîz, s. plu.
 Ketch, kêtsh, s. a heavy ship.
 Ketch es, kêtsh' îz, s. plu.
 Ket tle, kêt' tl, s. a vessel in whic
 liquor is coiled.
 Ket tle drum, kêt' tl 'drûm, s.
 drum made of brass.
 Key, kê, s. an instrument to op
 a lock; part of a musical instr
 ment; a certain tone.
 Keys, kêez, s. plu.
 Key hole, kê' hòle, s. the perfor
 tion in a door or lock throu
 which the key is put.
 Key stone, kê' stôn, s. the mid
 stone of an arch. [blai
 Kibe, kÿbe, s. an ulcerated ch
 Kick, kîk, v. a. to strike with t
 foot: s. a blow with the foot.
 Kick ing, kîk' kîng, par.
 Kick ed, kîkt, pre.
 Kick shaw, kîk' shâw, s. somethu

KIN

istical; a dish so changed by cookery that it can scarcely be known.
 sawa, klk' shâwz, s. plu.
 the young of a goat: v. a. bringing forth kids.
 ng, par.
 ld, pre. [steal human beings.
 âp, v. a. to steal children, to âp' plng, par.
 p ped, kld' nâpt, pre.
 p per, kld' nâp' pûr, s. one steals human beings.
 y, kld' nè, s. one of the two ds that separate the urine the blood; race, kind.
 ys, kld' nîz, s. plu.
 r' kln, s. a small barrel.
 a. to deprive of life.
 g, par.
 y, kld, pre. [of life.
 , kll' lâr, s. one who deprives
 ll, s. a stove, a fabrick form- or admitting heat to dry or things.
 ô, a crooked, arched.
 relation either of consan- ity or affinity.
 kynd, a. benevolent, favour- : a race, generical class; par- lar nature : natural state.
 r, kyind' âr, a. com.
 st, kyind' âst, a. su.
 e, kln' dl, v. a. to set on fire;
 lîng, par. [to exasperate.
 ed, kln' dld, pre.
 y, kyind' lê, ad. benevolently, good-will: a. congenial, mild- ness, kyind' nês, s. benevo- e, good-will.
 ness es, kyind' nês' 'îz, s. plu.
 rêd, s. relation, affinity; rela- : a. congenial, related.
 s. a monarch, supreme gov- our. [art of governing.
 raft, kîng' krâft, s. the act or lom, kîng' dâm, s. the domin- of a king.

KNE

nôr, nôt—tâbe, tâb, bân—ân—pôand—ân, rîis.

King ly, kîng' lê, a. royal, monar- chical; august: ad. with an air of royalty, with superiour dignity.
 Kings e vil, kîngz' é' vl, s. a scrofu- lous distemper.
 Kins folks, kînz' fôkes, s. plu. rela- Kins man, kînz' mân, s. a man of the same race or family.
 Kins wom an, kînz' wûm' ân, s. a female relation. [land.
 Kirk, kêrk, s. the church of Scot- Kîss, v. a. to touch with the lips: s. a salute given by joining lips.
 Kiss es, kîs' lz, s. plu. and pres. t. Kîs' slng, par.
 Kiss ed, kîst, pre. [bottle.
 Kît, s. a small fiddle; a wooden Kîtch en, kîts' 'ln, s. a room where provisions are cooked.
 Kite, kytte, s. a bird of prey; a name of reproach; a toy made of paper, to fly in the air.
 Kit ten, kî' tn, s. a young cat: v. n. to bring forth young cats.
 Kit ten ing, kî' tn' 'îng, par.
 Kit ten ed, kî' tnd, pre.
 Klick, klîk, v. n. to make a small sharp noise.
 Klick ing, klîk' kîng, par.
 Klick ed, klîkt, pre. [nice trick.
 Knack, nâk, s. a lucky dexterity; a Knag, nâg, s. a hard knot in wood.
 Knap, nâp, s. a protuberance: v. a. to bite, to break short.
 Knap ping, nâp' ping, par.
 Knap ped, nâpt, pre. [bag.
 Knap sack, nâp' sâk, s. a soldier's Knave, nâve, s. a petty rascal, a dishonest man. [petty villany.
 Kna ver y, nâ' vûr' rê, s. dishonesty, Kna ver ies, nâ' vûr' 'rîz, s. plu.
 Kna vish, nâ' vîsh, a. dishonest; mischievous.
 Kna vish ly, nâ' vîsh' lê, ad. dis- honestly; waggishly.
 Knead, nêéd, v. a. to beat or min- gle any substance.
 Knead ing, nêéd' 'îng, par.

KNO

Knead ed, nêéd' éd, pre.
 Knee, nêé, s. the joint between the leg and the thigh.
 Knees, nêéz, s. plu.
 Knee deep, nêé' dêép, a. rising to the knees, sunk to the knees.
 Kneel, nêél, v. n. to rest on the knee, to bend the knee.
 Kneel ing, nêél' 'îng, par.
 Kneel ed, nêéld, pre.
 Knell, nêl, s. the sound of a bell rung at a funeral. [Knell.
 Knelt, nêlt, pre. and per. par. of Knew, nû, pre. of Know.
 Knife, nîfe, s. an instrument edged and pointed, with which meat, &c. are cut.
 Knight, nîte, s. the rank of gentle- men next to baronets: a cham- pion; title of honour: v. a. to create a knight.
 Knight ing, nîte' 'îng, par.
 Knight ed, nîte' éd, pre.
 Knight-er rant, nîte-êr' rânt, s. a wandering knight.
 Knight-er rant ry, nîte-êr' rânt' rê, s. the character or manners of wandering knights.
 Knight hood, nîte' hûd, s. the char- acter or dignity of a knight.
 Knight ly, nîte' lê, a. befitting a knight.
 Knit, nît, v. a. to make or unite by texture without a loom; to weave with needles: pre. and per. par.
 Knit ting, nît' 'îng, par. [or knits.
 Knit ter, nît' tûr, s. one who weaves
 Knit ting nee die, nît' 'îng' nêé-dî, s. a wire which women use in knit- Knives, nîvz, s. plu. of Knife. [ting.
 Knob, nôb, s. a protuberance.
 Knob bed, nôbd, a. set with knobs.
 Knock, nôk, v. n. to clash; to beat: v. a. to dash together; to strike: s. a sudden stroke, a blow.
 Knock ing, nôk' 'îng, par.
 Knock ed, nôkt, pre. [of a door.
 Knock er, nôk' êr, s. the hammer

LAB

Knoll, *nôle*, v. a. to ring a bell, generally for a funeral.
Knol ling, *nô ling*, par.
Knoll ed, *nôld*, pre.
Knot, *nôt*, s. a complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled; a hard part in a piece of wood; a confederacy; difficulty; a cluster: v. a. to complicate in knots; to unite.
Knot ting, *nôt ting*, par.
Knot ted, *nôt téd*, pre.: a. full of knots. [of knots, intricacy.
Knot ti ness, *nôt té nès*, s. fullness of wood; a confederacy; difficulty; a cluster: v. a. to complicate in knots; to unite.
Know, *nô*, v. a. to perceive with certainty; to distinguish; to recognise; to converse with another sex: v. n. to have clear and certain perception; to be informed.
Knows, *nôze*, pres. t.
Know ing, *nô ing*, par.: a. skillful; intelligent.
Know ing ly, *nô ing lê*, ad. with skill, with knowledge.
Knowl edge, *nôl lédje*, s. certain perception; learning; skill; cognition.
Known, *nône*, per. par. of Know.
Knuck le, *nûk kl*, s. the joint of the finger protuberant when the hand is closed: v. n. to submit.
Knuck ling, *nûk kling*, par. [ed.
Knuck led, *nûk kld*, pre.: a. joint-

L

La, *lâw*, in. see, look, behold!
Lâ bêl, s. a small slip or scrip of writing. [ping.
Lâ bènt, a. sliding, gliding, slip.
La bi al, *lâ bé âl*, a. uttered by the lips.
La bi a ted, *lâ bé â-téd*, a. formed with lips.
La bo ra to ry, *lâb ô-râ yûr-ré*, s.

LAC

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môve,

a chymist's work-room. [s. plu.
La bo ra to ry, *lâb ô-râ yûr-riz*,
La bo ri ous, *lâ-bô rê ûs*, a. diligent in work, assiduous; tiresome.
La bo ri ous ly, *lâ-bô rê ûs-lé*, ad. with labour, with toil.
La bo ri ous ness, *lâ-bô rê ûs-nês*, s. toilsomeness, difficulty; assiduity.
La bour, *lâ bûr*, a. pains, toil; work to be done; childbirth: v. n. to toil; to do work; to move with difficulty; to be in distress; to be in travail: v. a. to work at; to beat.
La bour ing, *lâ bûr ing*, par.
La bour ed, *lâ bûrd*, pre.
La bour er, *lâ bûr ûr*, s. one who toils, or takes pains.
La bour some, *lâ bûr sûm*, a. made with great labour and diligence.
La by rinth, *lâb bêr 'in-th*, s. a maze, a place formed with intricate windings.
Lace, *lâse*, s. a cord, an ornamental trimming; ornaments of fine thread curiously woven: v. a. to fasten with a string; to adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on; to embellish with variegations; to beat.
La ces, *lâ sîz*, s. plu. and pres. t.
La cing, *lâ sling*, par.
La ced, *lâste*, pre. [deals in lace.
Lace man, *lâse mân*, s. one who
La cer a ble, *lâs sêr 'â-bl*, a. such as may be torn. [to rend.
La cer ate, *lâs sêr 'âte*, v. a. to tear,
La cer a ting, *lâs sêr 'â-ting*, par.
La cer a ted, *lâs sêr 'â-téd*, pre.
La cer a tion, *lâs-sêr-â' shûn*, s. the act of tearing; the breach made by tearing.
La cer a tive, *lâs sêr 'â-tiv*, a. having the power to tear.
Lach ry mal, *lâk rê 'mâl*, a. generating tears. [containing tears.
Lach ry ma ry, *lâk rê 'mâ-ré*, a.
Lack, *lâk*, v. a. to want: v. n. to be

LAI

in want: s. want, need.
Lack ing, *lâk kling*, par.
Lack ed, *lâkt*, pre. [wants wit
Lack brain, *lâk brâne*, s. one that
Lack er, *lâk kûr*, s. a kind of varnish: v. a. to do over with lack-
Lack er ing, *lâk kûr ing*, par. [er.
Lack er ed, *lâk kûrd*, pre.
Lack ey, *lâk kê*, s. an attending servant; a foot-boy.
Lack eys, *lâk kêz*, s. plu.
La con ick, *lâ-kôn' ik*, a. short, brief.
Lac o nism, *lâk ô 'nizm*, s. a concise style. [briefly, concisely.
La con ical ly, *lâ-kôn' é 'kâl-lé*, ad.
Lac ta ry, *lâk tâ 'ré*, a. milky: s. a dairy-house.
Lac ta ries, *lâk tâ 'riz*, s. plu.
Lac te al, *lâk té 'âl*, a. conveying chyle: s. the vessel that conveys chyle.
Lac te ous, *lâk té ûs*, a. milky.
Lâd, s. a boy, a stripling.
Lad der, *lâd' dûr*, s. a frame with steps; a gradual rise. [heave out.
Lâde, v. a. to load, to freight; to
Lâd' ding, par.: s. weight, burden,
Lâ' dèd, pre. [freight.
La den, *lâ dn*, per. par. * [vessel.
La die, *lâ dl*, s. a large spoon, a
La dy, *lâ dé*, s. a woman of high rank; a word of complaisance.
La dies, *lâ' dlz*, s. plu.
La dy-day, *lâ-dé-dâ*, s. the annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.
La dy like, *lâ dé 'like*, a. delicate, elegant. [of a lady.
La dy ship, *lâ dé 'ship*, s. the title
Lâg, a. coming behind: s. the lowest class, the fagend: v. n. to lagging, par. [loiter, move slowly.
Lag ged, *lâgd*, pre. [to the laity.
La i cal, *lâ é 'kâl*, a. belonging
Laid, *lâde*, pre. and per. par. of
Lain, *lâne*, per. par. of Lie. [Lay.
Lair, *lâre*, s. the couch of a boar, or wild beast.
Laird, *lârd*, s. a Scotch lord.

LAM

LAN

LAP

nôr, nôc—tâb, tâb, bôl—ôl—pônd—ôlin, rai.

La i ty, là' é' t'ê, s. the people as distinguished from the clergy.
 La i ties, là' é' t'iz, s. plu.
 Lâke, s. a large diffusion of inland water.
 Lamb, lâm, s. the young of a sheep.
 Lamb kin, lâm' kîn, s. a little lamb.
 Lam ba tive, lâm' b'â' t'iv, s. a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.
 Lâmb' b'ent, a. playing about, gliding over without harm.
 Lâme, a. crippled; hobbling: v. a.
 La mer, là' m'êr, a. com. [to cripple.
 Lâ' m'êst, a. su.
 Lâ' ming, par.
 La med, lâmd, pre. [films or plates.
 Lâmb' êl' 'â-têd, a. covered with
 Lame ly, lâme' lê, ad. like a cripple.
 Lâme' n'êss, s. the state of a cripple; imperfection.
 Lâ-m'ênt', v. n. to mourn, to grieve: v. a. to bewail, to sorrow for: s. lamentation; expression of sorrow.
 Lâ-m'ênt' ing, par. [row.
 Lâ-m'ênt' êd, pre.
 Lam ent a ble, lâm' ênt' 'â-bl, a. to be lamented; mournful.
 Lam ent a bly, lâm' ênt' 'â-blê, ad. pitifully.
 Lam ent a tion, 'lâm-ênt-â' shôn, s. expression of sorrow, audible grief. [who mourns or laments.
 La ment er, lâ-m'ênt' êr, s. he
 Lam i na, lâm' é' 'nâ, s. thin plate, one coat laid over another.
 Lam i nae, lâm' é' 'nê, s. plu.
 Lam i na ted, lâm' é' 'nâ-têd, a. plated.
 Lâmb' m'âs, s. the first of August.
 Lâmp, s. a light made with oil and a wick; that which contains the oil and wick.
 Lâmb' p'âss, s. a lump of flesh in the roof of a horse's mouth.
 Lamp black, lâmp' blâk, s. a black powder made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin.

Lâm-p'ôôn', s. a personal satire, abuse: v. a. to abuse with personal satire.
 Lâmb-p'ôôn' ing, par. [sonal satire.
 Lam poon ed, lâmb-p'ôôn'êd, pre.
 Lam poon er, lâmb-p'ôôn' êr, s. a scribbler of personal satire.
 Lam prey, lâm' prê, s. a kind of eel.
 Lam preys, lâm' prîz, s. plu.
 Lance, lânce, s. a long spear: v. a. to pierce, to cut.
 Lan ces, lâns' sîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Lan cing, lâns' sîng, par.
 Lan ced, lânst, pre.
 Lan cet, lâns' sît, s. a small pointed surgical instrument.
 Lan ci nate, lâns' s'ê' nâte, v. a. to tear, to rend.
 Lan ci na ting, lâns' s'ê' nâ-tîng, par.
 Lan ci na ted, lâns' s'ê' nâ-têd, pre.
 Lând, s. a country; a region; earth; nation; people: v. a. to set on shore: v. n. to come on shore.
 Lând' ing, par.: s. the top of stairs: a place to land at. [in land.
 Lând' êd, pre.: s. having a fortune
 Lan dau, lâns' dâw', s. a coach whose top may be occasionally open.
 Land flood, lând' flûd, s. an inundation.
 Land hold er, lând' h'ôld' êr, s. one whose fortune is in land.
 Land job ber, lând' j'ôb' b'êr, s. one who buys and sells land.
 Lând' grâve, s. a German title of dominion.
 Land la dy, lând' là' d'ê, s. a lady who has tenants holding from her; the mistress of an inn.
 Land la dies, lând' là' d'îz, s. plu.
 Lând' l'êss, a. without property, without fortune.
 Land lock ed, lând' l'ôkt, a. shut in or enclosed with land.
 Lând' lôrd, s. one who owns land or houses; the master of an inn.
 Lând' m'ârk, s. any thing set up to preserve boundaries.
 Land scape, lând' skâpe, s. a region,

the prospect of a country; a picture. [on land and houses.
 Land-tax, lând' tâks, s. tax laid upon land-tax es, lând' tâks' 'îz, s. plu.
 Land-wait er, lând' wâit' êr, s. an officer of the customs.
 Lând' wârd, ad. towards the land.
 Lâne, s. a narrow way between hedges; a narrow street.
 Lan guage, lânt' gwîje, s. human speech; the tongue of one nation as distinct from others; style.
 Lan gua ges, lânt' gwîj' 'îz, s. plu.
 Lan guid, lânt' gwîd, a. faint, weak.
 Lan guid ly, lânt' gwîd' lê, ad. weakly, feebly.
 Lan guid ness, lânt' gwîd' n'êss, s. weakness, feebleness.
 Lan guish, lânt' gwîsh, v. n. to grow feeble, to pine away. [t.
 Lan guish es, lânt' gwîsh' 'îz, pres.
 Lan guish ing, lânt' gwîsh' ing, par.
 Lan guish ed, lânt' gwîsh'êd, pre.
 Lan guish ing ly, lânt' gwîsh' ing-lê, ad. weakly, feebly.
 Lan guish ment, lânt' gwîsh' m'ênt, s. state of pining; softness of mien.
 Lan guor, lânt' gwîr, s. a faintness. [in pieces; to lacerate.
 La ni ate, là' n'ê' âte, v. a. to tear
 La ni a ting, là' n'ê' â-tîng, par.
 La ni a ted, là' n'ê' â-têd, pre.
 Lan i fice, lâns' é' 'fîs, s. woollen manufacture.
 Lan i fice ces, lâns' é' 'fîs-lîz, s. plu.
 Lank, lânt'k, a. loose, not filled up.
 Lank er, lânt'k' êr, a. com.
 Lank est, lânt'k' êst, a. su.
 Lank ness, lânt'k' n'êss, s. want of plumpness. [candle.
 Lan tern, lâns' t'êrn, s. a case for a Lâp, s. the loose part of a garment; the part formed by the knees in a sitting posture: v. a. to wrap or twist round; to lick up.
 Lâp' ping, par.
 Lap ped, lâp' p'êd, pre.

LAR

LAT

LAU

Láp' dóg, s. a little dog.
 Láp' fúl, s. as much as can be contained in the lap.
 Láp i da ry, láp é 'dà-ré, s. one who deals in stones or gems.
 Láp i da ries, láp é 'dà-riz, s. plu.
 Láp i date, láp é 'dà-te, v. a. to stone.
 Láp i da ting, láp é 'dà-ting, par.
 Láp i da ted, láp é 'dà-téd, pre.
 La pid e ous, lá-plid' é 'ús, a. stony.
 Láp i des cence, 'láp-é-dés sênse, a. stony concretion.
 Láp i des cen ces, 'láp-é-dés sên-siz, s. plu. (forming stones.
 Láp i dif iek, 'láp-é-dif' ik, a.
 Láp i dist, láp é 'díst, s. a dealer in stones or gems.
 La pis-laz u li, 'láp-pls-láz' h' à 'li, s. a stone of an azure colour.
 Lap pet, láp' pít, s. a part of a head-dress.
 Lápse, s. flow, fall; petty error: v. n. to fall by degrees; to fall from truth or faith.
 Láp ses, láp' siz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Láp' sing, par.
 Láp sed, lápset, pre.
 Láp' wing, s. a clamorous bird.
 Lar board, lár' bórd, v. a. the left-hand side of a ship. (theft.
 Lar ce ny, lár' sé 'né, s. petty.
 Lar ce nies, lár' sé 'niz, s. plu.
 Lárđ, s. the grease of swine: v. a. to stuff with bacon; to fatten.
 Lárđ' ing, par.
 Lárđ' éd, pre.
 Lar der, lár' dár, s. the room where meat is kept or salted.
 Large, lárje, a. big, bulky; wide; liberal; copious.
 Lar ger, lár' júr, a. com.
 Lar gest, lár' jést, a. su. (ally.
 Largely, lárje' lé, ad. widely; liberally.
 Large ness, lárje' nés, s. bigness, extension. [bounty.
Lar gess, lár' jés, s. a present, a Lar gess es, lár' jés' 'iz, s. plu.
Lárk, s. a small singing bird.

Lárk' spár, s. a plant.
 Lár' ún, s. a noise noting danger.
 La rymz, lá' ríagks, s. the wind-pipe. [frolicsome, wantoning.
 Las civ i ent, lá-siv' é 'ént, a.
 Las civ i ous, lá-siv' é 'ús, a. lewd; wanton. [wantonly, loosely.
 Las civ i ous ly, lá-siv' é 'ús-lé, ad.
 Las civ i ous ness, lá-siv' é 'ús-nés, s. wantonness, looseness.
 Lášh, s. a stroke with any thing pliant and tough; the thong or point of a whip: v. a. to strike, to scourge; to tie any thing down.
 Lash es, lášh' iz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Lášh' ing, par.
 Lash ed, lášht, pre.
 Láss, s. a girl, a young woman.
 Laas es, láš' iz, s. plu.
 Laas si tude, láš' sé 'túde, s. weariness, fatigue.
 Lást, a. latest; hindmost: ad. the last time: s. the mould on which shoes are formed; a certain weight or measure: v. n. to endure, continue. [rable.
 Lást ing, par.: a. continuing, du-
 Lást' éd, pre. [place.
 Last ly, lást' lé, ad. in the last
 Latch, látsch, s. a catch of a door: v. a. to fasten with a latch.
 Latch es, lách' iz, s. plu. and
 Latch ing, lách' ing, par. [pres. t.
 Latch ed, láchst, pre.
 Latch et, lách' it, s. the string that fastens the shoe.
 Láte, a. slow, long delayed; the deceased; far in the day or night: ad. after long delays; in a latter season; lately.
 La ter, lá' túr, a. com.
 Lá' tíst, a. su.
 Late ly, láte' lé, ad. not long ago.
 Láte' nés, s. time far advanced.
 Lá' tíst, a. hidden, secret.
 Lá't' ér 'ál, a. on or near the side.
 Lat er al ly, lá't' ér 'ál-lé, ad. by the side.

Lath, láth, s. a long thin slip of wood: v. a. to fit up with laths.
 Lath ing, láth' ing, par.
 Lath ed, láth' ed, pre.
 Lath e, lárne, s. the tool of a turner.
 Lath er, lár' úr, s. a froth made by beating soap with water: v. a. to cover with foam of water and soap.
 Lath er ing, lár' úr' ing, par.
 Lath er ed, lár' úrd, pre. [guage.
 Lát' in, s. the ancient Roman lan-
 Lat in ism, lát' in 'izm, s. a Latin idiom.
 Lát' in 'íst, s. one skilled in Latin.
 La tin i ty, lá-tín' é 'yé, s. the Lat-in tongue.
 Lát' in Yae, v. n. to use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin: v. a. to give names a Latin ter-mination.
 Lat in i zes, lát' in 'i-ziz, pres. t.
 Lát' in 'i-ahng, par.
 Lat in i zed, lát' in 'izd, pre.
 Lá' tish, a. somewhat late.
 Lat i tude, lát' é 'túde, s. breadth, width; extent; a particular de-gree reckoned from the equator.
 Lat i tu di na ri an, 'lát-é 'tú-dé-ná' ré 'án, s. one who allows himself great liberties in religious matters: a. not restrained or
 Lá' tránt, a. barking. [confined.
 Lat ro ci ny, lát' ró 'sé-né, s. lar-ceny, theft, robbery.
 Lat ro ci nies, lát' ró 'sé-niz, s. plu.
 Lat ten, lát' tén, s. brass.
 Lat ter, lát' túr, a. modern, lately done or past.
 Lat ter ly, lát' túr 'yé, ad. of late.
 Lat tice, lát' tís, s. a window made up with a kind of network.
 Lat ti ces, lát' tís 'iz, s. plu.
 Laud, lánd, s. praise: v. a. to praise, celebrate.
 Laud ing, lánd' ing, par.
 Laud ed, lánd' éd, pre.
 Laud a ble, lánd' é 'blé, a. prais-

LAV

worthy, commendable.
 Laud a ble ness, lăw'd' á 'bl-nēs, s. praise-worthiness.
 Laud a bly, lăw'd' á 'blē, ad. in a manner deserving praise.
 Laud a num, lód' á 'nūm, s. a soporific tincture.
 Laugh, lăf, v. n. to make that noise which sudden merriment excites: v. a. to deride, to scorn: s. the convulsion caused by merriment.
 Laugh ing, lăf' ing, par.
 Laugh ed, lăf, pre.
 Laugh a ble, lăf' á 'bl, a. such as may properly excite laughter.
 Laugh er, lăf' ūr, s. one who is fond of merriment.
 Laugh ing ly, lăf' ing 'yé, ad. in a merry way.
 Laugh ing stock, lăf' ing 'stók, a. a butt, an object of ridicule.
 Laugh ter, lăf' ūr, s. convulsive merriment.
 Launch, lănsh, v. n. to force into the sea; to rove at large: v. a. to push to sea; to dart from the
 Launch es, lănsh' iz, pres. t. [hand.
 Launch ing, lănsh' ing, par.
 Launch ed, lănsh't, pre.
 Laun dress, lăn' drēs, s. a woman who washes clothes.
 Laun dress es, lăn' drēs 'iz, s. plu.
 Laun dry, lăn' drē, s. the room in which clothes are washed.
 Laun dries, lăn' driz, s. plu.
 Lau re ate, lăw' ré 'át, a. decked or invested with laurel.
 Lau rel, lór' ril, s. a tree.
 Lau roll ed, lór' rild, a. crowned with laurel.
 Lá' vá, s. the overflowing of sulphureous matter from a volcano.
 La va tion, lá-vá' shŭn, } s. a wash.
 Lav a tor y, lăv' á 'tŭr-rē, } s. a wash. [lade, to draw out.
 Lave, v. a. to wash, bathe; to
 Lá' ving, par.
 La ved, lăv'd, pre.

LAY

nôr, nôr-tŭbe, táb, búll-ŏll-pônd-ŭlin, raia.

Lav en der, lăv' ên 'dôr, s. a plant.
 La ver, lă' vŭr, s. a washing-vessel.
 Lăv' ish, a. prodigal, wasteful; profuse: v. a. to scatter with profusion.
 Lav ish es, lăv' ish 'iz, pres. t.
 Lăv' ish 'ing, par.
 Lav ish ed, lăv' ish't, pre.
 Lav ish ly, lăv' ish 'yé, ad. profusely, prodigally.
 Lăv' ish 'ment, } s. prodigality, prodigality.
 Lăv' ish 'ness, } fusion.
 Lăw, s. a rule of action; edict; judicial process.
 Laws, lăwz, s. plu.
 Lăw' fŭl, a. agreeable to law.
 Lăw' fŭl ly, lăw' fŭl 'yé, ad. legally.
 Lăw' fŭl 'nēs, s. legality.
 Law giv er, lăw' giv' ūr, s. one who makes laws. [contrary to law.
 Lăw' lēs, a. unrestrained by law;
 Lăwn, s. an open space between woods; fine linen. [in law.
 Law suit, lăw' sŭtē, s. a process.
 Lăw' yēr, s. professor of law.
 Lax, lăks, s. a looseness: a. loose; vague.
 Lax a tion, lăks-á' shŭn, s. the act of loosening; the state of being loosened.
 Lax a tive, lăks' á 'tŭv, a. having the power to ease costiveness.
 Lax i ty, lăks' é 'tē, } s. looseness;
 Lax ness, lăks' nēs, } slackness; openness.
 Lay, lá, v. a. to place along; to put, make a bet; to calm; to prohibit a spirit; to walk; to bring forth eggs; to impute: s. a row, a stratum; a wager; grassy ground, meadow; a song: a. belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy: pre. of
 Lays, láze, pres. t. and s. plu. [Lie.
 Lay ing, lă' ing, par.
 Lay er, lă' ūr, s. a stratum; a bed; a sprig of a plant. [laly.
 Lay man, lă' mán, s. one of the

LEA

Lă' zăr, s. one infected with filthy and pestilential diseases.
 Lă' zăr 'bôōse, } s. an hospital.
 Lăz-ăr-rēt' tŭ, }
 La zi ly, lă' zé 'lê, ad. idly, heavily.
 La zi ness, lă' zé 'nēs, s. idleness, sluggishness.
 La zy, lă' zé, s. idle, sluggish.
 La zi er, lă' zé 'ŭr, a. com.
 La zi est, lă' zé 'est, a. su.
 Lea, léd, s. ground enclosed.
 Lead, léd, s. a soft heavy metal: v. a. to fit with lead in any man-
 Lead ing, léd' ding, par. [ner.
 Lead ed, léd' dēd, pre.
 Lead, léd, v. a. to guide; to conduct; to allure; to induce; to pass: s. guidance. [pal.
 Lead ing, léd' ing, par.: a. princi-
 Lead en, léd' dn, a. made of lead; heavy.
 Lead er, léd' ūr, s. one that leads or conducts; a commander.
 Leaf, lééf, s. the green deciduous parts of plants and flowers; part of a book or door; any thing foliated. [leaves.
 Leaf less, lééf' lēs, a. naked of
 League, léég, s. a confederacy; a measure of length, three miles: v. n. to unite, to confederate.
 Leagu ing, léég' ing, par. [ated.
 Leagu ed, léég'd, pre.: a. confeder-
 Leak, léék, s. a breach or hole which lets water in or out: v. n. to let water in or out; to drop through a breach.
 Leak ing, léék' ing, par.
 Leak ed, léék't, pre.
 Leak age, léék' tje, s. allowance for accidental loss in liquid measures.
 Leak y, léék' é, a. not close.
 Lean, lēén, a. not fat, meager; hungry; poor: s. the part of flesh which consists of the muscles without the fat: v. n. to incline or rest against.

LEA

LEF

LEG

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, pls—nô, môve,

man er, lêén' ùr, a. com.
 man est, lêén' òst, a. su.
 man ing, lêén' ing, par.
 man ed, lêénd, pre. [ness.
 manly, lêén' lê, ad. without plump-
 man ness, lêén' nês, s. want of flesh,
 meagerness.
 sap, lêép, v. n. to jump; to bound;
 to start : s. bound, jump; em-
 brace of animals.
 sap ing, lêép' ing, par.
 sap ed, lêépt, pre.
 sap-frog, lêép' frôg, s. a play of
 children. [year.
 sap-year, lêép' yéér, s. every fourth
 earn, lêérn, v. a. to gain knowl-
 edge : v. n. to receive instruction.
 earn ing, lêérn' ing, par. : s. a litera-
 ture, skill in any thing.
 earn ed, lêérnd, pre.
 earn ed, lêérn' éd, a. versed in sci-
 ence and literature.
 earn er, lêérn' ùr, s. one who is
 yet in his rudiments.
 ease, lêése, s. a contract by which
 a temporary possession is grant-
 ed of houses or lands : v. a. to
 let by lease.
 eas es, lêés' lz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 eas ing, lêés' ing, par.
 eas ed, lêést, pre.
 ease, lêéze, v. n. to glean.
 eas es, lêéz' lz, pres. t. [falsehood.
 eas ing, lêéz' ing, par. : s. lies,
 eafed, lêézd, pre.
 eas er, lêéz' ùr, s. a gleaner.
 eash, lêésh, s. a leather thong ;
 a band ; a brace and a half : v.
 a. to bind, to hold in a string.
 eash es, lêésh' lz, s. plu. and pres.
 eash ing, lêésh' ing, par. [t.
 eash ed, lêéshd, pre.
 east, lêést, a. su. of little ; smal-
 lest : ad. in the lowest degree.
 eath er, lêérn' ùr, s. dressed hides
 of animals. [bling leather.
 ath er y, lêérn' ùr yé, a. resem-
 ve, lêér, s. liberty ; permission ;

farewell : v. a. to depart ; to
 quit, forsake ; to bequeath ; to re-
 sign ; to cease to do.
 Leav ing, lêév' ing, par.
 Leav en, lêév' vên, s. ferment mix-
 ed with any body to make it
 light : v. a. to ferment.
 Leav en ing, lêév' vên' ing, par.
 Leav en ed, lêév' vënd, pre.
 Leav er, lêév' ùr, s. one who de-
 serts or forsakes. [uant, relics.
 Leav ings, lêév' ingz, s. plu. rem-
 Leaves, lêévs, s. plu. of Leaf.
 Lech er, lêtsh' ùr, s. a whoremaster.
 Lech er ous, lêtsh' ùr' ùs, a. lewd,
 lustful.
 Lech er ous ness, lêtsh' ùr' ùs-nês, }
 Lech er y, lêtsh' ùr' yé, }
 s. lewdness.
 Lec ture, lêk' tshùr, s. a discourse
 upon any subject ; a magisterial
 reprimand : v. a. to instruct for-
 mally.
 Lec tur ing, lêk' tshùr' ing, par.
 Lec tur ed, lêk' tshùrd, pre.
 Lec tur er, lêk' tshùr' ùr, s. an in-
 structer, a teacher.
 Lec ture ship, lêk' tshùr' shîp, s.
 the office of a lecturer.
 Lêd, pre. and per. par. of Lead.
 Ledge, lêdje, s. a ridge rising above
 the rest ; any prominence.
 Ledg es, lêdj' lz, s. plu.
 Lée, s. the side opposite to the
 wind : a. having the wind blow-
 ing on, or directed towards it.
 Leech, lêétsh, s. a kind of small
 water-serpent.
 Leech es, lêétsh' lz, s. plu.
 Lêék, s. a pot-herb.
 Léér, s. an oblique view : v. n. to
 look obliquely or archly.
 Léér' ing, par.
 Leer ed, lêérd, pre.
 Lees, lêéz, s. plu. dregs, sediments.
 Léét, s. a law-day.
 Lée' wârd, a. opposite the wind.
 Lêft, a. sinistrous ; not on the right

hand : pre. and per. par. of
 Leave.
 Lêft-bând' éd, a. using the left
 hand. [use of the left hand.
 Lêft-bând' éd' nês, s. habitual
 Lég, s. the limb between the knee
 and foot. [thing given by will.
 Leg a cy, lég' á' yé, s. a particular
 Leg a cies, lég' á' siz, s. plu.
 Lé' gâl, a. according to law.
 Le gal i ty, lê-gâl' lê' té, s. lawful-
 ness.
 Lé' gâl' yze, v. a. to authorize.
 Le gal i zes, lê' gâl' y-ziz, pres. t.
 Lé' gâl' y-zing, par.
 Le gal i zed, lê' gâl' yzd, pre.
 Le gal ly, lê' gâl' yé, ad. lawfully.
 Leg a ta ry, lég' á' tã-ré, s. one who
 has a legacy left.
 Leg a ta ries, lég' á' tã-riz, s. plu.
 Lég' á' yine, a. mauve by a legate.
 Lég' âte, s. a deputy, an ambassa-
 dor. [left him.
 'Lég-á-téd', s. one who has a legacy
 Leg a tees, 'lég-á-tééz', s. plu.
 Le ga tion, lê-gá' shûn, s. deputa-
 tion, an embassy.
 Le gend, lê' jënd, s. a chronicle ;
 an incredible narrative ; any in-
 scription.
 Le gen da ry, lêj' èn' 'dã-ré, a. per-
 taining to a legend. [counts.
 Le ger, lêj' ùr, s. a chiefbook of ac-
 Le ger de main, 'lêj-3r-dé-mãne', s.
 sleight of hand, juggle.
 Le ger i ty, lê-jér' é' yé, s. lightness,
 nimbleness. [be read.
 Le gi ble, lêj' é' 'bl, a. such as may
 Le gi bly, lêj' é' 'blé, ad. in such a
 manner as may be read.
 Le gion, lê' jûn, s. a body of sol-
 diers ; any great number.
 Le gion a ry, lê' jûn' á-ré, a. rela-
 ting to a legion.
 Le gis late, lêj' is' yãte, v. a. to
 enact laws.
 Le gis la ting, lêj' is' yã-ting, par.
 Le gis la ted, lêj' is' yã-téd, pre.

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LEN

Le gi la tion, l'èi-là-l' shùn, s. the act of giving laws.
 Le gi la tive, l'èi-là-tiv, a. giving laws. [who makes laws.
 Le gi la tor, l'èi-là-tùr, s. one.
 Le gi la ture, l'èi-là-tshùre, s. the power that makes laws.
 Le git i ma cy, l'è-jit' è 'má-sé, s. genueness.
 Le git i mate, l'è-jit' è 'máte, a. born in marriage, lawfully begotten : v. a. to procure to any the right of legitimate birth; to make lawful. [par.
 Le git i ma ting, l'è-jit' è 'má-tung.
 Le git i ma ted, l'è-jit' è 'má-téd, pre. pulse.
 Le git i ma tion, l'è-jit' è 'má-shùn, s. lawful birth; the act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.
 Lè-gù' mèn, s. seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand, as beans; pulse. [belonging to pulse.
 Le gu mi nous, l'è-gù' m' n'us, a. done at leisure. [business or hurry.
 Lei sure, l'è' zhùre, s. freedom from
 Lei sure ly, l'è' zhùre 'yé, ad. slowly : a. not hasty, deliberate.
 Lè'm' má, s. a proposition previously assumed. [lemon-tree.
 Lem on, l'è'm' m'ùn, s. the fruit of the
 Lem on ade, 'l'è-m-ùn-àdé', s. liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.
 Lénd, v. a. to deliver something to another on condition of repayment; to grant in general.
 Lénd' ing, par. [any thing.
 Lend er, l'ènd' ùr, s. one who lends
 Length, lèng'th, s. the extent of any thing from end to end.
 Length en, lèng' tshn, v. a. to draw out, make longer; to protract : v. n. to grow longer.
 Length en ing, lèng' tshn 'ing, par.
 Length en ed, lèng' tshnd, pre.
 Length wise, lèng'th' wize, ad. ac-

LES

nòr, nót—tùbe, túb, búll—òll—pòund—tshn, rais.

cording to the length.
 Le ni ent, l'è' n'ó 'ènt, a. assuasive, mitigating; laxative. [mitigate.
 Len i fy, l'è'n' è 'fi, v. a. to assuage.
 Len i fies, l'è'n' è 'fize, pres. t.
 Len i fy ing, l'è'n' è 'fi-ing, par.
 Len i fi ed, l'è'n' è 'fide, pre.
 Len i tive, l'è'n' è 'tiv, a. assuasive, emollient. [mercy.
 Len i ty, l'è'n' è 'yé, s. mildness.
 Lens, lènz, s. a glass spherically convex on both sides.
 Lént, pre. and per. of Lend : s. the quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence. [in Lent, sparing.
 Lent en, l'è'n' t'n, a. such as is used
 Len tic u lar, l'è'n-tik' ù 'lár, a. doubly convex.
 Len ti form, l'è'n' té 'fòrm, a. having the form of a lens.
 Lén-t' gò, s. a freckly or scurvy eruption upon the skin.
 Len ti goes, l'è'n-t' gòze, s. plu.
 Lén't' t'li, s. a kind of pulse.
 Len tor, l'è'n' t'ùr, s. tenacity; slowness. [ing the nature of a lion.
 L'è' ò 'n'ne, a. belonging to, or having.
 Leop ard, l'èp' p'ard, s. a spotted beast of prey. [a leprosy.
 Lep er, l'èp' ùr, s. one infected with
 Lèp' ò 'n'ne, a. belonging to a hare, having the nature of a hare.
 Lep ro sy, l'èp' rò 'sé, s. a distemper which covers the body with white scales.
 Lep ro sies, l'èp' rò 'siz, s. plu.
 Lep rous, l'èp' r'us, a. causing leprosy, infected with a leprosy.
 Lèss, a. com. of Little : ad. in a smaller degree : s. a smaller quantity or degree. [lease is given.
 Lès-séé', s. the person to whom a
 Les sees, lès-sééz', s. plu.
 Les sen, l'ès' sn, v. a. to diminish in bulk; to deprive of power or dignity : v. n. to grow less, shrink.
 Les sen ing, l'ès' sn 'ing, par.
 Les sen ed, l'ès' s'nd, pre.

LEV

Les son, l'ès' sn, s. any thing read or repeated to a teacher; a precept; a task; tune pricked for an instrument.
 Lès' sòr, s. one who grants a lease.
 Lést, con. that not; for fear that.
 Lét, v. a. to allow, suffer; to put to hire; to hinder, obstruct : s. hinderance, obstacle : pre. and
 Lét' ting, par. [per. par.
 Le thar gick, l'è-thà' jik, a. sleepy.
 Leth ar gy, l'èth' ár 'yé, s. a morbid drowsiness.
 Leth ar gies, l'èth' ár 'yiz, s. plu.
 Le the, l'è' thè, s. oblivion, a draught of oblivion.
 Let ter, l'èt' t'ùr, s. one of the elements of syllables; a written message; type with which books are printed : v. a. to stamp with letter.
 Let ter ing, l'èt' t'ùr 'ing, par. [ters.
 Let ter ed, l'èt' t'ùrd, pre. : a. literate.
 Let tuce, l'èt' t'is, s. a plant.
 Lè-vánt', s. the east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy. [crowd of attendants.
 Lèv' éé, s. the time of rising; a
 Lev ees, l'èv' ééz, s. plu.
 Lev el, l'èv' lì, a. even : s. a plane; rate, standard; an instrument whereby masons adjust their work : v. a. to make even; to lay flat; to point in taking aim.
 Lev el ling, l'èv' lì 'ing, par.
 Lev el ed, l'èv' lìd, pre.
 Lev el ler, l'èv' lì 'ùr, s. one who makes any thing even; one who destroys superiority.
 Lev el ness, l'èv' lì 'nès, s. evenness.
 Le ver, l'è' v'ùr, s. the second mechanical power, used to raise a great weight.
 Lev er et, l'èv' ùr 'èt, s. a young hare.
 Lev i a ble, l'èv' è 'à-bl, a. that may be levied.
 Le vi a than, l'è-vi' à 'thán, s. a large water animal mentioned in the book of Job.

Lê' vîts, s. one of the tribe of Levi.
Le vîtical, lê-vî' é 'kâl, a. belonging to the Levites.

Lev i ty, lêv' vè 'tè, s. lightness; vanity; trifling gayety.

Lev y, lêv' vè, s. the act of raising money or men; a rate: v. a. to raise men or money.

Lev ies, lêv' 'îz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Lev y ing, lêv' é 'îng, par.

Lev i ed, lêv' 'îd, pre.

Lewd, lûde, a. wicked; lustful.

Lewd er, lûde' ùr, a. com.

Lewd est, lûde' èst, a. su.

Lewd ly, lûde' lê, ad. wickedly; lustfully. [centiousness]

Lewd ness, lûde' nêss, a. lustful li-
Lex i cog rap her, 'lêks-é-kôg' grâ-
'ûr, s. a writer of a dictionary.

Lex i con, lêks' é 'kûn, s. a dictio-
ary. [exempt, subject]

Li a ble, lî' á 'bl, a. obnoxious, not
Li ar, lî' ùr, s. one who tells false-
hoods.

Li ba tion, lî-bâ' shûn, s. the act of
pouring wine on the ground in
honour of some deity; the wine
so poured.

Lî' bêl, s. a satire, defamatory writ-
ting, a lampoon: v. a. to satirise,
to lampoon: v. n. to spread def-

lî' bêl 'îng, par. [amation]

Lî' bêl 'îng, par. [amation]

Li bell ed, lî' bêld, pre. [tory]

Li bel lous, lî' bêl 'lûs, a. defama-

lîb' é 'âl, a. munificent, generous,
bountiful.

Lib er al i ty, 'lîb-êr-â' lê 'tè, s.
munificence, generosity.

Lîb' é 'âl-îze, v. a. to make liberal.

Lib er al i zes, lîb' é 'âl-î'ziz, pres.

Lîb' é 'âl-î 'zing, par. [t]

Lib er al i zed, lîb' é 'âl-îzd, pre.

Lib er al ly, lîb' é 'âl-lé, ad. boun-
tifully, largely. [finement]

Lîb' é 'âte, v. a. to free from con-
lîb' é 'âte-îng, par.

b' é 'âte-îd, pre.

er a lion, 'lîb-êr-â' shûn, s. the

act of delivering, or being deliv-
ered.

Lib er tine, lîb' é 'tîn, s. one who
lives without restraint; one who
pays no regard to the precepts of
religion: a. licentious, irreligious.

Lib er tin ism, lîb' é 'tîn-îzm, s.
irreligion, licentiousness of opin-
ions and practices.

Lib er ty, lîb' é 'tè, s. privilege;
immunity; permission.

Lib er ties, lîb' é 'tîz, s. plu.

Li bid i nous, lê-bîd' é 'nûs, a. lewd,
lustful.

Li bra ri an, lî-brâ' rê 'ân, s. one
who has the care of a library.

Li bra ry, lî' brâ' 'rè, s. a large col-
lection of books.

Li bra ries, lî' brâ' 'rîz, s. plu.

Lî' brâte, v. a. to poise, to balance.

Lî' brâ' 'îng, par.

Lî' brâ' 'têd, pre.

Li bra tion, lî-brâ' shûn, s. the state
of being balanced. [ancing]

Li bra tor y, lî' brâ' 'tûr-rè, a. bal-

lice, lîse, s. plu. of Louse.

Li cense, lî' sênsè, s. liberty, per-
mission: v. a. to permit by a le-
gal grant; to set at liberty.

Li cen ses, lî' sên 'sîz, s. plu. and

Li cen sing, lî' sên 'îng, par. [pres. t]

Li cen sed, lî' sênst, pre.

Li cen ti ate, lî-sên' shé 'âte, s. a
man who uses license; a degree.

Li cen tious, lî-sên' shûs, a. unre-
strained. [with too much liberty]

Li cen tious ly, lî-sên' shûs 'lè, ad.

Li cen tious ness, lî-sên' shûs 'nêss,
s. boundless liberty, contempt of
just restraint.

Lîck, lîk, v. a. to pass over with the

Lîck ing, lîk' 'îng, par.

Lîck ed, lîkt, pre.

Lîck er ish, lîk' é 'îsh, a. nice in
the choice of food; delicate.

Lîc or ice, lîk' ùr 'îs, s. a root of

Lîd, s. a cover. [sweet taste]

Lîe, lî, s. any thing impregnated

with some other body, as soap or
salt; a criminal falsehood: v. n.
to tell a lie; to rest upon; to
press upon; to consist.

Lîes, lîze, s. plu. and pres. t.

Ly ing, lî' 'îng, par.

Lîef, lêef, ad. willingly.

Lîege, lêéje, a. bound by some feu-
dal tenure: a. sovereign, superi-

Lîe ges, lêé' 'îz, s. plu. [our lord]

Lîe ger, lêé' 'jûr, s. a resident an-

Lîeu, lî, s. place, room. [bassador]

Lîeu ten an cy, lêv-tên' 'ân 'sè, s.
the office of a lieutenant; the
body of lieutenants. [plu]

Lîeu ten an cies, lêv-tên' 'ân 'sîz, s.

Lîeu ten ant, lêv-tên' 'ânt, s. a depu-
ty, one who acts by vicarious
authority.

Lîeu ten ant ship, lêv-tên' 'ânt 'shîp,
a. the rank or office of lieutenant.

Lîeve, lêév, ad. willingly.

Lîe, s. union and co-operation of
soul with body; enjoyment or
possession of terrestrial exist-
ence; conduct; condition; hu-
man affairs; narrative of a past
life; spirit; animated existence.

Life blood, lîfe' blûd, s. the blood
necessary to life.

Life guard, lîfe-gyârd', s. the guard
of a king's person.

Lîfe' lîss, a. dead; inanimated.

Lîfe' tîme, s. continuance or dura-
tion of life.

Lîft, v. a. to raise, elevate: s. the
act or manner of lifting; a hard

Lîft' 'îng, par. [struggle]

Lîft' éd, pre.

Lîg' á 'mênt, a. any thing which
connects the parts of the body;
bond, chain.

Lîg' á 'tûre, s. a bandage.

Light, lîte, s. that quality or action
of the medium of sight by which
we see; instruction; point of
view; anything that gives light:
a. not heavy; easy; active; not

LIL

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôund—thin, tris.

enumbered; slight; gay, airy;
not chaste: v. a. to kindle, in-
flame; to illuminate; to ease of
a burden: v. n. to happen; to
fall in any particular direction;
to rest.

Light er, lit'e dr, a. com.: s. a boat.

Light est, lit'e êst, a. su.

Light ing, lit'e ing, par.

Light ed, lit'e êd, pre.

Light en, lit' tn, v. n. to flash with
thunder: v. a. to illuminate; to
exonerate; to exhilarate.

Light en ing, lit' tn ing, par.

Light en ed, lit' tnd, pre.

Light er man, lit'e dr mân, s. one
who manages a lighter. [thievish.

Light fin ger ed, lit'e-fing gârd, a.

Light head ed, lit'e-hêd' dâd, a. un-
steady; delirious. [merry.

Light heart ed, lit'e-hârt' êd, a. gay.

Light house, lit'e hôûse, s. a high
building, at the top of which lights
are hung to guide ships at sea.

Light hous es, lit'e hôûz 'iz, s. plu.

Light ly, lit'e lê, ad. without weight;
easily, cheerfully.

Light mind ed, lit'e-mind' êd, a. un-
settled, unsteady.

Light ness, lit'e nês, s. levity; in-
constancy; unchastity.

Light ning, lit'e nîng, s. the flash
that precedes thunder.

Lights, lites, s. plu. the lungs.

Light some, lit'e sôm, a. luminous;
gay, having the power to exhil-
arate.

Light some ness, lit'e sôm 'nês, a.
the state of being light some,
cheerfulness, levity.

Lig ne ous, lig' nê 'ûs, a. made of
wood, wooden.

Lig num vi tae, 'lig-nûm-vi' tê, s. a
very hard wood.

Lit' gûre, s. a precious stone.

Like, a. resembling; equal: ad. in
the same manner: v. a. to ap-
prove: v. n. to be pleased with.

LIM

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôund—thin, tris.

Lit' king, par.: s. plumpness; incli-
Li ked, likt, pre. [nation.

Like li hood, lik'e lê 'hûd, s. ap-
pearance; probability.

Like ly, lik'e lê, a. such as may
please; probable: ad. probably,
as may reasonably be thought.

Li ken, lit' kn, v. a. to represent as
having resemblance.

Li ken ing, lit' kn ing, par.

Li ken ed, lit' knd, pre.

Lik'e nês, s. resemblance.

Like ness es, lik'e nês 'iz, s. plu.

Like wise, lik'e wîze, ad. in like

Li lach, lit' lâk, s. a tree. [manner.

Lil i ed, lit' îd, a. embellished with

Lil y, lit' lê, s. a flower. [lilies.

Lil ies, lit' îz, s. plu.

Lil y-liv er ed, lit' lê 'liv-êrd, a.
cowardly.

Lit' mâ 'tûre, s. filings of any metals.

Limb, lim, s. a member; an edge;
a border: v. a. to supply with
limbs; to dismember.

Limb ing, lim' mîng, par.

Limb ed, limd, pre.

Lim beck, lim' bêk, s. a still.

Lim ber, lim' bûr, a. flexible. [bility.

Lim ber ness, lim' bûr 'nês, s. flexi-

Lim' bô, s. a place of restraint.

Lim boes, lim' bôze, s. plu.

Lime, s. a viscous substance; mat-
ter of which mortar is made; a
species of lemon: v. a. to entan-
gle; to cement; to manure ground.

Lit' ming, par. [with lime.

Li ned, limd, pre.

Lime kiln, lime' kîl, s. a kiln in
which stones are burnt to lime.

Lime' stone, s. the stone of which
lime is made.

Lim' it, s. bound, border: v. a. to
confine within certain bounds,
Lim' it ing, par. [to restrain.

Lim' it' êd, pre.

Lim it a ry, lim' it 'â-rê, a. placed
at the boundaries. [restriction.

Lim it a tion, 'lim-it-â' shûn, s. re-

LIN

Limn, lim, v. a. to draw, to paint
Lim' nîng, par. [any thing.

Lim ned, limd, pre.

Lim ner, lim' nûr, s. a painter.

Li mous, lit' mûs, a. muddy, slimy.

Limp, s. a halt: v. n. to halt, to

Limp ing, par. [walk lamely.

Limpt ed, limpt, pre.

Lim' ner, lit' nûr, s. a painter.

Lim' pld 'nês, s. clearness, purity.

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Lim' pld 'nês, s. clearness, purity.

- Linguist, lîng' gwist, s. a man skillful in languages. [ment.
 Lin i ment, lîn' è m'ent, s. oint.
 Link, lîngk, s. a single ring of a chain; any thing connecting; a sort of torch: v. a. to unite; to Link ing, lîngk' ing, par. [join.
 Link ed, lîngkt', prè.
 Lin net, lîn' nêt, s. a small singing Lin' sèéd, s. the seed of flax. [bird.
 Lin sey-wool sey, lîn' sé-wôl' sè, a. made of linen and wool mixed.
 Lint, s. linen scraped. [frame.
 Lîn' têt, s. the upper part of a door.
 Li on, l' ôn, s. the fiercest and most magnanimous of four-footed beasts.
 Li on ess, l' ôn 'ès, s. a female lion.
 Li on ess ès, l' ôn 'ès-lz, s. plu.
 Lip, s. the outer part of the mouth; the edge of any thing.
 Li poth y my, lî-pôth' è 'mê, s. swoon, fainting fit.
 Lip pi tude, lîp' pè 'tude, a. blearedness of eyes.
 Lip wis dom, lîp' wîz 'dôm, s. wisdom in talk without practice.
 Li que fac tion, 'lîk-kwé-fâk' shûn, s. the act of melting, the state of being melted.
 Li que fi a ble, lîk' kwé 'fî-â 'bl, a. such as may be melted.
 Li que fy, lîk' kwé 'fî, v. a. to melt, dissolve: v. n. to grow liquid.
 Li que fies, lîk' kwé 'fîze, pres. t.
 Li que fy ing, lîk' kwé 'fî-ing, par.
 Li que fi ed, lîk' kwé 'fîde, prè.
 Li ques cent, lî-kwés' sènt, a. melting.
 Li queur, lê-kûre, s. a flavoured
 Li quid, lîk' kwîd, a. not solid; fluid; clear; dissolved: s. fluid substance, liquor.
 Li qui date, lîk' kwé 'vîate, v. a. to clear away, lessen debts. [par.
 Li qui da ting, lîk' kwé 'vîa-tîng,
 Li qui da ted, lîk' kwé 'vîa-têd, prè.
- Li quor, lîk' kûr, s. any thing liquid; strong drink.
 Lîsp, v. n. to speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate: s. the act of Lîsp' ing, par. [lisp.
 Lîsp ed, lîspit', prè.
 Lîsp er, lîsp' êr, s. one who lisps.
 Lîst, s. a roll, a catalogue; enclosed ground, in which combats are fought; a strip of cloth; a border: v. n. to desire, choose: v. a. to enlist, enrol, or register.
 Lîst' ing, par.
 Lîst' êd, prè. [to give attention.
 Lis ten, lîs' sn, v. n. to hearken.
 Lis ten ing, lîs' sn 'îng, par.
 Lis ten ed, lîs' snêd', prè.
 Lis ten er, lîs' sn 'êr, s. a hearkener; one who listens.
 Lîst' lèss, a. careless, heedless.
 Lîst' lèss 'nèss, s. inattention, want of desire. [prayer.
 Lit a ny, lît' â 'né, s. a form of Lit a nies, lît' â 'niz, s. plu.
 Lît' êr 'âl, a. according to the primitive meaning; following the letter.
 Lit er al ly, lît' êr 'âl-lé, ad. with close adherence to words.
 Lit er a ry, lît' êr 'â-ré, a. relating to letters or learning. [letters.
 Lît' êr 'âte, a. learned; skilled in 'Lît-êr-â' tî, s. plu. the learned.
 Lît' êr 'â-tûre, s. learning.
 Lith arge, lîth' ârje, s. lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper.
 Lith e, lîræ, s. limber, flexible.
 Li thog ra phy, lî-thôg' grâ 'fê, s. the art of engraving upon stones.
 Lith o man cy, lîth' ô 'mân-sé, a. prediction by stones.
 Li thot o my, lî-thôt' ô 'mê, s. the art or practice of cutting for the stone.
 Lit i gant, lît' è 'gânt, s. one engaged in a suit of law.
- Lit i gate, lît' è 'gâte, v. a. to con test in law, to debate.
 Lit i ga ting, lît' è 'gâ-tîng, par.
 Lit i ga ted, lît' è 'gâ-têd, prè.
 Lit i ga tion, 'lît-è-gâ' shûn, s. judicial contest, suit of law.
 Li ti gious, lê-tîj' ôs, a. inclinable to law-suits, quarrelsome.
 Li ti gious ness, lê-tîj' ôs 'nès, s. a wrangling disposition.
 Litter, lît' tûr, s. a kind of portable bed; the straw laid under animals; a brood of young: v. a. to bring forth; to cover with straw.
 Lit ter ing, lît' tûr 'îng, par.
 Lit ter ed, lît' tûrd', prè.
 Lit tle, lît' tî, a. small, diminutive: s. a small space; a small part; not much: ad. in a small degree; not much.
 Lit tle ness, lît' tî 'nès, s. smallness of bulk; meanness.
 Lit ur gy, lît' êr 'jé, s. formulary of publick devotions.
 Lit ur gies, lît' êr 'jîz, s. plu.
 Live, lîv, v. n. to be in a state of animation; to pass life in any certain manner; to cohabit; to maintain one's self; to be unextinguished.
 Liv' ing, par.: s. support, maintenance, livelihood; beneficence of a
 Liv ed, lîvd', prè. [clergyman.
 Live a, a. quick, not dead; active.
 Live li hood, lîv' è 'hûd, s. maintenance, means of living.
 Live li ness, lîv' è 'nès, s. vivacity, sprightliness. [îng.
 Live long, lîv' lóng, a. tedious; last.
 Live ly, lîv' è, a. brisk, vigorous; airy: ad. briskly, vigorously
 Live li er, lîv' è 'êr, s. a com.
 Live li est, lîv' è 'êst, s. a su.
 Liv er, lîv' êr, s. one who lives; one of the entrails. [dark red.
 Liv er col our, lîv' êr 'kûl-lûr, s.
 Liv er grown, lîv' êr 'grône, s. having a great liver.

LOB

LOD

LON

nôr, nôc—tûbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pônd—shin, raia.

Liv er y, liv' ùr' rë, s. the act of giving or taking possession; the clothes given to servants; a particular dress.

Liv er ies, liv' ùr' r'iz, s. plu.

Liv er y man, liv' ùr' rë-mân, s. one who wears a livery; a free-Lives, livz, s. plu. of Life. [man. Lives, livz, pres. t. of Live.

Liv' ld, a. discoloured, as with a blow.

Li vid i ty, lô-vid' é 'yé, a. discoloured.

Li vre, ll' vûr, s. a French coin.

Lix iv i al, liks-iv' é 'âl, a. impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

Lix iv i ate, liks-iv' é 'âte, a. making a lixivium.

Lix iv i um, liks-iv' é 'ûm, s. lie, water impregnated with salt.

Lix' ârd, s. a reptile, resembling a Lô, in. look! see! behold! [serpent.

Load, lôde, s. a burden, a freight: v. a. to burden, to freight; to charge a gun; to make heavy.

Load ing, lôde' ing, par.

Load ed, lôde' éd, pre. [net.

Load stone, lôde' stône, s. the mag-

Loaf, lôfe, s. a mass of bread, &c.

Loam, lômc, s. a fat unctuous earth, marl. [like loam.

Loam y, lôme' é, a. consisting of, or Loan, lône, s. any thing lent.

Loath, lôth, s. unwilling, not ready.

Loathe, lôrhe, v. a. to hate, to look on with abhorrence.

Loath ing, lôr' ing, par.

Loath ed, lôr' éd, pre.

Loath ful, lôr' fûl, s. abhorring.

Loath less, lôth' nës, s. unwillingness. [detestable.

Loath some, lôr' sôm, a. abhorred.

Loath some nës, lôr' sôm' nës, s. quality of raising hatred.

Loaves, lôvz, s. plu. of Loaf.

Lôb, s. any one heavy or clumsy: v. a. to let fall in a slovenly or

Lôb' bling, par. [lazy manner.

Lob bed, lôbd, pre.

Lob by, lôb' bê, s. an opening before a room.

Lob bies, lôb' blz, s. plu. [lungs.

Lôbe, s. a division; a part of the

Lob ster, lôb' stûr, s. a shell-fish.

Lo cal, lô' kâl, a. relating to place; being in a particular place.

Lo cal i ty, lô-kâl' lê 'yé, s. existence in place.

Lo cal i ties, lô-kâl' lê 'tîz, s. plu.

Lo cal ly, lô' kâl' lê, ad. with respect to place.

Lo ca tion, lô-kâ' shûn, s. situation with respect to place, act of placing.

Lock, lôk, s. an instrument to fasten doors or chests; part of a gun; a quantity of wool or hair hanging together; a tuft; a contrivance to raise water on a canal: v. a. to shut or fasten with locks.

Lock ing, lôk' king, par.

Lock ed, lôkt, pre.

Lock er, lôk' kûr, s. any thing that is closed with a lock.

Lock et, lôk' klt, s. a small lock, any catch to fasten a necklace, or other ornament. [coarse linen.

Lock ram, lôk' rûm, s. a sort of

Lo co mo tion, lô-kô-mô' shûn, s. power of changing place.

Lo co mo tive, lô-kô-mô' tîv, a. having the power of changing place. [sect.

Lo cust, lô' kûst, s. a devouring insect.

Lodge, lôdje, v. a. to place in a temporary habitation; to afford a temporary dwelling; to place; to settle: v. n. to reside; to take a temporary habitation; to take up residence at night: s. a small house in a park or forest.

Lodg es, lôdj' iz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Lodg ing, lôdj' ing, par.: s. a temporary habitation, rooms hired in the house of another; place of residence; convenience to sleep

Lodg ed, lôdj' éd, pre.

Lodge ment, lôdje' mënt, s. accumulation of any thing in a certain place; possession of the enemy's work.

Lodg er, lôdj' ùr, s. one who lives in rooms hired in the house of another; one that resides in any

Lôft, s. the highest floor. [place.

Loft i ly, lôft' é 'lê, ad. on high; proudly. [haughtiness.

Loft i ness, lôft' é 'nës, s. height; Loft y, lôft' é, a. high; sublime; haughty.

Loft i er, lôft' é 'ûr, a. com.

Loft i est, lôft' é 'êst, a. su.

Lôg, s. a shapeless piece of wood; a Hebrew measure.

Log a rithms, lôg' á 'rit'hms, s. plu. the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another.

Log ger head, lôg' gûr 'hêd, s. a doit, a blockhead. [ing well.

Lo gick, lôj' ik, s. the art of reasoning.

Lo gi cal, lôj' é 'kâl, a. pertaining to logic.

Lo gi cal ly, lôj' é 'kâl' lê, ad. according to the laws of logic.

Lo gi cian, lô-jlah' ân, s. a teacher or professor of logic.

Log o griphe, lôg' ô 'grîf, s. a kind of riddle.

Lo gom a chy, lô-gôm' á 'kê, s. a contention about words.

Log wood, lôg' wûd, s. a wood much used in dying.

Lôln, s. the back of an animal.

Loi ter, lôé' tûr, v. n. to linger.

Loi ter ing, lôé' tûr' ing, par.

Loi ter ed, lôé' tûr' éd, pre.

Loi ter er, lôé' tûr' ùr, s. an idler.

Lôll, v. n. to lean idly; to hang out.

Lôll ing, par.

Loll ed, lôld, pre.

Lône, s. solitary; single.

Lone li ness, lône' lê 'nës, s. solitude, want of company.

Lone ly, lône' lê, s. solitary. [on. Lôn' nës, s. solitude.

LOO

Fàte, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—phâe, phû—nô, môve,

LOR

LOV

Lone some, lôn' sôm, a. solitary, dismal.

Lông, a. not short; dilatory; prolon ger, lôn' gâr, a. com.

Longest, lôn' gêt, a. su.

Long boat, lôn' bôt, s. the largest boat belonging to a ship. [of life.

Long ev' ty, lôn-jêv' é 'tê, s. length

Longim a nous, lôn-jim' á 'nûs, a. having long hands.

Lông ing, s. earnest desire.

Longi tude, lôn' jê 'tûde, s. length; the distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.

Longi tu di nal, lôn-jê-tû' dé 'nâl, a. measured by the length, running in the longest direction.

Long some, lôn' sôm, a. tedious.

Long suf fer ing, lôn-sûf' fûr 'ing, a. patient. [tedious.

Lông-wind' éd, a. long-breathed.

Long wise, lôn' wîze, ad. in the longitudinal direction.

Lôô, s. a game at cards.

Loo bi ly, lôô' bé 'lê, a. awkward.

Loo by, lôô' bé, s. a clumsy clown.

Loo bies, lôô' blz, s. plu.

Lôôf, s. that part aloft of the ship which lies just before the chess-trees.

Lôôk, v. n. to direct the eye to or from any object; to expect; to watch: v. a. to seek, to search for; to turn the eye upon: s. air of the face, mien; the act of looking: in. see! lo! behold! observe!

Lôôk' ing, par.

Look ed, lôôkt, pre.

Lôôk' ing-glass, s. a mirror, a glass which shows forms reflected.

Look ing-glass es, lôôk' ing 'glâs-lz, s. plu.

Lôôm, s. the frame in which weavers work their cloth; a bird.

Lôôn, s. a sorry fellow.

Lôôp, s. a double through which

a string or lace is drawn.

Lôôp' hôle, s. aperture, hole to give a passage.

Lôôse, v. a. to unbind; to relax; to disengage: a. unbound; wanton; vague; not connected; disengaged; remiss: a. liberty, freedom from restraint.

Loos es, lôô's' lz, pres. t.

Lôô's' ing, par.

Loos ed, lôôst, pre.

Loos er, lôô's' ûr, a. com.

Lôô's' êst, a. su.

Loose ly, lôô's' lê, ad. not fast; irregularly; negligently; not chastely.

Loos en, lôô' sn, v. a. to relax any thing; to separate; to free from restraint.

Loos en ing, lôô' sn 'ing, par.

Loos en ed, lôô' snd, pre.

Lôôse' nêss, s. criminal levity; irregularity; unchastity; diarrhoea, flux.

Lôp, v. a. to cut off any thing.

Lôp' ping, par.

Lôp ped, lôpt, pre. [of talk.

Lô-qua ci ous, lô-kwâ' shûs, a. full

Lo qua ci ty, lô-kwâ' sé 'tê, s. too much talk.

Lôrd, s. the Divine Being; monarch, ruler; master; a tyrant; a husband; a nobleman: v. n. to domineer, to rule in a despot.

Lôrd' ing, par. [ick manner.

Lôrd' éd, pre.

Lôrd' ing, s. a diminutive lord.

Lord li ness, lôrd' lê 'nêss, s. dignity, high station; pride.

Lord ly, lôrd' lê, a. proud, insolent: ad. imperiously, proudly.

Lôrd' ship, s. dominion; seignior; title of honour used to a noble.

Lôre, s. lesson, instruction. [man.

Lôr i cate, lôr' é 'kâte, v. a. to plate over.

Lôr i ca ting, lôr' é 'kâ-ting, par.

Lôr i ca ted, lôr' é 'kâ-têd, pre.

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Lôr i met, lôr' é 'mûr, } s. a bridle.

Lôr i ner, lôr' é 'mûr, } cutter.

Lose, lôôze, v. a. to forfeit; to be deprived of; to bewilder; to employ ineffectually: v. n. to suffer loss; to decline, to fail.

Lo ses, lôôz' lz, pres. t.

Lo sing, lôôz' ing, par.

Lo ser, lôôz' ûr, s. one that is deprived of any thing.

Lôss, s. forfeiture; damage.

Loss es, lôô's' lz, s. plu.

Lôst, pre. and per. par. of Lose.

Lôt, s. fortune; a chance; a portion; proportion of taxes.

Lo tion, lô' shûn, s. a form of medicine used to wash any diseased parts. [chance.

Lô ter ty, lôr' tûr 'rê, s. a game of

Lô ter ies, lôr' tûr 'rîz, s. plu.

Lôdd, s. noisy, clamorous.

Loud er, lôdd' ûr, a. com.

Lôdd' êst, a. su. [with clamour.

Loud ly, lôdd' lê, ad. with noise,

Lôdd' nêss, s. noise, force of sound.

Lough, lôk, s. a lake.

Lou is-d' or, lô-ê-dôre', s. a gold coin of France, valued at about

twenty shillings sterling. [lazily.

Lounge, lôunje, v. n. to idle, live

Loun ges, lôôn' jîz, pres. t.

Loun ging, lôôn' jîng, par.

Loun ged, lôônjd, pre.

Loun ger, lôôn' jôr, s. an idler.

Lôûse, s. a small animal.

Lou si ness, lôû' zé 'nêss, s. the state of abounding with lice. [lice.

Lou sy, lôû' zé, s. a swarming with

Lou si er, lôû' zé 'ûr, a. com.

Lou si est, lôû' zé 'êst, a. su.

Lôût, s. a mean, awkward fellow.

Lôût' ish, s. clownish.

Love, lôv, v. a. to regard with passionate affection; to be pleased with: s. the passion between the sexes; kindness, friendship, affection; liking; object beloved; principle of union; a word of en-

LOW

dearment; fondness; a kind of thin silk stuff. [affectionate]
 Lov ing, lǎw' ing, par.: a kind.
 Lov ed, lǎw' ed, pre. [courtship]
 Love let ter, lǎw' lèt' t'ir, s. a letter of
 Love li ly, lǎw' lè' yé, ad. amiably.
 Love li ness, lǎw' lè' nés, s. amiable-
 ness. [one's love]
 Love lorn, lǎw' lǒrn, a. forsaken of
 Love ly, lǎw' lè' yé, a. amiable; exci-
 ting love.
 Love li er, lǎw' lè' ư, a. com.
 Love li est, lǎw' lè' ưst, a. su.
 Lov er, lǎw' ư, s. one who is in love.
 Love sick, lǎw' s'ik, a. disordered
 with love, languishing with am-
 orous desire. [pressing love]
 Love song, lǎw' sǒng, s. song ex-
 Love tale, lǎw' tǎle, s. narrative of
 love. [rous fancy]
 Love thought, lǎw' t'hwǎt, s. amo-
 Love toy, lǎw' t'wé, s. a small present
 given by a lover.
 Love toys, lǎw' t'wé, s. plu.
 Love trick, lǎw' t'rik, a. art of ex-
 pressing love.
 Lov ing kind ness, lǎw' ing' k'ylad-
 nés, s. tenderness, favour, mercy.
 Lov ing ly, lǎw' ing' yé, ad. affec-
 tionately. [ness, affection]
 Lov ing ness, lǎw' ing' nés, s. kind-
 Low, lǎw, v. n. to bellow as a cow.
 Low ing, lǎw' ing, par.
 Low ed, lǎw' ed, pre.
 Low, lǎw, a. not high; descending
 downwards, deep; shallow; de-
 jected; abject; dishonourable;
 reduced: ad. not aloft; meanly;
 with a low voice.
 Low er, lǎw' ư, a. com.: v. a. to
 bring low: v. n. to grow less, to
 Low est, lǎw' ưst, a. su. [sink]
 Low er ing, lǎw' ư' ing, par.
 Low er ed, lǎw' ư' ed, pre.
 Low er, lǎw' ư, v. n. to appear dark
 and gloomy; to frown, to look
 sullen.
 Low er ing, lǎw' ư' ing, par.

LUC

nỏr, nỏt—tủe, tủ, bắi—ổi—pỏu—thin, rms.

Low er ed, lǎw' ư' ed, pre. [gloomily]
 Low er ing ty, lǎw' ư' ing' yé, ad.
 Low er most, lǎw' ư' mỏt, a. lowest.
 Low land, lǎw' lánd, s. a low coun-
 try. [ity]
 Low li ness, lǎw' lè' nés, s. humil-
 Low ly, lǎw' lè' yé, a. humble, meek.
 Low ness, lǎw' nés, s. absence of
 height; meanness; depression.
 Low spir it ed, lǎw' s'p'it' it' ư' ed, a. de-
 jec' ư' d, depressed. [a sovereign]
 Loy al, lǎw' ư' ưl, a. obedient, true to
 Loy al ist, lǎw' ư' ưst, s. one who
 professes uncommon adherence
 to his king. [ity]
 Loy al ly, lǎw' ư' ưl' yé, ad. with fidel-
 Loy al ty, lǎw' ư' ưl' yé, s. fidelity;
 firm and faithful adherence.
 Loz enge, lǎw' zẻn'je, s. a rhomb;
 a form of a medicine made into
 small pieces.
 Loz en ges, lǎw' zẻn' jẻz, s. plu.
 Lub ber, lǎw' bủr, s. a sturdy drone.
 Lub ber ly, lǎw' bủr' yé, a. lazy and
 bulky: ad. awkwardly, clumsily.
 Lu bri cate, lǎw' brẻ' káte, v. a. to
 make smooth or slippery.
 Lu bri ca ting, lǎw' brẻ' kát'ing, par.
 Lu bri ca ted, lǎw' brẻ' kát'ed, pre.
 Lu bri ci ty, lǎw' brẻ' sẻ' yé, s. slip-
 periness; uncertainty.
 Lu brick, lǎw' brẻk, a. slippery. [did]
 Lu cent, lǎw' sẻnt, a. shining, splen-
 Lu cerne, lǎw' sẻrn, s. a kind of
 grass cultivated as clover.
 Lu cid, lǎw' sẻd, a. bright, glittering;
 not darkened with madness.
 Lu cid i ty, lǎw' sẻd' é' yé, s. splen-
 dour, brightness.
 Lu cif er ous, lǎw' sẻf' ư' ưs, a. giving
 light, affording means of dis-
 covery. [light]
 Lu cif ick, lǎw' sẻf' ưk, a. making
 Luck, lǎw, s. chance, fortune.
 Luck i ly, lǎw' lẻ' yé, ad. fortunately.
 Luck less, lǎw' lẻs, a. unhappy.
 Luck y, lǎw' kẻ, a. fortunate, hap-
 py by chance.

LUM

Lu cra tive, lǎw' krẻ' t'ư, a. gainful,
 profitable.
 Lu cre, lǎw' kủr, s. gain, profit.
 Luc ta tion, lǎw' tá' shủn, s. struggle.
 Lu cu brate, lǎw' kủ' brẻtẻ, v. n. to
 watch, to study by night.
 Lu cu bra ting, lǎw' kủ' brẻ' t'ing, par.
 Lu cu bra ted, lǎw' kủ' brẻ' t'ed, pre.
 Lu cu bra tion, lǎw' kủ' brẻ' shủn, s.
 study by candle-light, any thing
 composed by night.
 Lu cu bra tor y, lǎw' kủ' brẻ' t'ư' yé,
 a. composed by candle-light.
 Lu di crous, lǎw' dẻ' kủrủ, a. merry,
 exciting laughter. [sportively]
 Lu di crous ly, lǎw' dẻ' kủrủ' lẻ, ad.
 Lúff, v. n. to keep close to the wind.
 Lúff' ing, par.
 Luf fed, lǎw' fẻd, pre. [lence]
 Lúg, v. a. to drag, pull with vio-
 lence.
 Lúg g'ing, par.
 Lúg ged, lǎw' gẻd, pre.
 Lúg gage, lǎw' gẻ' gẻ, s. any thing
 cumbersome and unwieldy.
 Lúg ga ges, lǎw' gẻ' gẻ' yẻ, s. plu.
 Lúke wủm, lǎw' kủ' wủm, s. mildly warm;
 indifferent, not zealous.
 Lúke wủm nẻs, lǎw' kủ' wủm' nẻs, s. moderate heat;
 indifference. [quiet]
 Lúll, v. a. to compose to sleep; to
 Lúll' ing, par.
 Lull ed, lǎw' lẻd, pre. [still babes]
 Lul la by, lǎw' lá' bẻ, s. a song to
 Lul la bies, lǎw' lá' bẻ' zẻ, s. plu.
 Lủm-bẻ' gỏ, s. pain about the loins
 and small of the back.
 Lum ba goes, lǎw' bẻ' gỏ' zẻ, s. plu.
 Lum ber, lǎw' bủr, s. any thing
 useless or cumbersome; boards,
 staves, &c.: v. a. to heap like
 useless goods irregularly.
 Lum ber ing, lǎw' bủr' ing, par.
 Lum ber ed, lǎw' bủr' ed, pre.
 Lu mi na ry, lǎw' mẻ' nẻ' rẻ, s. any
 oozy which gives light. [plu]
 Lu mi na ries, lǎw' mẻ' nẻ' rẻ' zẻ, s.
 Lu mi nous, lǎw' mẻ' nẻ' ư, s. shining
 Lump, s. a shapeless mass; a

LUS

Fâs, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

LUX

MAC

gross : v. a. to take in the gross.
 Lump' ing, par. : a. large, heavy.
 Lump ed, lûmp't, pre.
 Lûmp' lûh, a. heavy, gross, inactive.
 Lump y, lûmp' é, a. full of lumps.
 Lu na cy, lû' ná' sê, a. a kind of
 madness influenced by the moon.
 Lu na cies, lû' ná' sîz, s. plu.
 Lû' nâr, } a. relating to
 Lu na ry, lû' ná' rê, } the moon.
 Lû' ná' yêd, a. formed like a half-
 moon.
 Lu na tick, lû' ná' tîk, a. mad, hav-
 ing the imagination influenced by
 the moon : s. a madman.
 Lu na tion, lû-nâ' shûn, s. the revo-
 lution of the moon.
 Lunch, lûnsh,
 Lunch eon, lûnsh' ân, } s. as much
 food as one's hand can hold.
 Lu nette, lû-nê't, s. a small half-
 moon. (respiration.)
 Lungs, lûngs, s. plu. the organs of
 Lu pine, lû' pin, s. a kind of pulse.
 Lurch, lûrtsh, s. a. forlorn condi-
 tion : v. a. to defeat, disappoint;
 to flinch. (s. plu.)
 Lurch es, lûrtsh' lîz, pres. t. and
 Lurch ing, lûrtsh' ing, par.
 Lurch ed, lûrtsh't, pre.
 Lurch er, lûrtsh' ûr, s. one that
 watches to steal or betray.
 Lûre, s. any enticement.
 Lû' rîd, a. gloomy, dismal.
 Lûrk, v. n. to lie in wait.
 Lûrk' ing, par.
 Lûrk ed, lûrk't, pre. (in wait.)
 Lûrk er, lûrk' ûr, s. a thief that lies
 Lûrk ing-place, lûrk' ing' plâse, a.
 hiding-place. (s. plu.)
 Lûrk ing-pla ces, lûrk' ing' plâ-sîz,
 Lus cious, lûsh' ûs, a. sweet; pleas-
 ing, delightful.
 Lus cious ness, lûsh' ûs' nês, a. im-
 moderate sweetness.
 Lu so ri ous, lû-sô' rî' ûs, a. used
 in play, sportive.
 s, a. carnal desire; any violent

or irregular desire : v. n. to desire
 carnally; to desire vehemently.
 Lûst' ing, par.
 Lûst' ed, pre. (sires.)
 Lûst' fûl, a. having irregular de-
 Lust ful ly, lûst' fûl' yê, ad. with
 sensual concupiscence.
 Lûst' fûl' nês, a. lewdness.
 Lus ti ly, lûs' tî' yê, ad. stoutly,
 with vigour. (ness, sturdiness.)
 Lus ti ness, lûs' tî' nês, a. stout-
 Lûs' trâl, a. used in purification.
 Lus tra tion, lûs-trâ' shûn, s. purifi-
 cation by water.
 Lus tre, lûs' tûr, s. brightness; a
 scone with lights; eminence;
 the space of five years.
 Lûs' trîng, s. a shining silk. (nous.)
 Lus troua, lûs' trûa, a. bright, lumi-
 Lus ty, lûs' tî, a. stout, vigorous.
 Lû' tán' ist, s. one who plays upon
 the lute. (in mud.)
 Lu ta ri ous, lû-tâ' rî' ûs, a. living
 Lûte, s. a stringed instrument of
 music.
 Lu tu lent, lû' tshû' lênt, a. muddy.
 Lux, lûks,
 Lux ate, lûks' âte, } v. a. to put out
 Lux ing, lûks' ing, } of joint.
 Lux a ting, lûks' â' tîng, } par.
 Lux ed, lûkst,
 Lux a ted, lûks' â' tîd, } pre.
 Lux a tion, lûks-â' shûn, s. the act
 of disjoining; any thing dis-
 jointed.
 Lux u ri ance, lûg-zû' rî' ânse, }
 Lux u ri an cy, lûg-zû' rî' ân-sé, }
 s. exuberance.
 Lux u ri ant, lûg-zû' rî' ânt, a. ex-
 uberant, superfluous.
 Lux u ri ate, lûg-zû' rî' âte, v. n. to
 shoot with superfluous plenty.
 Lux u ri a ting, lûg-zû' rî' â' tîng, par.
 Lux u ri a ted, lûg-zû' rî' â' tîd, pre.
 Lux u ri ous, lûg-zû' rî' ûs, a. vo-
 luptuous, enslaved to pleasure.
 Lux u ri ous ly, lûg-zû' rî' ûs-lê, ad.
 deliciously, voluptuously.

Lux u ry, lûk' shû' rê, s. voluptu-
 ousness; delicious fare.
 Lux u ries, lûk' shû' rîs, s. plu.
 Ly can thro py, lî-kân' thû' pî, s.
 a kind of madness. (less liquor)
 Lymph, lîmf, s. a transparent colour
 Lym phat ick, lîm-fât' îk, s. a ves-
 sel conveying the lymph.
 Lynx, lîngks, s. a spotted beast.
 Lyre, lîre, s. a musical instrument.
 Lyr i cal, lîr' é' kâl, } a. pertaining
 Lyr ick, lîr' îk, } to a harp.
 Ly rist, lî' rîst, s. a musician who
 plays upon the harp.

M

Ma ce a roone, 'mâk-â-rôôn', s. a
 coarse low fellow; a kind of
 sweet biscuit. (West-Indies)
 Ma caw, mâ-kâw', s. a bird in th
 Mace, mâse, s. an ensign of authori-
 ty; a kind of spice.
 Ma ces, mâ' sîz, s. plu.
 Mace bear er, 'mâse' bâre' ûr, s. one
 who carries the mace.
 Ma cer ate, mâs' sêr' âte, v. a. to
 make lean; to steep almost to
 solution.
 Ma cer a ting, mâs' sêr' â' tîng, par.
 Ma cer a ted, mâs' sêr' â' tîd, pre.
 Ma cer a tion, 'mâs-sêr-â' shûn, s.
 the act of wasting or making lean.
 Mach i nal, mâk' é' nâl, a. relating
 to machines. (plan, contrive.)
 Mach i nate, mâk' é' nâte, v. a. to
 Mach i na ting, mâk' é' nâ' tîng, par.
 Mach i na ted, mâk' é' nâ' tîd, pre.
 Mach i na tion, 'mâk-é-nâ' shûn, s.
 artifice, contrivance.
 Ma chine, mâ-shêen', s. any piece
 of complicated workmanship; an
 engine.
 Ma chin er y, mâ-shêen' ûr' rê, s.
 enginery, complicated workman-
 ship. (plu.)
 Ma chin er ies, mâ-shêen' ûr' rîs,

MAG

MAG

MAI

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôând—thin, tsia.

Ma chin iet, mâ-shéén' iet, s. a maker of engines or machines.

Mack er el, mák' ér 'lî, s. a sea-fish.

Mac cro cosm, má' krô' kôzm, s. the whole world, or visible system.

Mac u la, mák' ù 'lâ, s. a spot.

Mac u late, mák' ù 'lâte, v. a. to stain, to spot.

Mac u la ting, mák' ù 'lâ-ting, par.

Mac u la ted, mák' ù 'lâ-têd, pre.

Mac u la tion, 'mák-ù-lâ' shûn, s. stain, spot, taint.

Mád, a. disordered in the mind; enraged: v. a. to make mad, to make furious. [plant]

Mad der, mád' dâr, a. com.: s. a

Mád' dèst, a. su.

Mád' dîng, par.

Mád' dèd, pre.

Mad am, mád' òm, s. the term of compliment used in address to a lady.

Mad brain ed, mád' brând, a. disordered in the mind.

Mad cap, mád' kâp, s. a madman; a hot-brained fellow.

Mad den, mád' dn, v. a. to make mad: v. n. to become mad.

Mad den ing, mád' dn 'ing, par.

Mad den ed, mád' dnd, pre.

Mâde, pre. and per. par. of Make.

Mád' hôuse, s. a house where madmen are cured or confined.

Mad hous es, mád' hôdz 'iz, s. plu.

Mad ly, mád' lê, ad. without understanding.

Mád' mán, s. a man deprived of his

Mád' nêss, s. distraction; fury, rage. [toral song]

Mad ri gal, mád' rê 'gâl, s. a pag-

Mag a zine, 'mág-â-zéén', s. a storehouse; a miscellaneous pamphlet.

Mag got, mág' gû't, s. a small grub; odd fancy. [maggots; whimsical]

Mag got y, mág' gû't 'y, a. full of

(C) This word should be spelled with single t, as the accent is on the first syllable. See Walker's

[Rhyming Dictionary, Orthographical Aphorism 5.]

Ma gi cal, máj' é 'kâl, a. performed by secret and invisible powers.

Ma gi cal ly, máj' é 'kâl-lê, ad. according to the rites of magic.

Ma gick, máj' lk, s. the art of putting in action the power of spirits.

Ma gi cian, má-jlsh' ân, s. one skilled in magic. [lofty, arrogant]

Ma gi te ri al, 'máj-ls-té' rê 'lâ, a.

Ma gi te ri al ness, 'máj-ls-té' rê 'lâ-nêss, s. haughtiness.

Ma gi tra cy, máj' ls 'trâ-sé, a. office or dignity of a magistrate.

Ma gi trate, máj' ls 'trâ-té, s. a man publicly invested with authority.

Mag na nim i ty, 'mág-nâ-nlm' é 'tê, s. greatness of mind.

Mag nan i mous, 'mág-nân' é 'mûs, a. great of mind, elevated in sentiment.

Mag nan i mous ly, 'mág-nân' é 'mûs-lê, ad. with greatness of mind.

[that attracts iron]

Mág' nêt, s. the loadstone, the stone

Mag net i cal, 'mág-nêt' é 'kâl, } a.

Mag net ick, 'mág-nêt' lk, } having powers correspondent to those of the magnet, attractive.

Mag net ism, 'mág nêt 'izm, s. power of attraction. [ous, grand]

Mag nif ick, 'mág-nlf' lk, a. illustri-

Mag nif i cence, 'mág-nlf' é 'sênse, s. grandeur of appearance, splendour.

[grand, splendid, pompous]

Mag nif i cent, 'mág-nlf' é 'sênt, a.

Mag nif i cent ly, 'mág-nlf' é 'sênt-lê, ad. pompously, splendidly.

Mag ni fi er, 'mág' nè 'fl-êr, s. one that praises extravagantly; a glass that apparently increases the bulk of an object.

Mag ni fy, 'mág' nè 'fl, v. a. to make great, extol.

Mag ni fies, 'mág' nè 'flze, pres. t.

Mag ni fy ing, 'mág' nè 'fl-ing, par.

Mag ni fi ed, 'mág' nè 'flde, pre.

Mag ni tude, 'mág' nè 'tûde, s. great-

Mag pie, 'mág' pl, s. a bird. [ness]

Mag pies, 'mág' plze, s. plu.

Ma hog, a ny, 'mâ-hôg' â 'né, s. a solid brown wood, which grows principally in Spanish America.

Maid, mâde, } s. an unmarried

Maid en, 'mâ' dn, } ed woman; a virgin; a woman-servant. [ted]

Maid en, 'mâ' dn, a. fresh, unpollu-

Maid en hair, 'mâ' dn 'hâre, s. a plant.

Maid en head, 'mâ' dn 'hêd, s. virginity, virgin purity; newness.

Maid en ly, 'mâ' dn 'lê, a. like a maid; modest, timorous.

Maid ser vant, 'mâde-sêr' vânt, s. a female servant. [post letters]

Mail, mâle, s. armour; a bag of

Maim, mâme, v. a. to deprive of any necessary part, to cripple by loss of a limb: s. a privation of some essential part; injury; essential defect.

Maim ing, mâme' ing, par.

Maim ed, mâmd, pre.

Main, mâne, a. principal, chief, strong; important: s. the gross; the bulk; the ocean: force. [nent]

Main land, mâne-lând, s. the continent.

Main ly, mâne' lê, ad. chiefly; powerfully. [or middle mast]

Main mast, mâne' mât, s. the chief

Main prize, mâne' prîze, s. delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance.

Main sail, mâne' sâle, s. the sail of a mainmast.

Main tain, mên-tâne', v. a. to preserve; to keep up; to support.

Main tain ing, mên-tâne' ing, par.

Main tain ed, mên-tând', pre.

Main tain a ble, mên-tâne' â 'bl, a. defensible. [supporter]

Main tain er, mên-tâne' êr, s. a

Main te nance, mên' té 'tânse, s. supply of the necessities of life; support.

MAL

MAL

MAN

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

- Mam top, mâne-tóp', s. the top of the mainmast.
 Mâze, mâze, s. Indian corn.
 Ma jes ti cal, mâ-jês' té 'kál, }
 Ma jes tick, mâ-jês' tîk, } a.
 august; stately, pompous.
 Ma jes ti cal ly, mâ-jês' té 'kál-lé, ad. with dignity, with grandeur.
 Majes ty, mâj' ês 'tê, s. dignity, grandeur; sovereignty; a regal title.
 Majes ties, mâj' ês 'tîz, s. plu. (the).
 Ma jor, mâ' jûr, a. greater in number, quantity, or extent: a. the officer above the captain; the first proposition of a syllogism.
 Ma jor i ty, mâ-jôr' ê 'tê, s. the greater number; the office of a major.
 Ma jor i ties, mâ-jôr' ê 'tîz, s. plu.
 Máke, v. a. to create; to form; to produce; to hold; to commit; to raise as profit from any thing; to arrive at: s. form, structure.
 Má' kîng, par.
 Máke' bâte, s. breeder of quarrels.
 Ma ker, mâ' kûr, s. the Creator; one who makes any thing.
 Make weight, máke' wâte, s. any small thing thrown in to make up weight.
 Mal a dy, mál' á 'dê, s. a disease.
 Mal a dies, mál' á 'dîz, s. plu.
 Mal a pert, mál' á 'pêrt, a. saucy, quick with impudence.
 Mále, s. the he of any species.
 Male ad min is tra tion, 'mále-ád-'mîn-is-trá' shûn, s. bad management of affairs.
 Male con tent, mále' kôn 'tênt, a. discontented, dissatisfied: s. one dissatisfied or discontented.
 Mal e dic tion, 'mál-ê-dîk' shûn, s. curse, execration.
 Mal e fac tion, 'mál-ê-fák' shûn, s. a crime, an offence. [criminal].
 Mal e fac tor, 'mál-ê-fák' tûr, s. a malefactor.
 Ma lef' ick, má-lêf' ík, a. hurtful.
 Mále prac tice, mále-prák' tîs, s. practice contrary to rules. [s. plu.]
 Male prac ti ces, mále-prák' tîs 'tîz, s. ill-will, malignity.
 Ma lev o lence, má-lêv' ô 'lênse, s. ill-will, malignity.
 Má-lêv' ô 'lênt, a. ill-disposed towards others. [chief].
 Mal ice, mál' íls, a. deliberate mischief.
 Ma li cious, má-lîsh' ôs, a. ill-disposed to any one, intending ill.
 Ma li cious ly, má-lîsh' ôs 'lê, ad. with intention of mischief.
 Ma li cious ness, má-lîsh' ôs 'nêss, s. intention of mischief. [malicious].
 Ma lign, má-lîné', a. unfavourable; malicious.
 Ma lig nan cy, má-lîg' nân 'sê, s. malice, destructive tendency.
 Má-lîg' nânt, a. envious, malicious.
 Ma lig nant ly, má-lîg' nânt 'lê, ad. maliciously, mischievously.
 Ma lign er, má-lîné' ûr, s. one who regards another with ill-will.
 Ma lig ni ty, má-lîg' nê 'tê, s. malice; evilness of nature.
 Ma lign ly, má-lîné' lê, ad. enviously, with ill-will. [wench].
 Mal kin, máw' kîn, s. a dirty fellow.
 Mál, s. a kind of hammer; a walk where they formerly played with mallets and balls. [duck].
 Mál' lârđ, s. the drake of the wild.
 Mal le a bil i ty, 'mál-lê-á-bîl' lê 'tê, s. quality of enduring the hammer.
 Mal le a ble, mál' lê 'á-bl, a. capable of being spread by beating.
 Mál' lê 'âte, v. a. to hammer.
 Mál' lê 'á-tîng, par.
 Mál' lê 'á-têd, pre. [hammer].
 Mal let, mál' ílt, s. a wooden mallet.
 Mal lows, mál' lôze, s. a plant.
 Malm sey, mán' zê, s. a kind of wine. [and dried on a kiln].
 Mált, s. barley steeped in water.
 Mált floor, mál' fôre, s. a floor to dry malt.
 Mált' mán, } s. one who
 Mált ster, mál' stûr, } makes malt.
 Mal ver sa tion, 'mál-vêr-sâ' shûn, s. bad shifts, mean artifices.
 Mám-má', s. the fond word mother. [belonging to the parent].
 Mam mil la ry, mán' mîl 'lá-rî, s. a shapeless piece: v. a. to pull in pieces.
 Mam mock ing, mán' mûk, s. a shapeless piece: v. a. to pull in pieces.
 Mam mock ed, mán' mûkt, p.
 Mam mon, mán' mûn, s. riches.
 Mán, s. human being, the male of the human species: v. a. to nish with men; to fortify.
 Mán' nîng, par.
 Man ned, mând, pre.
 Man a cle, mán' á 'kî, v. a. to clasp the hands, to shackle.
 Man a cling, mán' á 'kîng, par.
 Man a cled, mán' á 'kîd, pre.
 Man a cles, mán' á 'kîz, s. chains for the hands.
 Man age, mán' lîe, v. a. to condescend to govern, make tractable; to husband: s. conduct, administration.
 Man a ges, mán' lî 'tîz, pres. t.
 Man a ging, mán' lî 'îng, par.
 Man a ged, mán' lîd, pre.
 Man age a ble, mán' lîe 'á-bl, governable, tractable.
 Man age a ble ness, mán' lîe 'á-nêss, s. easiness to be governed.
 Man age ment, mán' lîe 'mên, conduct, administration.
 Man a ger, mán' lî 'ûr, s. one who has the direction of any thing.
 Man of frugality.
 Ma na tion, má-ná' shûn, s. the act of issuing from. [of fine bread].
 Manch et, mánsh' ít, s. a small cap.
 Man ci pate, mán' sé 'pâte, v. s. to enslave, to bind.
 Man ci pa ting, mán' sé 'pá-tîng, s. slavery.
 Man ci pa ted, mán' sé 'pá-têd, s. slavery.
 Man ci pa tion, mán-sé-pá' tîon, s. slavery.
 Mán-dá' mûs, s. a writ from court of king's bench.

MAN

Mán ãa' mous éa, mán-dá' mūs 't, s. plu.
 Mán ãa' rin, 'mán-dá-réén', s. a Chinese nobleman or magistrate.
 Mán' ãate, s. command, precept.
 Mán ãa' tor y, mán' dá' tũr-ré, s. preceptive, directory.
 Mán ãi ble, mán' dé' 'l, s. the jaw.
 Mán' ãrake, s. a plant, the root of which is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.
 Mán ãu cate, mán' dũ 'kate, v. a. to chew. [par.
 Mán ãu ca ting, mán' dũ 'kà-tĩng.
 Mán ãu ca ted, mán' dũ 'kà-téd, pre. [of a horse.
 Máné, s. the long hair on the neck.
 Mán eat er, mán' éet 'ũr, s. one who eats human flesh.
 Mánés, mán' nész, s. ghost, shade.
 Mán' fũl, a. bold, stout, daring.
 Mán fũl iy, mán' fũl 'lè, ad. boldly, stoutly. [ness.
 Mán' fũl 'nész, s. stoutness, boldness.
 Mánge, máné' jĩz, s. plu.
 Mán ger, máné' jũr, s. the place or vessel in which animals are fed.
 Mán gle, mán' gl, v. a. to lacerate, to cut or tear piece-meal.
 Mán gĩng, mán' gĩng, par.
 Mán gĩd, mán' gĩd, pre. [man-
 Mán gĩer, mán' gĩr, s. one who manages, manages.
 Mán go, mán' gó, s. a fruit of the Isle of Java, pickled; a muskmelon pickled.
 Mán góes, mán' góze, s. plu.
 Mán gy, máné' jè, a. infected with the mange.
 Mán ha ter, mán' hà 'tũr, s. misanthrope, one that hates mankind.
 Mán hood, mán' hũd, s. human nature; virility; courage.
 Mán ãi ack, mán' né 'ák, s. a mad person: a. raging with madness.
 Mán i fest, mán' é 'fész, a. plain, open; detected: v. a. to show plainly.

MAN

nór, nóe—tũbe, tũb, bũll—ũll—pũnd—ũin, ruis.

Mán i fest ing, mán' é 'fész-ing, par.
 Mán i fest ed, mán' é 'fész-éd, pre.
 Mán i fes ta tion, 'mán-é-fész-tà-shũn, s. discovery, publication.
 Mán i fest ly, mán' é 'fész-lè, ad. clearly, evidently. [s. perspicuity.
 Mán i fest ness, mán' é 'fész-nész, plu.
 Mán i fes to, 'mán-é-fész-tò, s. public protestation. [plu.
 Mán i fes toes, 'mán-é-fész-tóze, s.
 Mán i fold, mán' é 'fũld, a. of different kinds, many. [man.
 Mán i kin, mán' é 'kĩn, s. a little.
 Mán i ple, mán' é 'pl, s. a handful; a small band of soldiers.
 Mán kind, mán-kyĩnd', s. the race or species of human beings.
 Mán' like, a. having the qualities of a man, befitting a man.
 Mán li ness, mán' lé 'nész, s. bravery, stoutness. [man, brave, firm.
 Mán ly, mán' lé, a. becoming a Mán' ná, s. a delicious food; a kind of gura; a gently purgative medicine.
 Mán ner, mán' nũr, s. form, method; sort; raies; peculiar way.
 Mán ner ist, mán' nũr 'ĩst, s. any artist who performs all his works in one unvaried manner.
 Mán ner li ness, mán' nũr 'lè-nész, s. civility, ceremonious complaisance. [complaisant: ad. civilly.
 Mán ner ly, mán' nũr 'lè, a. civil.
 Mán' nĩsh, a. having the appearance of a man, bold, masculine.
 Mán oeu vre, mán' ó' vũr, s. an attempt, out of the common course of action, to relieve ourselves, or annoy our adversary; any nuanagement. [ridiculous.
 Mán or, mán' nũr, s. a lord's judge.
 Mán sion, mán' shũn, s. abode, house.
 Mán slaugh ter, mán' slaw 'tũr, s. the act of killing a person not wholly without fault, though without malice.

MAN

Mán slay er, mán' slá 'tũr, s. one that has killed another.
 Mán suete, mán' swète, a. tame, gentle. [tameness, gentleness.
 Mán sue tude, mán' swé 'tũde, s.
 Mán tel, mán' tĩl, s. work raised before a chimney.
 'Mán-té-lè', s. a small cloak; a kind of moveable penthouse.
 Mán tĩng, mán' tĩl, s. a kind of cloak: v. a. to cloak, to cover: v. n. to be expended; to gather anything on the surface; to froth; to ferment.
 Mán' tĩng, par. [ment.
 Mán tĩd, mán' tĩd, pre. [gown.
 Mán tu a, mán' tshũ 'á, s. a lady's man.
 Mán tua mak er, mán' tshũ 'má-kũr, s. one who makes gowns for women. [hand: s. a small book.
 Mán' ú 'ál, a. performed by the.
 Mán u fac tor y, 'mán-ũ-fák' tũr-ré, s. a place where a manufacture is carried on. [rĩz, s. plu.
 Mán u fac tor ies, 'mán-ũ-fák' tũr-ré, s. any thing made by art: v. a. to make by art and labour.
 Mán u fac tu ring, 'mán-ũ-fák' tshũ-rĩng, par. [pre.
 Mán u fac tu red, 'mán-ũ-fák' tshũrd, plu.
 Mán u fac tu rer, 'mán-ũ-fák' tshũ-rũr, s. a workman, an artificer.
 Mán u mis sion, 'mán-ũ-mĩsh' ũn, s. the act of giving liberty to slaves. [slavery.
 'Mán-ũ-mĩt', v. a. to release from.
 'Mán-ũ-mĩt' tĩng, par.
 'Mán-ũ-mĩt' téd, pre.
 Mán nu ra ble, mán' nũ' rá 'bl, a. capable of cultivation.
 Mán' nũr, v. a. to cultivate by manual labour; to dung: s. soil to be laid on land to enrich it.
 Mán' nũr' rĩng, par.
 Mán nu red, mán' nũrd', pre.
 Mán u script, mán' ú 'skĩpt, s. a book written, not printed.
 Mán y, mán' nũ, s. numerous.

MAR

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môve,

MAR

MAR

Ma ny times, mên' né 'tims, ad. oft-
en, frequently.

Mâp, s. a geographical picture on
which lands and seas are deline-
ated according to the longitude
and latitude.

Ma ple, mâ' pl, s. a tree.

Mâp, v. a. to injure, to spoil.

Mâr ring, par.

Mar red, mâr'd, pre.

Mar a nath a, 'mâr-â-nâth' â, s.
a form of denouncing a curse
among the Jews.

Ma rau der, mâ-rô' dûr, s. a soldier
that roves about in quest of plun-
der.

Mar ble, mâr' bl, s. stone used in
statues and elegant buildings, ca-
pable of a bright polish; a little
ball of marble with which
children play: a. made of mar-
ble; variegated like marble: v.
a. to variegates, or veiu like mar-
ble.

Mâr blng, par. [ble.

Mar bled, mâr' bld, pre.

Mar ca site, mâr' kâ 'site, s. a solid
hard fossil.

March, mârsh, s. the third month
of the year; a movement, jour-
ney of soldiers; grave and sol-
emn walk: v. n. to move in a
military form; to walk in a grave,
deliberate, or stately manner: v.
a. to put in military movement.

March es, mârsh' lz, s. plu. and
pres. t.

March ing, mârsh' lng, par.

March ed, mârsh't, pre.

March er, mârsh' ûr, s. president
of the marches or borders.

Mar chion ess, mâr' shûn 'ës, s. the
wife of a marquis. [s. plu.

Mar chion ess es, mâr' shûn 'ës-lz,

Mar cid, mâr' sld, a lean, pining.

Mâre, s. the female of a horse.

*Marschal, mâr' shâl, s. a chief
commander of an army.*
Mâr' gâ 'rite, s. a pearl.

Mar gin, mâr' jln, s. the border, the
edge. [or written on the margin.

Mar gin al, mâr' jln 'âl, a. placed

Mar i gold, mâr' é 'gold, s. a yel-
low flower.

Ma rine, mâ-rén', a. belonging to
the sea: s. a soldier taken on
shipboard to be employed in de-
scents upon the land.

Mar in er, mâr' ln 'ûr, s. a sea-
man, a sailor. [to a husband.

Mar i tal, mâr' é 'tâl, a. pertaining

Mar i time, mâr' é 'lm, a. relating
to the sea; marine.

Mâr'k, s. a token; a stamp, an im-
pression; a proof; an object to
shoot or throw at: v. a. to im-
press with a token or evidence;

Mâr'k lng, par. [to note.

Mark ed, mârkt, pre.

Mar ket, mâr' klt, s. a publick time
of buying and selling; purchase
and sale; rate, price: v. a. to
deal at a market, to buy or sell.

Mar ket ing, mâr' klt 'lng, par.

Mar ket ed, mâr' klt 'êd, pre.

Mar ket-place, mâr' klt 'plâse, s.
place where the market is held.

Mar ket-pla ces, mâr' klt 'plâ-siz, s.
plu.

Mar ket-price, mâr' klt 'prise, s. the
price at which any thing is cur-
rently sold. [s. plu.

Mar ket-pri ces, mâr' klt 'pri-siz,

Mar ket-town, mâr' klt 'tûdn, s. a
town that has the privilege of a
stated market.

Mar ket a ble, mâr' klt 'â-bl, a.
such as may be sold; current in
the market. [lit a mark.

Mâr'k's mân, s. a man skilful of
manure: v. a. to manure with

Mâr'l' lng, par. [marl.

Marl ed, mârld, pre.

Mar line spike, mâr' ln 'spike, s. a
small piece of iron for fastening
ropes.

Mâr' pit, s. pit out of which marl
is dug.

Mâr' mâ 'lâde, s. the pulp of quin-
ces boiled into a consistence with
sugar.

Mâr-mô' ré 'ân, a. made of marble.

Mar quet ry, mâr' kêt 'rê, s. check-
ered work, work inlaid with varie-
gation.

Mar quis, mâr' kwls, s. one of the
second order of nobility, next in
rank to a duke.

Mar quis es, mâr' kwls 'iz, s. plu.

Mar quis ate, mâr' kwls 'âte, s. the
seignior of a marquis.

Mar riage, mâr' rje, s. the act of
uniting a man and woman for
life.

Mar riages, mâr' rj 'iz, s. plu.

Mar riage a ble, mâr' rje 'â-bl, a.
of age to be married.

Mar row, mâr' rô, s. an oleaginous
substance contained in bones.

Mar row fat, mâr' rô 'fât, s. a kind
of pea. [of marrow.

Mar row less, mâr' rô 'lès, a. void

Mar ry, mâr' ré, v. a. to join a man
and a woman; to take for hus-
band or wife: v. n. to enter into
the conjugal state.

Mar ries, mâr' riz, pres. t.

Mar rying, mâr' ré 'lng, par.

Mar ri ed, mâr' rid, pre.: a. conju-
gal, connubial.

Mârsh, s. a fen, a bog, a swamp.

Marsh es, mârsh' lz, s. plu.

Mâr' shâl, s. the chief officer of
arms; a pursuivant: v. a. to
arrange, to rank in order.

Mâr' shâl 'lng, par.

Mar shall ed, mâr' shâld, pre.

Mar shal sea, mâr' shâl 'sé, s. a
prison belonging to the marshal
of the king's household.

Marsh y, mârsh' é, a. boggy, fenny,
swampy.

Marsh i er, mârsh' é 'ûr, a. com.

Marsh i est, mârsh' é 'êst, a. su.

MAS

MAS

MAT

nór, nóť-túbe, túb, búll-ól-pónd-áin, rais.

Márt, s. a place of publick traffick.
 Mar ten, már tîn, s. a kind of swallow; a large weasel. [brave.
 Mar tial, már shâl, a. warlike.
 Már tîn gâl, s. a broad strap made fast to the girth under the belly of a horse. [feast of St. Martin.
 Mar tin nas, már tîn mäs, s. the
 Mar tyr, már tûr, s. one who by his death bears witness to the truth: v. a. to put to death for virtue; to murder.
 Mar tyr ing, már tûr 'ing, par.
 Mar tyr ed, már tûrd, pre.
 Mar tyr dom, már tûr 'dôm, s. the death of a martyr.
 Mar tyr ol o gy, 'mâr-tûr-ól' lô 'jë, s. a register of martyrs.
 Mâr vèl, s. a wonder, any thing astonishing: v. n. to wonder, to be astonished.
 Mâr vèl 'ing, par.
 Mar vell ed, már vèld, pre.
 Mar vel lous, már vèl 'lûs, a. wonderful, strange.
 Mar vel lous ness, már vèl 'lûs-nès, s. wonderfulness, strangeness.
 Mas cu line, mäs kû 'lîn, a. male; resembling man; virile.
 Másh, s. any thing mingled or beaten together: v. a. to beat into a confused mass; to mix malt and water together in brewing.
 Mash es, mäs'h 'iz, s. plu. and pres.
 Másh 'ing, par. [t.
 Mash ed, mäsht, pre.
 Másk, s. a cover to disguise the face; a dramatick performance: v. a. to disguise with a mask; to
 Másk 'ing, par. [cover.
 Mask ed, mäskt, pre.
 Ma son, má sn, s. a builder with stone or brick.
 Ma son ry, má sn 'rè, s. the craft or performance of a mason.
 Mas quer ade, 'mäs-kûr-ade, s. a diversion in which the company is masked: y. n. to go in dis-

guise; to assemble in masks.
 Mas quer a ding, 'mäs-kûr-á' dîng, par. [pre.
 Mas quer a ded, 'mäs-kûr-á' dèd, par. [pre.
 Mas quer a der, 'mäs-kûr-á' dâr, s. a person in a mask.
 Máss, s. a body, a lump; a large quantity; the service of the Roman church.
 Mass es, mäs 'iz, s. plu.
 Mas sa cre, mäs 'sä 'kûr, s. butchery, indiscriminate destruction: v. a. to butcher, to slaughter indiscriminately.
 Mas sa cring, mäs 'sä 'krîng, par.
 Mas sa cred, mäs 'sä 'kûrd, pre.
 Mas si ness, mäs 'sé 'nès, } a.
 Mas sive ness, mäs 'siv 'nès, } weight, bulk.
 Mas sive, mäs 'siv, } a. weighty,
 Mas sy, mäs 'sé, } bulky.
 Mást, s. the beam or post raised above a vessel, to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of the oak and beech.
 Ma ster, má stûr, s. owner, proprietor; a ruler; chief commander; a teacher: v. a. to conquer, overcome.
 Ma ster ing, má stûr 'ing, par.
 Ma ster ed, má stûrd, pre.
 Ma ster-stroke, má stûr 'stroke, s. capital performance.
 Ma ster less, má stûr 'lès, a. ungoverned, not subdued.
 Ma ster ly, má stûr 'lè, ad. with the skill of a master: a. artful, skilful. [capital performance.
 Ma ster-piece, má stûr 'pèese, s.
 Ma ster-pie ces, má stûr 'pèes-iz, s. plu. [power; skill.
 Ma ster ship, má stûr 'shîp, s. rule.
 Ma ster y, má stûr 'rè, s. rule; superiority; skill.
 Ma ster ies, má stûr 'riz, s. plu.
 Mas ti ca tion, 'mäs-tè-ká' shûn, s. the act of chewing.
 Mastich, mäs 'tik, s. a kind of gum;

a kind of mortar or cement.
 Mäs 'tif, s. a large dog.
 Mát, s. a texture of sedge, flags, or rushes: v. a. to cover with mats; to join like a mat.
 Mát 'ing, par.
 Mát téd, pre.
 'Mát-á-dóre, s. a term used in the games of quadrille and ombre.
 Match, mâtsh, s. any thing that catches fire; a contest; one equal to another; a marriage: v. a. to be equal to; to equal; to suit; to marry. [pres. t.
 Match es, mâtsh 'iz, s. plu. and
 Match ing, mâtsh 'ing, par.
 Match ed, mâtshd, pre. [an equal.
 Match less, mâtsh 'lès, a. without
 Match less ness, mâtsh 'lès 'nès, s. state of being without an equal.
 Match ma ker, mâtsh 'má 'kûr, s. one who makes matches.
 Mâte, s. a husband or wife; a companion; one that sails in the same ship; one that eats at the same table; the second in subordination: v. a. to match, to marry; to oppose, to equal.
 Mát 'ing, par.
 Mát téd, pre.
 Ma te ri al, má-tè 'ré 'ál, a. consisting of matter, corporeal; important.
 Ma te ri al ist, má-tè 'ré 'ál-ist, s. one who denies spiritual substances. [s. material existence.
 Ma te ri al i ty, má-tè 'ré 'ál-tè, s.
 Ma te ri al ize, má-tè 'ré 'ál-ize, v. a. to regard as matter. [pres. t.
 Ma te ri al izes, má-tè 'ré 'ál-iz, s. plu.
 Ma te ri al i zing, má-tè 'ré 'ál-i-zîng, par. [pre.
 Ma te ri al i zed, má-tè 'ré 'ál-izd, s.
 Ma te ri al ly, má-tè 'ré 'ál-lè, ad. importantly, essentially.
 Ma te ri al ness, má-tè 'ré 'ál-nès, s. importance.
 Ma te ri al s, má-tè 'ré 'ál-s, s. plu.

MAT

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

the substance of which any thing is made. [to a mother.
 Mâ-têr' nâl, a. motherly, pertaining
 Math e mat i cal, 'mâth-ê-mât' ê-
 'kâl, a. according to the doctrine
 of the mathematicians.
 Math e mat i cally, 'mâth-ê-mât' ê-
 'kâl-lê, ad. according to the laws
 of the mathematical sciences.
 Math e ma ti cian, 'mâth-ê-mât-
 'tîsh' ân, s. a man versed in the
 mathematics.
 Math e mat icks, 'mâth-ê-mât' îks,
 s. plu. that science which con-
 templates whatever is capable of
 being numbered or measured.
 Mât' lî, a. morning, used in the
 morning. [worship.
 Mat ina, mât' lînz, s. plu. morning
 Ma trice, mât' trîs, s. a mould; the
 womb.
 Ma tri ces, mât' trîs 'îz, s. plu.
 Mat ri cide, mât' rê 'sîde, s. slaugh-
 ter of a mother.
 Ma tric u late, mâ-trîk' ù 'lâte, v. a.
 to enter or admit to a membership
 of the universities of England.
 Ma tric u la ting, mâ-trîk' ù 'lâ-tîng,
 par. [pre.
 Ma tric u la ted, mâ-trîk' ù 'lâ-têd,
 Ma tric u la tion, mâ 'trîk-ù-lâ' shôn,
 s. the act of matriculating.
 Mat ri mo ni al, 'mât-rê-mô' né 'âl,
 a. suitable to marriage, copubial.
 Mat ri mo ni al ly, 'mât-rê-mô' né-
 'âl-lê, ad. according to the man-
 ner of marriage.
 Mat ri mon y, mât' rê 'môn-nê, s.
 marriage, the nuptial state.
 Ma trix, mât' trîks, s. a place where
 any thing is generated or formed,
 womb.
 Ma trix es, mât' trîks 'îz, s. plu.
 Ma tron, mât' trôn, s. an elderly lady.
 Ma tron ly, mât' trôn 'lê, a. elder-
 ly, ancient. [lery.
 Mâ-trôs', s. a soldier in the artil-
 Ma tross es, mâ-trôs' 'îz, s. plu.

MAW

Mat ter, mât' tûr, s. body, sub-
 stance; subject; affair; cause of
 disturbance; import; purulent
 running: v. n. to be of impor-
 tance; to generate matter: v. a.
 to regard.
 Mat ter ing, mât' tûr 'îng, par.
 Mat ter ed, mât' tûrd, pre.
 Mat tock, mât' tûk, s. a pickaxe.
 Mat tress, mât' trîs, s. a kind of
 quilt made to lie on.
 Mat tress es, mât' trîs 'îz, s. plu.
 Mat u rate, mâtsh' ù 'râte, v. a. to
 hasten, ripen: v. n. to grow ripe.
 Mat u ra ting, mâtsh' ù 'râ-tîng, par.
 Mat u ra ted, mâtsh' ù 'râ-têd, pre.
 Mat u ra tion, 'mâtsh-ù-râ' shôn, s.
 the act of ripening, the state of
 growing ripe. [ripening.
 Mat u ra tive, mâtsh' ù 'râ-tîv, a.
 Mâ-tûrê', a. ripe, perfect: v. a. to
 ripen, to advance to ripeness.
 Mâ-tû' rîng, par.
 Ma tu red, mâ-tûrd', pre.
 Ma ture ly, mâ-tûrê' lê, ad. ripely,
 completely; with counsel.
 Ma tu ri ty, mâ-tû' rê 'tê, s. ripe-
 ness, completion. [fuddled.
 Maud lin, mâwd' lîn, a. drunk.
 Mau gre, mâw' gûr, ad. in spite of,
 notwithstanding.
 Maul, mâwl, v. a. to beat, to bruise.
 Maul ing, mâwl' îng, par.
 Maul ed, mâwld', pre.
 Maun der, mân' dûr, v. n. to mur-
 mur, grumble.
 Maun der ing, mân' dûr 'îng, par.
 Maun der ed, mân' dûrd', pre.
 Maun dy-thurs day, mân' dê-
 'thûrz-dâ, s. the day before Good
 Friday.
 Mau so le um, 'mâw-sô-lê' ùm, s. a
 pompous funeral monument.
 Mâw, s. the stomach of animals.
 Maws, mâwz, s. plu.
 Mâw' kîsh, a. apt to offend the
 stomach. [floating.
 Mâw' kîsh 'nêss, s. aptness to cause

MEA

Maw-worm, mâw' wûrm, s. a worm
 in the stomach.
 Max il la ry, mâks' îl 'lâ-rê, a. be-
 longing to the jaw-bone.
 Max im, mâks' îm, s. an axiom, a
 general principle.
 May, mâ, v. defective, to be per-
 mitted; to be possible: s. the
 fifth month of the year.
 May be, mâ' bê, ad. perhaps.
 May-game, mâ' gâme, s. diversion,
 sport.
 May or, mâ' ôr, s. the chief magis-
 trate of a corporation, or city.
 May or al ty, mâ' ôr 'âl-tê, s. the
 office of a mayor.
 May or al ties, mâ' ôr 'âl-tîz, s. plu.
 May or ess, mâ' ôr 'êss, s. the wife
 of a mayor.
 May or ess es, mâ' ôr 'êss-îz, s. plu.
 Mâze, s. a labyrinth, perplexity: v.
 a. to bewilder; to confuse.
 Ma zes, mâ' zîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Mâ' zîng, par.
 Ma zed, mâzd, pre. [sed.
 Ma zy, mâ' zê, a. perplexed, confu-
 sion. [sed.
 Mê, pro. the objective case of I.
 Mead, mêd, s. a meadow; a kind
 of drink made of water and honey.
 Mead ow, mêd' dô, s. a grass-field
 from which hay is made.
 Mead ows, mêd' dôze, s. plu.
 Mea ger, mê' gûr, a. lean; hungry.
 Mea ger ness, mê' gûr 'nêss, a. lean-
 ness, want of flesh.
 Meal, mêl, s. a repast; the edible
 part of corn, when ground.
 Meal man, mêl' mân, s. one who
 deals in meal. [of meal.
 Meal y, mêl' ê, a. having the taste
 Meal y-mouth ed, mêl' ê 'môûrtd,
 a. unable to speak freely.
 Mean, mêen, a. wanting dignity;
 base, despicable: s. mediocrity;
 medium; interval; instrument.
 v. n. to intend, to purpose.
 Mean er, mêen' ôr, a. com.
 Mean est, mêen' êst, a. su.

MEC

MED

MEL

nòr, nót—tùbe, túb, búll—òll—póund—thin, rais.

Mean ing, meén' Ing, par. : s. purpose, intention.

Me an der, mé-án' dūr, s. a maze, labyrinth : v. n. to run winding.

Me an der ing, mé-án' dūr' Ing, par.

Me an der der, mé-án' dōrd, pre.

Me an droug, mé-án' drūs, a winding. [generously.]

Mean ly, meén' lè, ad. poorly ; not

Mean ness, meén' nēs, s. poverty ; sordidness.

Means, meénz, s. sin. and plu. income, instrument.

Meant, mént, pre. and per. par. of Mean.

Mea sies, mé' zlz, s. plu. a kind of eruptive and infectious fever ; a disease of swine and trees.

Mea sly, mé' zlè, a. spotted with the measles [such as may be measured.]

Meas u ra ble, mézh' ù' rā-bl, a.

Meas ure, mézh' ūre, s. that by which any thing is measured ; proportion ; degree ; proportionate time ; moderation ; limit ; metre : v. a. to compute ; to pass through ; to adjust ; to mark out.

Meas u ring, mézh' ū' rīng, par.

Meas u rer, mézh' ū' rēr, pre.

Meas ure less, mézh' ūre' lēs, a. immense, immeasurable.

Meas ure ment, mézh' ūre' mēnt, a mensuration. [measures.]

Meas u rer, mézh' ū' rēr, s. one that

Meat, méét, s. flesh to be eaten ; food in general.

Meathe, mééth, s. See MEAD.

Me chan i cal, mé-kán' é' kál, } a.

Me chan ick, mé-kán' Ik, } a.

constructed by the laws of mechanics ; skilled in mechanics.

Me chan i cal ly, mé-kán' é' kál-lè, ad. according to the laws of mechanism. [ufacturer.]

Me chan ick, mé-kán' Ik, s. a man-

Me chan icks, mé-kán' Iks, s. plu. the geometry of motion.

Mech a nism, mēk' ā' nīzm, s. con-

struction of parts depending on each other.

Méd' ál, s. an ancient coin ; a piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

Me dal lick, mé-dál' lIk, a. pertaining to medals. [large medal.]

Me dall ion, mé-dál' yūn, s. a

Méd' ál' 'líst, s. a man skilled in medals. [do ; to interpose.]

Med dle, méd' dl, v. n. to have to

Méd' dling, par.

Med dled, méd' dlđ, pre.

Med dlér, méd' dlūr, s. one who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

Med dle some, méd' dl' sūm, a. intermeddling.

Me di ate, mé' dé' áte, v. n. to interpose as an equal friend to both parties : a. interposed, intervening.

Me di a ting, mé' dé' á-tīng, par.

Me di a ted, mé' dé' á-tēd, pre.

Me di ate ly, mé' dé' áte-lè, ad. by a secondary cause.

Me di a tion, 'mè-dé-á' shūn, s. interposition ; entreaty for another.

Me di a tor, 'mè-dé-á' tūr, s. one that intervenes between two parties ; an intercessour.

Me di a to ri al, 'mè-dé-á' wé' ré' ál, a. belonging to a mediator.

Me di a tor ship, 'mè-dé-á' tūr' shīp, s. the office of a mediator.

Me di a trix, 'mè-dé-á' trīks, s. a female who mediates. [a plu.]

Me di a trix es, 'mè-dé-á' trīks' Iz, s. a plu.

Med i cal, méd' é' kál, a. physical.

Med i cal ly, méd' é' kál-lè, ad. physically.

Med i ca ment, méd' é' ká-mēnt, s. any thing used in healing.

Med i cate, méd' é' káte, v. a. to tincture with any thing medicinal.

Med i ca ting, méd' é' ká-tīng, par.

Med i ca ted, méd' é' ká-tēd, pre.

Me di ci nal, mé-dīs' sè' nál, a.

having physical virtue.

Me di ci nal ly, mé-dīs' sè' nál-lè, ad. physically.

Med i cine, méd' é' sīn, s. any remedy administered by a physician.

Me di oc ri ty, 'mè-dé-ók' ré' té, s. a small degree, middle rate.

Med i tate, méd' é' 'táte, v. a. to plan, contrive ; to think on.

Med i ta ting, méd' é' 'tá-tīng, par.

Med i ta ted, méd' é' 'tá-tēd, pra.

Med i ta tion, 'mè-dé-á' shūn, s. a deep thought, close attention.

Med i ta tive, méd' é' 'tá-tīv, a. addicted to meditation.

Me di ter ra ne an, 'mè-dé-tēr- }
rā' né' 'án, [rā' né' 'ūs.]

Me di ter ra ne ous, 'mè-dé-tēr- }
a. encircled with land ; inland.

Me di um, mé' dé' ūm, s. any thing intervening ; middle place or degree. [fruit.]

Med lar, méd' lūr, s. a tree and its

Med ley, méd' lè, s. a mixture, a mingled mass : a mingled, con-

Med leys, méd' llz, s. plu. [fused.]

Mé-dū' lār, a. pertaining to the

Mééd, s. reward ; gift. [marrow.]

Meék, s. mild of temper.

Meek er, meék' ūr, s. com.

Meék' èst, a. su. [tly.]

Meek ly, meék' lè, ad. mildly, gen-

Meék' nēs, s. gentleness, mildness.

Meér, s. a lake, a boundary.

Méét, v. a. to come face to face, encounter : v. n. to assemble, come together ; to find ; to join : a. fit, proper.

Meét' Ing, par. : s. an assembly, a convention ; a conventicle.

Meet ly, méét' lè, ad. fitly, properly.

Meét' nēs, s. fitness, propriety.

Mé' grīm, s. disorder of the head.

Mel an chol y, mēl' án' kól-lè, s. a kind of madness ; a gloomy temper : a gloomy, diseased with melancholy. [to better improve.]

Me li o rats, mé' lè' ó-ráte, v. a.

MEM

MEN

MER

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nô, môve,

le li o ra ting, mê lê ô-râ 'tîng, par.

le li o ra ted, mê lê ô-râ 'têd, pre. [s. improvement.

le li o ra tion, mê-lê ô-râ 'shûn.

fel lif er ous, mêl-lîf 'êr 'ûs, a. productive of honey.

fel li fi ca tion, 'mêl-lê-ê-kâ-'shûn, s. the art or practice of making honey.

fel lif lu ence, mêl-lîf 'lù 'ênsê, s. a honeyed flow, a flow of sweetness.

fêl-lîf 'lù 'ênt, }
fel lif lu ous, mêl-lîf 'lù 'ûs, } a. flowing with honey.

fel low, mêl' lô, a. soft with ripeness; drunk: v. a. to ripen; to soften: v. n. to be matured.

fel lows, mêl' lôze, pres. t.

fel low ing, mêl' lô 'îng, par.

fel low ed, mêl' lôde, pre.

fel low ness, mêl' lô 'nês, s. ripeness, softness by maturity.

fel lo di ous, mê-lô' dé 'ûs, a. musical, harmonious.

fel lo di ous ly, mê-lô' dé 'ûs-lê, ad. musically. [s. harmoniousness.

fel lo di ous ness, mê-lô' dé 'ûs-nês,

fel o dy, mêl' lô 'dê, s. musick, harmony of sound.

fel o dies, mêl' lô 'dîz, s. plu.

fel on, mêl' lûn, s. a plant and its fruit.

fêlt, v. a. to dissolve; to soften to love or tenderness: v. n. to be.

fêlt' îng, par. [come liquid.

fêlt' êd, pre. [clause; a part.

fêm ber, mêm' bûr, s. a limb.

fêm brânê, s. a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven.

fêm brânê ous, mêm-brâ' nê 'ûs, }
fêm brânê ous, mêm' brân 'ûs, }
a. consisting of membranes.

fê'mên' lô, s. a hint to awaken the memory.

fê'mên' tôz, s. plu.

fê'mên', s. an account of anything.

Mem or a ble, mêm' ôr 'â-bl, a. worthy of memory. [the memory.

'Mêm-ô-rân' dâm, s. a note to help

'Mêm-ô-rân' dâ, s. plu.

Me mo ri al, mê-mô' rê 'âl, s. something to preserve memory; a written act containing a claim, remonstrance, or petition.

Me mo ri al ist, mê-mô' rê 'âl-lst, s. one who writes memorials.

Mem or y, mêm' ôr 'rê, s. the power of retaining or recollecting things past, recollection.

Mem or ies, mêm' ôr 'rîz, s. plu.

Mên, s. plu. of Man.

Men ace, mên' nâse, v. a. to threaten: s. a threat. [s. plu.

Men a ces, mên' nâ 'îz, pres. t. and

Men a cing, mên' nâ 'îng, par.

Men a ced, mên' nâst, pre.

Me nage, mê-nâzbe', s. a collection of animals.

Men a ge rie, 'mên-âzhe-ôr-rê', s. a place for keeping foreign birds and curious animals. [improve.

Mênd, v. a. to repair; to correct; to

Mênd' îng, par.

Mênd' êd, pre. [hood.

Men da city, mên-dâs' sê 'tê, s. false.

Mend er, mênd' ôr, s. one who mends. [ging: s. a beggar.

Men di cant, mên' dê 'kânt, a. beg-

Men di cate, mên' dê 'kâte, v. a. to beg, to ask alms. [par.

Men di ca ting, mên' dê 'kâ-tîng,

Men di ca ted, mên' dê 'kâ-têd, pre.

Men di ci ty, mên-dîs' sê 'tê, s. the life of a beggar.

Me ni al, mê' nê 'âl, a. belonging to the retinue of servants.

Me nol o gy, mê-nôl' lô 'jê, s. a register of months.

Mên' sâi, a. belonging to the table.

Mên' strû 'âl, a. monthly.

Mên' strû 'ûm, s. a liquor used as a dissolvent, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction.

Men su ra bil i ty, 'mên-shû-râ-bîl' lê 'tê, s. capacity of being measured. [measurable.

Men su ra ble, mên' shû 'râ-bl, a.

Men su ra tion, 'mên-shû-râ' shûn, s. the art or practice of measuring.

Mên' tâl, a. intellectual. [lectually.

Men tal ly, mên' tâl 'lê, ad. intel-

Men tion, mên' shûn, s. oral or written expression: v. a. to express in words or writing.

Men tion ing, mên' shûn 'îng, par.

Men tion ed, mên' shûnd, pre.

Me phit ick, mê-fît' îk, a. ill-savoured; stinking.

Mer can tile, mêt' kân 'tîl, a. trading, commercial.

Mer ce na ry, mêt' sê 'nâ-rê, a. vernal, hired: s. a hireling. [plu.

Mer ce na ries, mêt' sê 'nâ-rîz, s.

Mer cer, mêt' sâr, s. one who sells silks. [mercers.

Mer cer y, mêt' sâr 'rê, s. trade of

Mer chan dise, mêt' tshân 'dîze, s. traffick, commerce, trade; wares: v. a. to trade, to traffick. [pres. t.

Mer chan di ses, mêt' tshân 'dî-zîz,

Mer chan di sing, mêt' tshân 'dî-zîng, par. [pre.

Mer chan di sed, mêt' tshân 'dîzd,

Mer chant, mêt' tshânt, s. one who trafficks to remote countries, or trades in merchandise.

Mer chant-man, mêt' tshânt 'mân, s. a ship of trade.

Mer chant a ble, mêt' tshânt 'â-bl, a. fit to be bought or sold.

Mer ci ful, mêt' sê 'fûl, a. compassionate, tender. [tenderly, mildly.

Mer ci ful ly, mêt' sê 'fûl-lê, ad.

Mer ci ful ness, mêt' sê 'fûl-nês, s. tenderness, willingness to spare.

Mer ci less, mêt' sê 'lêz, a. void of mercy, pitiless. [want of pity.

Mer ci less ness, mêt' sê 'lêz-nês, s.

Mer cu ri al, mêt' kû' rê 'âl, a. sprightly; consisting of quick silver.

MES

MET

MET

nôr, nô-t—tûb, tûb, bôll—ôll—pônd—ân, rais.

Mer cû ry, mēr kû rē, s. quicksilver; sprightly qualities; a planet; a newspaper.

Mer cy, mēr sē, s. tenderness, clemency; pardon; discretion.

Mer cies, mēr sīz, s. plu.

Mère, a. pure, that or this only.

Mere ly, mēr' lē, ad. simply, only.

Mer e tri cious, 'mēr-ē-trīsh' ūs, a. alluring by false show, whorish.

Mer id i an, mē-rīd' ē 'ân, s. noon, mid-day; the line drawn from north to south which the sun crosses at noon: a. at the point of noon; raised to the highest point.

Me rid i o nal, mē-rīd' ē 'ô-nâl, a. southern. [deserve.]

Mēr it, s. desert; claim: v. a. to Mēr it' ūg, par.

Mēr it' ūd, pre. [deserving of reward.]

Mer i to ri ous, 'mēr-ē-tō' rē ūs, a.

Mer i to ri ous ly, 'mēr-ē-tō' rē ūs-lē, ad. in such a manner as to deserve reward.

Mēr lū, s. a kind of hawk.

Mer maid, mēr' mādē, s. a seawoman. [cheerfully.]

Mer ri ly, mēr' rē 'lē, ad. gayly.

Mer ri make, mēr' rē 'māke, s. a festival: v. n. to feast, to be jovial.

Mer ri ma king, mēr' rē 'mā-king, par.

Mer ri made, mēr' rē 'mādē, pre. and

Mer ri ment, mēr' rē 'mēnt, s. mirth, gayety.

Mer ry, mēr' rē, a. laughing, gay.

Mer ri er, mēr' rē 'ūr, a. coin.

Mer ri est, mēr' rē 'ēst, a. su.

Mer ry-an drew, 'mēr-rē-ân' drôd, s. a buffoon.

Mer ry thought, mēr' rē 'hāwt, s. a forked bone of a fowl. [sinking.]

Mer sion, mēr' shūn, s. the act of Me seems, mē-sēēnz, *impersonal verb*, I think, it appears to me.

Mēsh, s. the space between the threads of a net.

Mesh es, mēsh' īz, s. plu.

Mesh y, mēsh' ē, a. reticulated.

Mēs' lūn, s. mixed grain, as wheat and rye.

Mēs's, s. a dish, a quantity; a particular set who eat together: v. n. to eat, to feed together.

Mesh es, mēs' īz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Mēs' sīng, par.

Mesh ed, mēst, pre.

Mesh age, mēs' slje, s. an errand, any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

Mēs sa ges, mēs' slj' 'īz, s. plu.

Mēs sen ger, mēs' sēn 'jār, s. one who carries an errand.

Mēs si ah, mēs-s' ā, s. the Anointed, the Christ.

Mēs sieurs, mēsh' shōōrz, s. plu. Sirs, Gentlemen. [together.]

Mēs's mātē, s. one of a set who mess

Mēs swage, mēs' swāje, s. the house and ground set apart for household uses.

Mēs sua ges, mēs' swā 'jīz, s. plu.

Mēt, pre. and per. par. of Meet.

Mēt al, mēt' tī, s. a mineral substance; a hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion.

Me tal lick, mē-tāl' līk, a. consisting of metal.

Mēt āl' ūne, a. impregnated with metal; consisting of metal.

Mēt āl' ūst, s. a worker in metals.

Mēt al lur gy, mēt' āl' ūr-jē, s. the art of working metals.

Met a mor phose, 'mēt-ā-môr' fūs, v. a. to change the form.

Met a mor phoses, 'mēt-ā-môr' fūs-īz, pres. t.

Met a mor phos ing, 'mēt-ā-môr'-fūst, par.

Met a mor phos ed, 'mēt-ā-môr'-fūst, pre.

Met a mor pho sis, 'mēt-ā-môr' fō-sīs, s. transformation, change of shape.

Met a mor pho ses, 'mēt-ā-môr' fō-sēs, s. plu.

Met a phor, mēt' ā 'fūr, s. the application of a word to a use, to

which, in its original import, it cannot be put.

Met a phor i cal, 'mēt-ā-fôr' ē 'kāl', a. not literal, figurative.

Met a phrase, mēt' ā 'frāze, s. a verbal translation. [plu.]

Met a phra ses, mēt' ā 'frā-zīz, s.

Met a phrast, mēt' ā 'frāst, s. a literal translator.

Met a phys i cal, 'mēt-ā-fīz' ē 'kāl,

Met a phys ick, 'mēt-ā-fīz' īk, a. versed in, or relating to metaphysics.

Met a phys icks, 'mēt-ā-fīz' īks, s. plu. ontology, the doctrine of the general affections of beings.

Mē-tās' tā 'sīs, s. a translation or removal. [transposition.]

Me tath e sis, mē-tāth' ē 'sīs, s. a

Mēte, v. a. to measure.

Mē' tīng, par.

Mē' tēd, pre.

Me temp sy cho sis, mē 'tēmp-sā-kō' sīs, s. the transmigration of souls.

Me te or, mē' tē 'ūr, s. any body in the air or sky that is of a transitory nature.

Me te o ro lo gi cal, mē 'tē-ō-rō-lō-jē' ē 'kāl, a. relating to meteors.

Me te o ro lo gy, mē 'tē-ō-rō-lō' lō jē, s. the doctrine of meteors.

Me ter, mē' tūr, s. a measurer.

Me theg lin, mē-thēg' līn, s. a drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

Me thinks, mē-thīngks, *impersonal verb*, I think, it seems to me.

Meth od, mēth' ūd, s. the placing of several things, or performing several operations in the most convenient order.

Me thod i cal, mē-thōd' ē 'kāl, a. ranged or proceeding in due order.

Me thod i cal ly, mē-thōd' ē 'kāl' lē, ad. according to method and order.

Meth o dize, mēth' ū dīze, v. a.

MIC

regulate, to dispose in order. [t.
Meth o di sea, mēth' ò 'dl-zl, pres.
Meth o di sing, mēth' ò 'dl-zing, par.
Meth o di sed, mēth' ò 'dlzd, pre.
Meth o dist, mēth' ò 'dlst, a. a religious sect. [thinks.

Me thought, mè-thaw't, pre. of Me-
Me ton y my, mè-tón' é 'nè, s. a rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another.

Met o pos co py, 'mèt-ò-pòs' kò 'pè, s. the study of physiognomy.

Me tre, mè 'túr, s. poetical measure, speech confined to a certain number and harmonick disposition of syllables.

Met ri cal, mè't' rē 'kál, a. pertaining to metre or numbers.

Mè-tróp' ò 'lls, s. the chief city of any country or district.

Met ro pol i tan, 'mèt-rò-pól' é 'tán, s. an archbishop: a. belonging to a metropolis.

Met tle, mp't' tì, s. spirit, courage.

Met tied, mè't' tld, a. courageous.

Met tle some, mè't' tì 'sùm, a. lively, brisk. [cry of a cat.

Mew, mù, s. a cage, an enclosure;

Mews, mùze, s. plu. [a child.

Mewl, mùle, v. n. to cry or squall as

Mewl ing, mùle' ing, par.

Mewl ed, mùld, pre.

Mex zo tin to, 'mèt-sò-tlù' tò, s. a kind of graving.

Mice, nìse, s. plu. of Mouse.

Mich ael mas, mīk' èl 'mās, s. the feast of the archangel Michael.

Mich er, mīsh' ùr, s. a lazy loiterer.

Mi cro cosm, mī' krò 'kòzm, s. the little world; man.

Mi crog ra phy, mī-kròg' grá 'fè, s. description of the parts of such objects as are discernible only with a microscope.

Mi crom e ter, mī-kròm' é 'túr, s. an instrument to measure small spaces.

Mi cro scope, mī' krò 'skòpe, s. an

MIG

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mè't—pine, pîn—nò, mòve,

optick instrument for viewing small objects.

Mi cro scop ick, 'mī-krò-skóp' lk, a. assisted by or resembling a microscope.

Mid, a. middle. [crosscope.

Mid-day, mīd' dà, s. noon.

Mid dle, mīd' dl, a. equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate: s. part equally distant from two extremities.

Mid dle-a ged, mīd' dl 'àjd, a. the middle of life.

Mid dle most, mīd' dl 'mòst, a. being in the middle.

Mīd' dling, a. of middle rank; of moderate size.

Mid-heaven, mīd' hēv 'vn, s. the middle of the sky.

Mīd' lând, a. in the midst of land.

Mīd' lēg, s. middle of the leg.

Mīd' mòst, a. the middle.

Mid night, mīd' nīte, s. the depth of night, twelve at night.

Mīd' rīf, s. the diaphragm.

Mīd' ship 'mân, s. a lower officer on board a ship. [middle.

Mīdst, s. middle: a. being in the

Mid sum mer, mīd' sùm 'mūr, s. the summer solstice.

Mid way, mīd' wá, s. the part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end. [childbirth.

Mid wife, s. a woman who assists in

Mid wife ry, mīd' wīf 'rē, s. assistance given at childbirth; trade of a midwife. [winter solstice.

Mid win ter, mīd' wīn 'túr, s. the

Mien, mēen, s. air, look, manner.

Might, mīte, v. defective, the pre. of May: s. power, strength.

Might i ly, mī' tē 'lè, ad. powerfully, efficaciously.

Might i ness, mī' tē 'nès, s. power, greatness, height of dignity.

Might y, mī' tē, a. powerful, strong: ad. in a great degree.

Might i er, mī' tē 'úr, a. com.

Might i est, mī' tē 'èst, a. su.:

MIL

Mi gra tion, mī-grá' shùn, s. act of changing place.

Milch, mīsh, a. giving milk. [flow.

Mild, a. kind, tender; gentle; mel-

Mild er, mīld' ùr, a. com.

Mīld' èst, a. su.

Mil dew, mīl' dù, s. a disease in plants: v. a. to taint with mildew. [pres. t.

Mil dews, mīl' dùze, s. plu. and

Mil dew ing, mīl' dù 'ing, par.

Mil dew ed, mīl' dùde, pre. [ty.

Mild ly, mīld' lè, ad. tenderly; gen

Mīld' nès, s. gentleness, tender-

ness, clemency. [yards

Mile, s. a land-measure of 1760

Mīle' stōne, s. stone set to mark the miles. [sembling a millet-seed.

Mil ia ry, mīl' yá 'rè, a. small, re-

Mīl' i tant, mīl' é 'tánt, a. fighting; engaged in warfare.

Mil i ta ry, mīl' é 'tá-rè, a. suiting

a soldier, warlike.

Mi li tia, mīl-līsh' yá, s. the train-

bands, the force of a nation.

Milk, s. the liquor with which animals feed their young, drawn from the breast; emulsion made by contusion of seeds: v. a. to

draw milk from the breast; to

Milk' ing, par. [suck.

Milk ed, mīlkt, pre. [milk.

Milk en, mīl' kn, a. consisting of

Milk i ness, mīl' é 'nès, s. softness

like that of milk.

Milk-maid, mīl' mādè, s. a woman

employed in the dairy.

Milk' mán, s. a man who sells milk.

Milk pail, mīl' pále, s. vessel into

which cows are milked.

Milk' pán, s. vessel in which milk

is kept in the dairy.

Milk score, mīl' skóre, s. account

of milk owed for.

Milk' sòp, s. a soft, effeminate man

Milk white, mīl' hwíte, a. white

as milk. [woman who sells milk

Milk wom an, mīl' wóm 'ùn, s. a

MIM

MIN

MIN

nôr, nô-tube, tûb, bôll—ôl—pôand—chin, rais.

Milk y, mîl'k' é, a. made of milk; resembling milk.

Milk y-way, mîl'k' é 'wá, s. the galaxy; a stream of light in the heavens, discovered to arise from an innumerable assemblage of small stars.

Mill, s. an engine to grind with; a nominal coin of the United States: v. a. to grind; to beat up.

Mil' llog, par.

Mill ed, mîl'd, pre.

Mil' dâm, s. the mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

Mil le na ri an, 'mîl-lé-ná' ré 'ân, s. one who expects the millennium.

Mil le na ry, mîl' lé 'ná-ré, a. consisting of a thousand.

Mil len ni um, mîl-lén' né 'ûm, s. a thousand years, generally taken for our Blessed Saviour's reign with the faithful on earth after the resurrection.

Mil le pedes, mîl' lé 'pêds, s. plu. wood-lice, so called from their numerous feet. [a mill.

Miller, mîl' lûr, s. one who attends.

Mil les i mal, mîl-lés' é 'mál, a. thousandth. [of fish.

Mil let, mîl' lît, s. a plant; a kind

Mil lin er, mîl' lîn 'ûr, s. one who sells ribands and dresses for women; one who makes dresses, bonnets, caps, &c. for women.

Mill ion, mîl' yûn, s. the number of ten hundred thousand.

Mil' stone, s. the stone by which grain is ground.

Milt, s. the sperm of the male fish; the spleen. [any fish.

Milt er, mîl' ûr, s. the male of

Mi met ick, mé-mêt' lî, a. having a tendency to imitation.

Mim i cal, mîm' é 'kál, a. imitative.

Mim ick, mîm' lî, s. a ludicrous servile imitator: v. a. to imitate, to ridicule by burlesque imitation.

Mim ick ing, mîm' lî 'îng, par.

Mim ick ed, mîm' lî't, pre.

Mim ick ry, mîm' lî 'rê, s. burlesque imitation.

Mim ick ries, mîm' lî 'rîz, s. plu.

Min a tor y, mîn' é 'tûr-ré, a. threatening.

Mince, mînsé, v. a. to cut small: v. n. to walk nicely by short steps; to speak small and imper-

Min ces, mîn' slz, pres. t. [fectly.

Min cing, mîn' sîng, par.

Min ced, mînst, pre.

Min cing ly, mîn' sîng 'lê, ad. in small parts; affectedly.

Mind, s. intelligent power; choice; opinion; memory: v. a. to mark, attend; to remind.

Mind' ing, par.

Mind' éd, pre.: a. disposed.

Mind' fûl, a. attentive.

Mind' fûl 'nêss, s. attention, regard.

Mind' lèss, a. inattentive, regard-less.

Mine, pro. poss. belonging to me, used after its substantive, as, this house is mine: s. a cavern or place which contains metals or minerals: v. n. to dig mines or burrows: v. a. to sap, to ruin by mines.

Mî ned, par.

Mî ned, mînd, pre.

Mî ner, mî' nûr, s. one that digs for metals; one who makes military mines.

Mî n' ér 'âl, s. fossil body, matter dug out of mines: a. consisting of fossil bodies. [minerals.

Mî n' ér 'âl-ist, s. one skilled in

Mî n' er al o gy, 'mîn-ér-âl' lô 'yé, s. the doctrine of minerals.

Mî n gle, mîng' gl, v. a. to mix, join, to compound: v. n. to be mixed: s. mixture.

Mî n gling, mîng' gîng, par.

Mî n gled, mîng' gl'd, pre.

Mî n ja ture, mîn' é 'tûre, s. representation in a small compass

Mî n i kin, mîn' é 'kîn, a. small, dr. minutive.

Mî n' lîm, s. a small being, a dwarf. Mî n ion, mîn' yûn, s. a favourite; a low dependant.

Mî n is ter, mîn' lî 'tûr, s. an agent; an officer of state or the church; an agent from a foreign power: v. a. to give, to supply, afford: v. n. to serve in any office; to give assistance.

Mî n is ter ing, mîn' lî 'tûr-îng, par.

Mî n is ter ed, mîn' lî 'tûrd, pre.

Mî n is te ri al, 'mîn-lî-tê' ré 'âl, a. acting under superiour authority; sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of state. [service.

Mî n is ter y, mîn' lî 'tûr-ré, s. office.

Mî n is ter ies, mîn' lî 'tûr-rîz, s. plu.

Mî n is tra tion, 'mîn-lî-trâ' shûn, s. agency; office, ecclesiastical function.

Mî n is try, mîn' lî 'trê, s. office, service; persons employed in the publick affairs of state.

Mî n is tries, mîn' lî 'trîz, s. plu.

Mî n i um, mîn' yûm, s. vermilion, red lead. [fish, a pink.

Mî n now, mîn' nô, s. a very small

Mî n nows, mîn' nôze, s. plu.

Mî nor, mî' nûr, a. petty; less: s. one under age.

Mî nor i ty, mé-nôr' é 'tê, s. the state of being under age; the smaller number.

Mî nor i ties, mé-nôr' é 'tîz, s. plu.

Mî n o taur, mîn' ô 'lâwr, s. a fabulous monster. [tery.

Mî n ster, mîn' stûr, s. a monas-

Mî n strel, mîn' strîl, s. a musician.

Mî n strel sey, mîn' strêl 'sé, s. mu-

sick, instrumental harmony.

Mî n strel seys, mîn' strêl 'slz, s. plu.

Mî nt, s. a plant; the place where money is coined: v. a. to coin:

Mî nt' ing, par.

Mî nt' éd, pre.

Mî nt' age, mînt' îg, s. duty to

MIS

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mé, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

MIS

MIS

Mint er, mln'âr, s. a coiner.

Min u et, mln'û it, s. a. a stately regular dance.

Min'âm, s. a sort of small printing letter; a note of slow time.

Min ute, mln'nt, s. the sixtieth part of an hour; the first draught of any agreement in writing: v.

a. to set down in short hints.

Min ut ing, mln'nt'ing, par.

Min ut ed, mln'nt'êd, pre.

Mi nute, mē-nû'te, a. small, slender.

Mi nu ter, mē-nû'têr, a. com.

Mi nu test, mē-nû'têst, a. su.

Mi nute ly, mē-nû'te'lê, ad. exactly.

Mi nute ness, mē-nû'te'nêss, s. smallness, inconsiderableness.

Mi nu ti a, mē-nû'ti'shê'â, s. the smallest part of any thing.

Mi nu ti ae, mē-nû'ti'shê'ê, s. plu.

Minx, mîngks, s. a young, pert, wanton girl.

Minx es, mîngks'iz, s. plu.

Mir a cle, mîr'â'kl, s. a wonder, something above human power.

Mi rac u lous, mē-râk'û'lys, a. done by miracle. [ad. by miracle.]

Mi rac u lous ly, mē-râk'û'lys-lê,

Mi rac u lous ness, mē-râk'û'lys-nêss, s. superiority to natural power. [in the mud.]

Mîre, s. mud, dirt: v. a. to overwhelm

Mîr'ing, par.

Mîr red, mîrd, pre.

Mîr ror, mîr'rûr, s. a looking-glass.

Mîrth, mêrth, s. merriment, jollity.

Mîrth ful, mêrth'fûl, a. merry, gay.

Mî ry, mî'rê, a. deep in mud.

Mis ad ven ture, mîs-âd-vên'tshûre, s. mischance, ill luck; manslaughter. [directed.]

Mis ad vi sed, mîs-âd-vîzêd, a. ill-

Mis aim ed, mîs-âmd, a. not aimed rightly. [bater of mankind.]

Mis an thrope, mîs'ân'thrôpe, s. a

Mis an thro py, mîs-ân'thrô'pê, s. hatred of mankind.

Mis ap pli ca tion, mîs-âp-plê-kâ'

shûn, s. application to a wrong purpose.

Mis ap ply, mîs-âp-plî', v. a. to apply to wrong purposes.

Mis ap plies, mîs-âp-plîze', pres. t.

Mis ap ply ing, mîs-âp-plî'ing, par.

Mis ap pli ed, mîs-âp-plî'dê, pre.

Mîs-âp-prê-hênd', v. a. not to understand rightly.

Mîs-âp-prê-hênd'ing, par.

Mîs-âp-prê-hênd'êd, pre.

Mis ap pre hen sion, mîs-âp-prê-hên'shûn, s. mistake.

Mis be came, mîs-bê-kâme', pre. of Misbecome.

Mis be come, mîs-bê-kûm', v. a. to be unseemly, not to suit: per.

par.

Mis be com ing, mîs-bê-kûm'ing, par.

Mis be got ten, mîs-bê-gôt'tn, a. unlawfully begotten. [erly.]

Mîs-bê-hâve', v. u. to act improperly.

Mîs-bê-hâ'vîng, par.

Mis be ha ved, mîs-bê-hâvd', pre.

Mis be hav iour, mîs-bê-hâve'yûr, s. ill conduct, bad practice.

Mis be lief, mîs-bê-lêéf, s. a wrong belief.

Mis cal cu late, mîs-kâl'kû'lyâte, v. a. to reckon wrong. [ting, par.]

Mis cal cu la ting, mîs-kâl'kû'lyâ-tîng, par.

Mis cal cu la ted, mîs-kâl'kû'lyâ-têd, pre. [improperly.]

Mis cal, mîs-kâwl', v. a. to name

Mis cal ling, mîs-kâwl'ing, par.

Mis call ed, mîs-kâwld', pre.

Mis car riage, mîs-kâr'rîje, s. abortion; failure. [plu.]

Mis car ri a ges, mîs-kâr'rî'jes, s. plural.

Mis car ry, mîs-kâr'rê, v. n. to fail, not to have the intended effect; to have an abortion.

Mis car ries, mîs-kâr'rîz, pres. t.

Mis car ry ing, mîs-kâr'rê'ing, par.

Mis car ri ed, mîs-kâr'rîd, pre.

Mis cel la ne ous, mîs-sêl-lâ'nê-ûs, a. mingled, composed of various kinds.

Mis cel la ny, mîs'sêl'lyên-ê, a. a mass or collection of various kinds.

Mis cel la nies, mîs'sêl'lyên-lz, s. plu. [ill fortune.]

Mis chance, mîs-tshânse, s. ill luck.

Mis chan ces, mîs-tshân'slz, s. plu.

Mis chief, mîs'tshîf, s. harm, hurt; vexatious affair: v. a. to hurt, to injure.

Mis chief ing, mîs'tshîf'ing, par.

Mis chief ed, mîs'tshîft', pre.

Mis chief ma ker, mîs'tshîf'mâ-kûr, s. one who causes mischief.

Mis chie vous, mîs'tshê'vûs, a. harmful; malicious.

Mis chie vous ly, mîs'tshê'vûs-lê, ad. hurtfully, wickedly.

Mis chie vous ness, mîs'tshê'vûs-nêss, s. hurtfulness, wickedness.

Mis ci ble, mîs'sê'bl, a. possible to be mingled.

Mis ti ta tion, mîs-ti-tâ'ti' shûn, s. unfair or false quotation. [claim.]

Mis claim, mîs-klâmê, s. mistaken

Mis con cep tion, mîs-kôn-sêp'shûn, s. a wrong notion.

Mis con duct, mîs-kôn'dûkt, s. ill behaviour, ill management.

Mis con duct, mîs-kôn'dûkt', v. a. to manage amiss.

Mis con duct ing, mîs-kôn'dûkt'ing, par. [êd, pre.]

Mis con duct ed, mîs-kôn'dûkt'êd, pre.

Mis con struc tion, mîs-kôn-strûk'shûn, s. wrong interpretation.

Mis con strue, mîs-kôn'strûd, v. a. to interpret wrong. [par.]

Mis con stru ing, mîs-kôn'strûd'ing, par.

Mis con stru ed, mîs-kôn'strûd'êd, pre. [belief, false faith]

Mis cre ance, mîs'krê'ânse, s. an

Mis cre ant, mîs'krê'ânt, s. one that holds a false faith; a vile wretch. [unnaturally.]

Mis cre ate, mîs-krê-âte, a. formed

Mis-deéd', s. evil action.

Mis-deém', v. a. to judge ill of.

MIS

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pôônd—ôlin, rais.

MIS

MIS

Mis-deem' ing, par.
 Mis deem ed, mis-déem'd, pre.
 Mis de mean, 'mis-dé-méén', v. a. to behave ill.
 Mis de mean ing, 'mis-dé-méén' ing, par.
 Mis de mean ed, 'mis-dé-méénd', pre.
 Mis de mean or, 'mis-dé-méén' ér, s. a petty offence, ill behaviour.
 The last syllable of this word should have *u* in it as *Dr. MEANOUR*.
 Mis do, mis-dô, v. a. to do wrong.
 Mis does, mis-dôz, pres. t.
 Mis do ing, mis-dô' ing, par.
 Mis-dô', pre.
 Mis done, mis-dûn', per. par.
 Mis doubt, mis-dôût, v. a. to suspect : s. a suspicion ; irresolution.
 Mis doubt ing, mis-dôût' ing, par.
 Mis doubt ed, mis-dôût' éd, pre.
 Mis em ploy, 'mis-ém-plôé', v. a. to use to wrong purposes. [t.
 Mis em ploys, 'mis-ém-plôéz', pres.
 Mis em ploy ing, 'mis-ém-plôé' ing, par. [pre.
 Mis em ploy ed, 'mis-ém-plôéd', pre.
 Mis em ploy ment, 'mis-ém-plôé'mént, s. improper application.
 Mis er, m' zâr, s. a wretch covetous to extremity.
 Mis er a ble, m'z' ér 'â-bl, a unhappy, wretched ; stingy.
 Mis er a ble ness, m'z' ér 'â-bl 'nês, s. state of misery.
 Mis er a bly, m'z' ér 'â-blé, ad. unhappily ; wretchedly.
 Mis er y, m'z' ér 'rè, s. wretchedness ; calamity, misfortune.
 Mis er ies, m'z' ér 'rîz, s. plu.
 Mis er tune, mis-ér' tshûne, s. calamity, ill luck.
 Mis-gave', pre. of Misgive. [doubt.
 Mis give, mis-giv', v. a. to fill with
 Mis-giv' ing, par.
 Mis give ing, mis-giv' vn, per. par.
 Mis gov ern ment, mis-gôv' érn-

'mënt, s. ill management ; irregularity. [false direction.
 Mis gui dance, mis-gyl' dânsé, s.
 Mis guide, mis-gylde', v. a. to direct
 Mis gui ding, mis-gyl' dîng, par. [ill.
 Mis gui ded, mis-gyl' déd, pre.
 Mis-hâp', s. ill chance, ill luck.
 'Mis-ln-fér', v. a. to infer wrong.
 'Mis-ln-fér' ring, par.
 Mis in fer red, 'mis-ln-fér'd', pre.
 'Mis-ln-fôrm', v. a. to deceive by false accounts.
 'Mis-ln-fôrm' ing, par.
 Mis in form ed, 'mis-ln-fôrm'd', pre.
 'Mis-ln-tér' prêt, v. a. to explain to a wrong sense.
 'Mis-ln-tér' prêt' ing, par.
 'Mis-ln-tér' prêt' éd, pre.
 Mis-jôin', v. a. to join improperly.
 Mis-jôin' ing, par.
 Mis join ed, mis-jôind', pre. [ill.
 Mis judge, mis-jûdje', v. a. to judge
 Mis judg es, mis-jûdj' iz, pres. t.
 Mis judg ing, mis-jûdj' ing, par.
 Mis judg ed, mis-jûdj'd', pre.
 Mis lay, mis-lâ', v. a. to lay in a wrong place.
 Mis lays, mis-lâze', pres. t.
 Mis lay ing, mis-lâ' ing, par. [par.
 Mis laid, mis-lâde', pre. and per.
 Mis lead, mis-lééd', v. a. to guide a wrong way.
 Mis lead ing, mis-lééd' ing, par.
 Mis-léd', pre. and per. par.
 Mis-like', v. a. to disapprove : s.
 Mis-lî' kîng, par. [disapprobation.
 Mis li ked, mis-lik't, pre.
 Mis man age, mis-mân' lje, v. a. to manage ill. [t.
 Mis man a ges, mis-mân' l'j' iz, pres.
 Mis man a ging, mis-mân' l'j' ing, par.
 Mis man a ged, mis-mân' l'jd, pre.
 Mis man age ment, mis-mân' lje-mént, s. ill management, ill conduct. [match unsuitably.
 Mis match, mis-mâtsh', v. a. to
 Mis matches, mis-mâtsh' iz, pres. t.
 Mis match ing, mis-mâtsh' ing, par.

Mis match ed, mis-mâtsh', pre.
 Mis-nâmé', v. a. to call by the
 Mis-nâ' mîng, par. [wrong name.
 Mis na med, mis-nâm'd', pre.
 Mis no mer, mis-nô' mûr, s. an enactment by a wrong name.
 Mis ob serve, 'mis-ôb-zêrv', v. a. not to observe accurately. [par.
 Mis ob serv ing, 'mis-ôb-zêrv' ing, par.
 Mis ob serv ed, 'mis-ôb-zêrv'd', pre.
 Mi sog a mist, mè-sôg' â 'mlst, a a hater of marriage. [of women.
 Mi so gy ny, mè-sôj' é 'nè, s. hatred
 Mis-pênd', v. a. to spend ill, to
 Mis-pênd' ing, par. [waste.
 Mis-pênt', pre. and per. par.
 Mis place, mis-plâse', v. a. to put in a wrong place.
 Mis pla ces, mis-plâ' siz, pres. t.
 Mis pla cing, mis-plâ' sîng, par.
 Mis pla ced, mis-plâste', pre.
 Mis pris ion, mis-prîzl' ûn, s. mistake, misconception ; concealment. [falsely.
 Mis quote, mis-kwôte', v. a. to quote
 Mis quo ting, mis-kwô' tîng, par.
 Mis quo ted, mis-kwô' téd, pre.
 Mis re cite, 'mis-ré-sîte', v. a. to recite not according to the truth.
 Mis re ci ting, 'mis-ré-sî' tîng, par.
 Mis re ci ted, 'mis-ré-sî' téd, pre.
 Mis reckon, mis-rék' kn, v. a. to reckon wrong.
 Mis reckon ing, mis-rék' kn' ing, par.
 Mis reckon ed, mis-rék' kn'd, pre.
 'Mis-ré-lâte', v. a. to relate inaccurately.
 'Mis-ré-lâ' tîng, par. [rately.
 'Mis-ré-lâ' téd, pre.
 'Mis-ré-pôtt', s. a false account.
 Mis rep re sent, 'mis-rép-ré-zênt', v. a. to represent not as it is.
 Mis rep re sent ing, 'mis-rép-ré-zênt' ing, par. [zênt' éd, pre.
 Mis rep re sent ed, 'mis-rép-ré-zênt' éd, pre.
 Mis rep re sent a tion, 'mis-rép-ré-zênt-â' shûn, s. the act of misrepresenting ; account mischievously false.

MIS

MIT

MOD

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, plu—nô, môve,

Mis rule, mîs-rôôl', s. tumult, confusion.

Mîss, s. the term of honour to a young girl; a concubine; loss, mistake, error: v. a. not to hit; to fail; to omit.

Mîss es, mîs' iz, s. plu. and pres. t. Mîs' sîng, par.

Mîss ed, mîst, pre.

Mîs sâl, s. the mass book.

Mîs-séem', v. n. to make false ap-

Mîs-séem' ing, par. [pearance.

Mîs séem ed, mîs-séem'd', pre.

Mîs-shâpe', v. a. to shape ill, to de-

Mîs-shâ' plîng, par. [form.

Mîs sha ped, mîs-shâp't', pre.

Mîs sile, mîs' sîl, a. thrown by the hand.

Mîs sion, mîsh' ûn, s. commission; persons sent on any account.

Mîs sion a ry, mîsh' ûn 'à-rè, s. one sent to propagate religion. [plu.

Mîs sion a ries, mîsh' ûn 'à-rîz, s.

Mîs sive, mîs' sîv, a. such as may be sent. [speak wrong.

Mîs speak, mîs-spéek', v. a. to

Mîs speak ing, mîs-spéek' ing, par.

Mîs-spôké', pre.

Mîs spo ken, mîs-spô' kn, per. par.

Mîst, s. a low thin cloud, a small thin rain: v. a. to cloud, to cover with vapour or steam.

Mîst' ing, par.

Mîst' êd, pre.

Mîs-tâke', v. a. to conceive wrong: v. n. to err: s. misconception.

Mîs-tâ' kîng, par. [errour.

Mîs ta ken, mîs-tâ' kn, per. par.

Mîs state, mîs-stâte', v. a. to state

Mîs-stâ' tîng, par. [wrong.

Mîs-stâ' tîed, pre.

Mîs teach, mîs-téetsh', v. a. to teach wrong.

Mîs teach es, mîs-téetsh' iz, pres. t.

Mîs teach ing, mîs-téetsh' ing, par.

Mîs taught, mîs-tâwt', pre. and per. par. [ously.

Mîs-têrm', v. a. to term errone-

Mîs-têrm' ing, par.

Mîs term ed, mîs-têrm'd', pre.

Mîs-tîme', v. a. not to time right.

Mîs-tî' mîng, par.

Mîs tî med, mîs-tîmd', pre.

Mîst i ness, mîst' é 'nès, s. cloudiness, state of being overcast.

Mîs tie toe, mîz' zî 'tô, s. a plant.

Mîs-tôôk', pre. of Mistake.

Mîs tress, mîs' trîs, s. a woman who governs; a woman who teaches; a concubine.

Mîs tress es, mîs' trîs 'îz, s. plu.

Mîs-trûst', s. diffidence, suspicion: v. a. to doubt, to suspect.

Mîs-trûst' ing, par.

Mîs-trûst' êd, pre.

Mîs-trûst' fûl, a. diffident, doubting.

Mîs-trûst' fûl 'nès, s. diffidence, doubt. [suspecting.

Mîs-trûst' lèss, a. confident, unmist y, mîst' é, a. clouded, obscure.

Mîs un der stand, 'mîs-ûn-dûr-stând', v. a. to conceive wrong.

Mîs un der stand ing, 'mîs-ûn-dûr-stând' ing, par.: s. disagreement; misconception.

Mîs un der stood, 'mîs-ûn-dûr-stûd', pre. and per. par. [use.

Mîs u sage, mîs-û' zîje, s. abuse, ill use.

Mîs-ûse', s. bad use.

Mîs use, mîs-ûze', v. a. to treat improperly, to abuse.

Mîs u ses, mîs-û' zîz, pres. t.

Mîs u sing, mîs-û' zîng, par.

Mîs u sed, mîs-ûzd', pre.

Mîte, s. a small insect, or particle.

Mît i gant, mît' é 'gânt, a. lenient, lenitive. [en; to alleviate.

Mît i gate, mît' é 'gâte, v. a. to soften.

Mît i ga tîng, mît' é 'gâ-tîng, par.

Mît i ga ted, mît' é 'gâ-têd, pre.

Mît i ga tion, 'mît-é-gâ' shûn, s. abatement. [crown.

Mî tre, mî' tûr, s. a kind of episcopal

Mît tens, mît' tînz, s. plu. gloves without fingers.

Mît tî mus, mît' té 'mûs, s. a war-

rant to commit an offender to prison.

Mît tî mus es, mît' té 'mûs-îz, s. plu.

Mîx, mîks, v. a. to unite; to mix: es, mîks' iz, pres. t. [gle.

Mîx ing, mîks' ing, par.

Mîx ed, mîkst, pre.

Mîx tion, mîks' tîshûn, } a. the act

Mîx ture, mîks' tîshûre, } of mixing; a mass formed by mingled ingredients.

Mîz zen, mîz' zn, s. a mast in the stern of a ship.

Mîne mon icks, nè-môn' îks, s. plu. the art of memory.

Moan, mòne, v. a. to lament: v. a. to grieve: s. audible sorrow.

Moan ing, mòne ing, par.

Moan ed, mònd, pre.

Moat, mòte, s. a canal or ditch round a house for defence.

Mòh, s. a crowd, a tumultuous row; a kind of head-dress: v. a. to harass or overbear by tumult.

Mòb' blîng, par.

Mòh bed, mòbd, pre. [the mob.

Mò bile, mò-béél', s. the populace,

Mò bil i ty, mò-bîl' lê 'té, s. nimbleness, activity; the populace.

Mock, mòk, v. a. to deride; to mimic; to elude: s. act of contempt, sneer; mimicry: t. counterfeit.

Mock ing, mòk' kîng, par.

Mock ed, mòkt, pre.

Mock er, mòk' kûr, s. one who mocks.

Mock er y, mòk' kûr 'rè, s. derision, sportive insult.

Mock er ies, mòk' kûr 'îz, s. plu.

Mòd' dàl, a. relating to the form or mode.

Mòde, s. form; manner; fashion.

Mòd' èl, s. a representation; a copy: a mould: v. a. to plan, to shape.

Mòd' èl' lîng, par. [triver.

Mod èll ed, mòd' èld, pre.

Mod èl ler, mòd' èl 'lûr, s. a con-

Mod èr ate, mòd' èr 'ât, a. tem-

MOD

MOM

MON

nôr, nôe—tâbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôund—âm, rms.

perate, of the middle rate.	sound modulated, agreeable harmony.	lasting for a moment, done in a moment.
Mod' èr 'àte, v. a. to regulate; to make temperate.	Mod ule, mod' jûle, s. a model.	Mo ment ous, mô-mên't ôs, a. important, weighty.
Mod' èr 'à-ting, par.	Mô' dds, s. an equivalent in lieu of tithes.	Mo ment ous, mô-mên't ôs, a. im-
Mod' èr 'à-têd, pre.	Mo dus es, mô' dds 'y, s. plu.	Mon a chal, môn' à 'kâl, a. mon-
Mod er ate ly, mod' èr 'ât-lê, ad. temperately, mildly.	Mo hair, mô' hàre, s. thread or stuff made of hair.	nastick. [monastick life.
Mod er a tion, 'môd-èr-à' shûn, s. forbearance of extremity.	Moi e ty, môé' é 'tê, s. half, one of two equal parts.	Mon a chism, môn' à 'kizm, s. the
Mod er a tor, 'môd-èr-à' tûr, s. one who presides in a disputation.	Moi e ties, môé' é 'tîz, s. plu.	Mon arch, môn' àrk, s. a king.
Mod ern, mod' èrn, a. late, recent.	Môll, v. a. to daub with dirt.	Mo nar chal, mô-nâr' kâl, a. regal.
Mod erns, mod' èrnz, s. plu. those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients.	Môll' ing, par.	Mo nar chi cal, mô-nâr' kê 'kâl, a. vested in a single ruler.
Mod ern ize, mod' èrn 'îze, v. a. to adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.	Môll ed, môlld, pre.	Mon ar chy, môn' àr 'kê, s. the gov-
Mod ern i zes, mod' èrn 'î-zîz, pres.	Môl st, a. wet in a small degree.	ernment of a single person; king-
Mod ern i zing, mod' èrn 'î-zîng, par.	Môl st er, môl st' èr, a. com.	dom.
Mod ern ized, mod' èrn 'îz ed, pre.	Môl st' èst, a. su.	Mon ar chies, môn' àr 'kîz, s. plu.
Mod ern ness, mod' èrn 'nês, s. novelty.	Môl st en, môé' en, v. a. to make damp.	Mon as ter y, môn' às 'têr-rê, s. house of religious retirement.
Môd' èst, a. not forward; chaste.	Môl st en ing, môé' sn 'îng, par.	Mon as ter ies, môn' às 'têr-rîz, s. plu.
Mod est ly, mod' èst 'lê, ad. not impudently; chastely.	Môl st en ed, môé' snd, pre.	Mu nas ti cal, mô-nâs' tê 'kâl, }
Mod est y, mod' èst 'tê, s. decency; chastity, purity.	Môl st' nês, s. dampness.	Mo nas tick, mô-nâs' tîk, } a-
Mod i cum, mod' é 'kûm, s. small portion, pittance.	Môl st ure, môl's tshûre, s. small quantity of liquid.	religiously recluse. [of the week.
Mod i fi ca tion, 'môd-é-fê-kâ' shûn, s. the act of modifying.	Mo las ses, mô-lâs' sîz, s. treacle, the scum or spume of the juice of the sugar-cane.	Mon day, mûn' dé, s. the second day
Mod i fy, mod' é 'fî, v. a. to change the form, to shape.	Môlê, s. a false conception; a natural spot; a mound; a small animal. [part of any thing.	Mon days, mûn' dîz, s. plu.
Mod i fies, mod' é 'fîze, pres. t.	Mol e cule, môl' é 'kûle, s. a small	Mon ey, mûn' né, s. metal coined for the purposes of commerce.
Mod i fy ing, mod' é 'fî-ing, par.	Môlê' hill, s. hillock thrown up by a mole.	Mon eys, mûn' nîz, s. plu. [money.
Mod i fi ed, mod' é 'fîde, pre.	Mô-lêst', v. a. to disturb, to trouble.	Mon ey ed, mûn' nîd, a. rich in
Mo dill ion, mô-dîl' yûn, s. a little bracket.	Mô-lêst' ing, par.	Mon ey less, mûn' né 'lêa, s. want-
Mô' dîsh, a. fashionable. [fashion.	Mô-lêst' ed, pre. [disturbance.	ing money.
Mô' dîsh 'nês, s. affectation of the	Mol est a tion, 'môl-êst-à' shûn, s.	Mon ger, mûng' gûr, s. a dealer.
Mod u late, mod' jû 'lâte, v. a. to form sound to a certain key or note.	Moll ient, môl' yênt, a. softening.	Mon grel, mûng' grîl, a. of a mixed breed.
Mod u la ting, mod' jû 'lâ-ting, par.	Mol li fi a ble, môl' lé 'fî-à' bl, a. that may be softened.	Mo ni tion, mô-nîsh' ûn, s. inform-
Mod u la ted, mod' jû 'lâ-têd, pre.	Mol li fy, môl' lé 'fî, v. a. to soften; to assuage.	Mon i tor, môn' é 'tûr, s. one who warns of faults, or informs of duty.
Mod u la tion, 'môd-jû-lâ' shûn, s.	Mol li fies, môl' lé 'fîze, pres. t.	Mon i tor y, môn' é 'tûr-rê, s. a giv-
	Mol li fy ing, môl' lé 'fî-ing, par.	Monk, mûngk', s. one of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.
	Mol li fi ed, môl' lé 'fîde, pre.	Monk ey, mûngk' é, s. an animal bearing some resemblance of man; a word of contempt.
	Mô' mên't, s. importance, value; an indivisible particle of time.	Monk eys, mûngk' 'îz, s. plu.
	Mo ment a ry, mô' mên't 'â-rê, a.	Monk ish, mûngk' lah, s. pertaining to monks.
		Mon o chous, môl' ô 'chôus, s. an instrument of one string.

MOO

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

MOR

MOR

Mo noc u lar, mò-nôk' ù 'lâr, } Mo noc u lous, mò-nôk' ù 'lâs, } one-eyed. [sung by one person.	mind; change of a verb. Mood y, mòdd' é, a. out of humour.	doctrine of the duties of life.
Mon o dy, môn' ò 'dê, s. a poem	Mòdn, s. the changing luminary of the night; a month. [lunar light.	Môr' àl 'lze, v. n. to speak or write on moral subjects.
Mon o dies, môn' ò 'diz, s. plu.	Moon-beam, mòdn' bèém, s. ray of	Môr' àl i zes, mòr' àl 'i-ziz, pres.
Mò-nôg' à 'mîst, s. one who disal- lows second marriages.	Moon-ey ed, mòdn' lde, a. dim-ey- ed, purblind. [the moon.	Môr' àl 'i-zing, par.
Mo nog' a may, mò-nôg' à 'mê, s. a marriage of one wife.	Mòdn' lèss, a. not enlightened by	Môr' àl i zed, mòr' àl 'i-zed, pra.
Môn' ò 'grâm, s. a cipher. [oquy.	Moon light, mòdn' lte, s. the light afforded by the moon: a. illu- minated by the moon.	Môr' àl ly, mòr' àl 'lê, ad. in à ethical sense, according to the rules of virtue.
Mon o logue, môn' ò 'lôg, s. a solil- loquy.	Mòdn' shine, s. the lustre of the moon: a. illuminated by the moon. [tick, affected by the moon.	Môr' als, mòr' àlz, s. plu. the pra- tice of the duties of life.
Mo nom a chy, mò-nôm' à 'kê, s. a duel; a single combat.	Mòdn' strôk, mòdn' strôk, s. luna-	Mò-râss, s. fen, bog, moor.
Mò-nôp' ò 'lîst, s. one who by en- grossing obtains the sole power of vending any commodity.	Mòdr, s. a marsh, a fen; a negro: v. a. to fasten by anchor.	Mo rass es, mò-râs' liz, s. plu.
Mò-nôp' ò 'lîze, v. a. to have the sole power of vending any com- modity. [pres. t.	Mòdr' lîng, par.	Môr' bld, a. diseased.
Mo nop o li zes, mò-nôp' ò 'lî-ziz, Mò-nôp' ò 'lî-zing, par.	Moor ed, mòdr' ed, pre. [the fens.	Môr' bld 'nèss, s. state of being dis- eased. [ing diseas
Mo nop o lî zed, mò-nôp' ò 'lî-zed, pre.	Mòdr' hên, s. a fowl that feeds in	Mor bif ick, mòr-bîf' ik, s. cau-
Môn' òp' 'vôte, s. a noun used only in some oblique case.	Mòdr' ish, } a. marshy, fen- ny.	Mor da cious, mòr-dâ' shûs, s. b- ting. [ting quali
Mon o syl la ble, môn' ò 'sîl-lâ 'bl, s. a word of only one syllable.	Moor y, mòdr' é, } Mòdr' lând, s. marsh, fen.	Mor da ci ty, mòr-dâs' sé 'lê, s. b- More, a. com. of Much; in great
Mo not o nous, mò-nôt' ò 'nûs, a. having a sameness of sound.	Mòdr' lând, s. marsh, fen.	number or quantity: ad. the pa- ticle noting the Comparative De-
Mo not o ny, mò-nôt' ò 'nê, s. want of variety in cadence.	Mòdt, v. a. to plead a mock cause.	gree; to a greater degree: s. a greater degree; greater thing.
Môn-sôdn', s. a shifting tradewind.	Mòdt' lîng, par. [the root.	Mô-rêl', s. a plant.
Mon ster, môn' stûr, s. something out of the common order of na- ture. [ral; enormous, shocking.	Mòdt' êd, pre.: a. plucked up by	Môre' lând, s. a mountainous hilly country.
Mon strous, môn' strûs, s. unnatu- ral strousness, môn' strûs 'nêss, s. enormity, irregular nature or be- haviour. [of a year, four weeks.	Môp, s. a utensil to clean houses: v. a. to rub with a mop.	More o ver, mòre-ô' vûr, ad. beyon what has been mentioned.
Month, mûnt', s. the twelfth part	Môp' plîng, par.	Mo ri on, mò' rê 'ûn, s. a helmet.
Month ly, mûnt' lè, a. happening every month: ad. once in a month.	Mop ped, môpt, pre.	Môrn, } s. the first part of the Môrn' lîng, } day.
Môn' ù 'mènt, s. any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a tomb, a cenotaph.	Môpe, v. n. to be stupid, to drowse: v. a. to make spiritless.	Mô-rôse', a. peevish, sullen.
Môn-ù-mènt' àl, a. memorial, pre- serving memory.	Môp' pîng, par.	Mo rose ly, mò-rôse' lè, ad. sourly.
Môdd', s. the form of an argument; style of music; temper, state of	Mop pet, môp' pît, } s. a puppet; a fendling name for a girl.	Mô-rôse' nêss, s. sourness, peevish ness. [the face
	Mop seys, môp' sîz, s. plu.	Môr' phew, môr' fû, s. a scurf or
	Mô' pûs, a. a drone, a dreamer.	Mor row, môr' rô, s. the day after the present.
	Mô' pus es, mô' pûs 'îz, s. plu.	Mor rows, môr' rôse, s. plu.
	Môr' àl, a. relating to vice or virtue: s. practice or doctrine of the du- ties of life; the doctrine incul- cated by a fiction.	Môrse, s. a sea-horse.
	Môr' àl 'lîst, s. one who teaches the duties of life.	Môr ses, môr' sîz, s. plu.
	Mô ral i ty, mò-râ' lè 'lâ, s. the	Mor sel, môr' sîl, s. a mouthful, s small quantity.
		Môrt, s. a tune sounded at the death of the game.
		Môr' tîl, a. subject to death; de-

MOS

MOU

MOU

mô, môt—tùb, túb, bál—ôl—pônd—ân, rais.

structive; human : s. a human being.
or tal i ty, môr-tál' lè 'tè, s. subjection to death; human nature.
or tal ly, môr' tál' lè, ad. irrecoverably, to death.
or tar, môr' tûr, s. cement used to join stones or bricks; a vessel to pound in; a short wide cannon.
ort gage, môr' gâje, s. a dead pledge, a thing put into the hands of a creditor: v. a. to pledge.
ort ga ges, môr' gâ' jîs, s. plu. and ort ga ging, môr' gâ' jîng, par.
ort ga ged, môr' gâjêd, pre.
ort ga gee, 'môr-gâ-jêé', s. he that takes or receives a mortgage.
ort ga gees, 'môr-gâ-jêéz', s. plu.
ort ga ger, môr' gâ' jûr, s. he that gives a mortgage. [deadly.
or tif er ous, 'môr-tîf' êr 'ûs, a. or ti f i ca tion, 'môr-tê-fê-kâ' shûn, s. the state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene; humiliation; trouble.
or ti fy, môr' tê 'fî, v. a. to destroy vital qualities; to subdue inordinate passions; to humble, to vex.
or ti fies, môr' tê 'fîze, pres. t.
or ti fy ing, môr' tê 'fî-ing, par.
or ti fied, môr' tê 'fîde, pre.
or tise, môr' tîs, s. a hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it: v. a. to cut or join with a mortise. [pres. t.
or tis es, môr' tîs 'îz, s. plu. and br' tîs 'îng, par.
or tis ed, môr' tîst, pre.
ort main, môr' mâne, s. an inalienable state.
or tu a ry, môr' tshû 'â-ré, s. a gift left to a church. [plu.
or tu a ries, môr' tshû 'â-rîz, s. or sa ick, mô-sâ' îk, a. a kind of painting in small pebbles and shells of sundry colours.

Mos che to, môs-ké' tò, s. a kind of gnat.
Mos che toes, môs-ké' tôte, s. plu.
Mosque, môsk, s. a Mahometan temple.
Moss, s. a plant. [moss.
Mos sy, môs' sé, a. overgrown with Moss, a. su. of Much: ad. the particle noting the Superlative Degree: s. the greatest number.
Most ly, môst' lè, ad. for the greatest part.
Môte, s. a small particle of matter.
Moth, môth, s. a small insect that eats cloth.
Moth er, mûr' âr, s. a woman that has borne a child; that which has produced any thing; a thick substance concreting in liquors.
Moth er less, mûr' âr 'lès, a. destitute of a mother.
Moth er ly, mûr' âr 'lè, a. suitable to a mother. [plant.
Moth er wort, mûr' âr 'wûrt, s. a Moth er y, mûr' âr 'rê, a. dreggy; feculent.
Moth y, môth' é, a. full of moths.
Mo tion, mô' shûn, s. the act of changing place; manner of moving; action; proposal.
Mo tion less, mô' shûn 'lès, a. being without motion.
Mo tive, mô' tîv, a. causing motion: s. that which incites to action.
Mot ley, môr' lè, a. mingled of various colours.
Môt' tò, s. a sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.
Mot toes, môr' tôte, s. plu.
Mould, môld, s. a kind of concretion; earth, soil; matrix; cast, form: v. a. to form, to model; to knead: v. n. to gather mould.
Mould ing, môld' îng, par.: s. ornamental cavities in wood or Mould ed, môld' êd, pre. [stone.
Mould er, môld' âr, v. n. to perish

in dust: s. he who moulds.
Mould er ing, môld' âr 'îng, par.
Mould er ed, môld' ârd, pre.
Mould i ness, môld' é 'nès, s. the state of being mouldy.
Mould y, môld' é, a. overgrown with concretions. [the feathers.
Moult, môlt, v. n. to shed or change.
Moult ing, môlt' îng, par.
Moult ed, môlt' êd, pre.
Mônd, s. any thing raised to fortify or defend.
Mônt, s. a mountain; an artificial hill: v. n. to rise on high; to get on horseback: v. a. to raise aloft; to ascend; to place on horseback; to embellish with ornaments.
Mônt' îng, par. [aments.
Mônt' êd, pre.
Mount ain, mônt' în, s. a large hill: a. found on the mountains.
Mount ain eer, 'mônt-în-êér', s. an inhabitant of the mountains; a rustic.
Mount ain ous, mônt' în 'ûs, a. hilly, full of mountains.
Mount e bank, mônt' é 'bângk, s. a quack doctor; any boastful pretender; one who performs low tricks. [mounts.
Mount er, mônt' âr, s. one that Mourn, môrn, v. n. to grieve, to be sorrowful.
Mourn ing, môrn' îng, par.: s. lamentation, sorrow; the dress of sorrow.
Mourn ed, môrnd, pre.
Mourn er, môrn' âr, s. one that mourns. [ful, expressive of grief.
Mourn ful, môrn' fûl, a. sorrow-Mourn ful ly, môrn' fûl 'lè, ad. sorrowfully.
Mourn ful ness, môrn' fûl 'nès, s. sorrow, appearance of sorrow.
Môûse, s. a little animal.
Mouse, môûze, v. n. to catch mice.
Mous es, môûz' îz, pres. t.
Mous ing, môûz' îng, par.

MUC

Mous ed, môûzéd, pre. [hunts mice.
Mous er, môûz' êr, s. one that
Môûse' tráp, s. a snare or gin in
which mice are taken.
Mouth, môûth, s. the aperture in
the head at which the food is re-
ceived; an opening.
Mouth, môûth, v. a. to utter with a
voice affectedly big; to chew.
Mouth ing, môûth' ing, par.
Mouth ed, môûthéd, pre.
Mouth ful, môûth' fûl, s. that which
the mouth contains at once.
Mouth less, môûth' lês, a. without
a mouth.
Move, môûv, v. a. to change place;
to give an impulse to; to pro-
pose; to affect; to make angry.
Mo ving, môûv' vîng, par.: a. pa-
thetic, touching.
Mo ved, môûvêd, pre.
Move a ble, môûv' á' bl, a. capable
of being moved, not fixed.
Move a bles, môûv' á' blz, s. plu.
goods, furniture.
Move less, môûv' lês, a. not to be
put out of the place. [tion.
Move ment, môûv' mên't, s. mo-
Mo ver, môûv' vûr, s. the person or
thing that gives motion; a pro-
poser. [thetically.
Mo ving ly, môûv' vîng' lê, ad. pa-
Mow, môû, s. a heap of hay or
corn: v. a. to put in a mow.
Mows, môûz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Mow ing, môû' ing, par.
Mow ed, môûéd, pre.
Mow, mô, v. a. to cut with a scythe.
Mows, môze, pres. t.
Mow ing, mô' ing, par.
Mow ed, môde, pre.
Mow ed, môde, } per. par.
Mown, mône, }
Mow er, mô' êr, s. one who mows
or cuts with a scythe.
Much, môtsh, a. large in quantity:
ad. in a great degree: s. a great
deal.

MUF

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—plne, pln—nô, môve,

Mu cid, mû' sîd, a. slimy, musty.
Mu cid ness, mû' sîd' nês, a. slimy-
ness, mustiness.
Mu ci lage, mû' sé' lâje, s. a slimy
or viscous body. [a. slimy.
Mu ci la gin ous, 'mû-sé-lâj' in' ûa,
Muck, mûk, s. dung, anything low
or filthy: v. a. to manure with
muck, to dung.
Muck ing, mûk' kîng, par.
Muck ed, mûkt, pre.
Muck hill, mûk' hîl, s. a dunghill.
Muck i ness, mûk' é' nês, s. nasti-
ness; filth.
Muck worm, mûk' wûrm, s. a worm
that lives in dung; a miser.
Muck y, mûk' kê, a. nasty, filthy.
Mu cous, mû' kûs, a. slimy, viscous.
Mu cousness, mû' kûs' nês, s. slime,
viscosity. [matter.
Mu cus, mû' kûs, s. any viscous
Mu cus es, mû' kûs' êz, s. plu.
Mûd, s. the slime at the bottom of
still water; earth well moistened
with water: v. a. to bury in the
slime or mud; to pollute with dirt.
Mûd' dîng, par.
Mûd' dêd, pre. [foul mixture.
Mud di ly, mûd' di' lê, ad. with
Mud di ness, mûd' di' nês, s. tur-
bidity, foulness caused by mud.
Mud dle, mûd' dl, v. a. to make
turbid; to make half drunk.
Mûd' dîng, par.
Mud dled, mûd' dléd, pre.
Mud dy, mûd' dê, a. turbid, foul,
impure: v. a. to make muddy,
to cloud.
Mud di er, mûd' dê' êr, a. com-
Mud di est, mûd' dê' êst, a. su-
Mud dies, mûd' dlz, pres. t.
Mud dy ing, mûd' dê' ing, par.
Mud di ed, mûd' dléd, pre.
Mue, mû, v. a. to change feathers.
Mues, môze, pres. t.
Mû' ing, par.
Mu ed, môde, pre.
Mûff, s. a soft cover for the hands.

MUL

Muf flé, mûf' fl, v. a. to blindfold,
to conceal, involve..
Mûf' flîng, par.
Muf fled, mûf' fléd, pre. [face
Muf fler, mûf' flûr, s. a cover for the
Muf ti, mûf' tê, s. the high priest of
the Mahometans.
Mûg, s. a cup to drink out of.
Mûg gish, }
Mug gy, mûg' gê, } a. moist, damp
Mûg hôuse, s. an alehouse.
Mug hous es, mûg' hôûz' êz, s. plu.
Mû-lât' tò, s. the child of a white
and a black.
Mu lat toes, mû-lât' tôze, s. plu.
Mul ber ry, mûl' bêr' rê, s. a tree
and its fruit.
Mul ber ries, mûl' bêr' rîz, s. plu.
Mulct, mûlkt, s. a fine, a penalty:
v. a. to punish with fine.
Mulct ing, mûlkt' ing, par.
Mulct ed, mûlkt, pre.
Mûle, s. a kind of animal gener-
ted between an ass and a mare.
'Mû-lêt-êêr', s. a mule-driver.
Mu li eb ri ty, 'mûl-tê-êb' rê' tê, s.
womanhood. [liquor.
Mûll, v. a. to heat and sweeten w/
Mûl' lîng, par.
Mull ed, mûld, pre.
Mul lein, mûl' lîn, s. a plant.
Mul let, mûl' lit, s. a sea-fish.
Mûlse, s. a wine boiled and mingled
with honey. [many corners.
Mûlt an gu lar, mûlt-âng' gû' yâr, s.
Mul ti cap su lar, 'mûl-tê-kâp' shû-
yâr, a. divided into many parti-
tions or cells.
Mul ti fa ri ous, 'mûl-tê-fâ' rê' ûa,
a. having great multiplicity.
Mul ti form, mûl' tê' fôrm, a. hav-
ing various shapes or appearances.
Mul ti form i ty, 'mûl-tê-fôrm' ê' tê,
s. diversity of shapes or appear-
ances. [a. having many sides.
Mul ti lat er al, 'mûl-tê-lât' ê' êl,
Mul ti nom i nal, 'mûl-tê-nôm' ê-
'nâl, a. having many names.

MUM

a rous, mûl-tîp' à 'rûs, a. ing many at a birth.
 xede, mûl' té 'pêd, s. an in- with many feet.
 le, mûl' té 'pl, s. a number contains another several; as, nine is the multiple ve.
 li a ble, mûl' té 'pl-â 'bl, able of being multiplied.
 pli cand, 'mûl-té-plé-kâud', number to be multiplied.
 li cate, mûl-tîp' lê 'kâte, a. sting of more than one.
 pli ca tion, 'mûl-té-plé-kâ', s. the act of multiplying.
 pli ca tor, 'mûl-té-plé-kâ', the number by which an number is multiplied.
 li ci ty, 'mûl-té-plis' sé 'té, te of being many.
 li er, mûl' té 'pl-âr, s. the plicator in arithmetick.
 ily, mûl' té 'pl, v. a. to in- e in number: v. n. to grow mber.
 lies, mûl' té 'plize, pres. t. ily ing, mûl' té 'pl-lug, par. li ed, mûl' té 'plde, pre.
 pres ence, 'mûl-té-préz', s. the power of being pres- more places than one.
 ude, mûl' té 'tude, s. many; at number; a crowd.
 idinous, 'mûl-té-tû' dé 'nûs, nifold.
 : u lar, mûl-tôk' à 'lâr, a. g more eyes than two.
 in. silence, hush: s. ale d with wheat.
 le, mûm' bl, v. n. to speak dly; to chew.
 ling, par.
 ed, mûm' bld, pre.
 er, mûm' blûr, s. a mutter- [masks].
 er, mûm' mûr, s. one who ery, mûm' mûr 'té, s. mask-

MUR

nôr, nôc--tûbe, tûb, bûll--ôll--pôund--thin; rajs.

ing, frolick in masks.
 Mum mer ics, mûm' mûr 'rîz, s. plu. Mum my, mûm' mê, s. a dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming; a sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of
 Mum mies, mûm' mîz, s. plu. [trees].
 Mûmp, v. a. to nibble; to beg.
 Mûmp' ing, par.
 Mump ed, mûmpt, pre.
 Mump er, mûmp' ûr, s. a beggar.
 Mûmps, s. plu. sullenness; a disease.
 Munch, mûnsh, v. a. to chew by great mouthfuls.
 Munches, mûnsh' îz, pres. t.
 Munch ing, mûnsh' ing, par.
 Munch ed, mûnsht, pre.
 Mûn' dâne, a. belonging to the world.
 Mun da tor y, mûn' dâ 'tûr-ré, a. having the power to cleanse.
 Mun dîc, mûn' dîk, s. a kind of marcasite.
 Mun di fi ca tion, 'mûn-dé-fî-kâ'- shûn, s. the act of cleansing.
 Mun di fy, mûn' dé 'fî, v. a. to cleanse.
 Mun di fies, mûn' dé 'fîze, pres. t.
 Mun di fy ing, mûn' dé 'fî-Ing, par.
 Mun di fied, mûn' dé 'fîde, pre.
 Mu ner a ry, mûr' nèr 'â-ré, a. hav- ing the nature of a gift.
 Mu ni ci pal, mû-nîs' sé 'pâl, a. be- longing to a corporation.
 Mu nîf i cence, mû-nîf' é 'sênsé, s. liberality, the act of giving.
 Mu nîf i cent, mû-nîf' é 'sênt, a. liberal, generous.
 Mu nîf i cent ly, mû-nîf' é 'sênt-lé, ad. liberally, generously.
 Mu ni tion, mû-nîsh' ûn, s. fortifi- cation, strong hold.
 Mûr' râl, a. pertaining to a wall.
 Mur der, mûr' dûr, s. the act of killing unlawfully: v. a. to kill unlawfully.
 Mur der iug, mûr' dûr 'Ing, par.
 Mur der ed, mûr' dûrd, pre.
 Mur der er, mûr' dûr 'ûr, s. one

MUS

who has shed human blood un- lawfully.
 Mur der ess, mûr' dûr 'ès, s. a wom- an that commits murder.
 Mur der esses, mûr' dûr 'ès-îz, s. plu.
 Mur der ous, mûr' dûr 'ûs, a. guilty of murder. [overseer of a wall].
 Mu ren ger, mûr' rên 'jûr, s. an Mu ri at ick, 'mû-ré-ât' îk, a. par- taking of the taste or nature of Mûrk, s. darkness. [brine].
 Murk y, mûrk' é, a. dark, cloudy.
 Mûr' mûr, s. a low buzzing noise; a complaint half suppressed: v. n. to give a low sound; to grum-
 Mûr' mûr 'Ing, par. [ble].
 Mur mus ed, mûr' mûrd, pre.
 Mur mur er, mûr' mûr 'ûr, s. one who repines. [cattle].
 Mur rain, mûr' rîn, s. the plague in
 Mur rey, mûr' ré, a. darkly red.
 Mus ca dine, mûs' kâ 'dîne, s. a kind of sweet grape.
 Mus cle, mûs' sî, s. the fleshy fi- brous part of an animal body; a shell-fish. [formed by muscles].
 Mus cu lar, mûs' kû 'lâr, a. per-
 Mus cu lar i ty, 'mûs-kû-lâr' é 'té, s. the state of having muscles.
 Mus cu lous, mûs' kû 'lûs, a. full of muscles.
 Muse, mûze, s. deep thought, close attention; absence of mind; the power of poetry: v. n. to ponder, to study in silence; to meditate.
 Mu ses, mû' zîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Mu sing, mû' zîng, par.
 Mu set, mûzd, pre.
 Mu se um, mû-zé' ûm, s. a reposi- tory of curiosities. [upstart].
 Mûsh' rôdm, s. a springing plant; an
 Mu sick, mû' zîk, s. the science of harmonical sounds; harmony.
 Mu si cal, mû' zé 'kâl, a. harmoni- ous. [harmoniously].
 Mu si cal ly, mû' zé 'kâl-lé, ad.
 Mu si cian, mû-zîsh' ûn, s. one skilled in harmony.

MUT

Fâte, fâr, fâil, fât—mê, mêt—pine, plu—nô, môve,

Mûsk, s. a powerful perfume.
 Musk cat, mûsk' kât, s. the animal from which musk is got.
 Mus ket, mûs' klt, s. a soldier's handgun. [weapon is his musket.
 'Mûs-kê-têér, s. a soldier whose 'Mûs-kê-tôôn, s. a blunderbuss.
 Musk i ness, mûsk' é 'nês, s. the scent of musk. [fragrant melon.
 Musk mel on, mûsk' mêl 'lôn, s. a Musk y, mûsk' é, a. fragrant, sweet of scent. [made of cotton.
 Mus lis, mûs' lln, s. a fine stuff
 Mûs' sôl 'mân, s. a Mahometan believer.
 Mûst, v. defective, to be obliged : s. new wine, new wort : v. n. to Mûst' ing, par. [grow mouldy.
 Mûst' éd, pre. [whiskers.
 Mus ta ches, mûs-tâ' shîz, s. plu.
 Mus tard, mûs' târd, s. a plant.
 Mus ter, mûs' târ, v. n. to assemble : v. a. to review forces ; to bring together : s. a review ; a register.
 Mus ter ing, mûs' târ 'ing, par.
 Mus ter ed, mûs' târd, pre.
 Mus ter ma ster, mûs' târ 'mâ-sûr, s. he who superintends the muster.
 Mus ter-roll, mûs' târ 'rôle, s. a register of forces. [damp foulness.
 Mus ti ness, mûs' té 'nês, s. mould.
 Must y, mûst' é, a. mouldy, spoiled with damp.
 Mu ta bil i ty, 'mû-tâ-bil' lê 'yé, s. changeableness ; inconstancy.
 Mu ta ble, mû' tâ 'bl, a. subject to change ; alterable. [alteration.
 Mu ta tion, mû-tâ' shûn, s. change.
 Mûte, a. silent, not vocal : s. one that has no power of speech ; a letter which can make no sound.
 Mute ly, mûte' lê, ad. silently.
 Mû' tli 'âte, v. a. to deprive of some
 Mû' tli 'à-tîng, par. [essential part.
 Mû' tli 'à-têd, pre.
 Mu ti la tion, 'mû-tê-lâ' shûn, s. deprivation of a limb, or any essential part.

MYS

'Mû-tln-êér, s. a mover of sedition.
 Mu tin ous, mû' tln 'ûs, a. seditious.
 Mu tin ous ness, mû' tln 'ûs-nês, s. seditiousness.
 Mu ti ny, mû' té 'nê, v. n. to rise against authority, make insurrection : s. insurrection, sedition.
 Mu ti nies, mû' té 'nîz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Mu ti ny ing, mû' té 'nê-ing, par.
 Mu ti ni ed, mû' té 'nîd, pre.
 Mut ter, mût' târ, v. n. to grumble, to murmur.
 Mut ter ing, mût' târ 'ing, par.
 Mut ter ed, mût' târd, pre.
 Mut ter er, mût' târ 'âr, s. a grumbler, murmurer. [sheep.
 Mut ton, mût' tn, s. the flesh of
 Mu tu al, mû' tshû 'âl, a. reciprocal. [ciproally.
 Mu tu al ly, mû' tshû 'âl-lê, ad. re-
 Mu tu al i ty, 'mû-tshû-âl' lê 'té, s. reciprocation.
 Muz zle, mûz' zl, s. the mouth of any thing ; a fastening for the mouth : v. a. to bind the mouth.
 Mûz' zllng, par.
 Muz zled, mûz' zld, pre.
 My, mî, pro. poss. belonging to me.
 My ol o gy, mî-ôl' lô 'yé, s. the doctrine of the muscles. [sight.
 My o py, mî' ô 'pê, s. shortness of
 Myr i ad, mîr' é 'âd, s. the number of ten thousand. [rude ruffian.
 Myr mi don, mêr' mê 'dôn, s. any
 Myrrh, mêr, s. a kind of precious gum.
 Myr tle, mêr' tl, s. a fragrant tree.
 My self, mê-sêlf', s. an emphatical word added to I ; as, I myself do it.
 Mys te ri ous, mîs-tê' rê 'ûs, a. inaccessible to the understanding, obscure. [ad. obscurely.
 Mys te ri ous ly, mîs-tê' rê 'ûs lê,
 Mys te ri ous ness, mîs-tê' rê 'ûs-nês, s. holy obscurity ; artful perplexity.

NAM

Mys te ri ze, mîs' tê 'rîze, v. a. to explain as enigmas.
 Mys te ri ze zed, mîs' tê 'rî-zîz, pres. t.
 Mys te ri zing, mîs' tê 'rî-zîng, par.
 Mys te ri zed, mîs' tê 'rîzd, pre.
 Mys ter y, mîs' têr 'yé, s. something above human intelligence ; an enigma.
 Mys ter ies, mîs' têr 'îz, s. plu.
 Mys ti cal, mîs' tê 'kâl, } a. secret
 Mys tick, mîs' tîk, } ly obscure ; emblematical.
 Mys ti cal ness, mîs' tê 'kâl-nês, s. involution of some secret meaning.
 Myth o lo gi cal, 'mîth-ô-lôj' é 'kâl, s. relating to the explication of fabulous history.
 My thol o gist, mê-thôl' lô 'jîst, s. a relater or expositor of the heathen ancient fables.
 My thîl o gy, mê-thôl' lô 'yé, s. system of fables.

N

Nâb, v. a. to catch unexpectedly.
 Nâb' blng, par.
 Nâb bed, nâbd, pre.
 Na dir, nâ' dîr, s. the point directed under our feet, opposite to the zenith.
 Nâg, s. a small horse.
 Na lad, nâ' yâd, s. a water-nymph.
 Nail, nâle, s. the horny substance at the ends of fingers and toes ; a spike of metal ; a boss ; a kind of measure : v. a. to fasten or stud with nails.
 Nail ing, nâle' ing, par.
 Nail ed, nâld, pre.
 Nail er, nâle' âr, s. a nail-maker.
 Na ked, nâ' kîd, s. uncovered ; identical ; simple.
 Na ked ness, nâ' kîd 'nês, s. want of covering.
 Name, s. an appellation ; charac-

NAR

NAU

NEA

nợ, nót—tábo, táb, búll—ôl—pônd—shin, raiz.

ter: v. a. to mention by name.
 Nà' ming, par. [to nominate.
 Na med, námđ, pre.
 Name' lèss, a. not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.
 Name' ly, nám' lé, ad. specially.
 Name' sàke, s. one of the same name.
 Náp, s. slumber, short sleep; down: v. n. to sleep, to be drowsy.
 Náp' ping, par.
 Náp' pad, nàp, pre. [hind.
 Nàpe, s. the joint of the neck.
 Nap tha, nàp' thà, s. a kind of bitumen.
 Náp' kln, s. a cloth used at the table to wipe the hands. [bare.
 Náp' lèss, a. wanting nap, thread.
 Nap' py, nàp' pé, a. frothy, spumy.
 Narcis sus, nàr-sis' sùs, s. a daffodil.
 Nar cot ick, nàr-kót' lk, a. producing torpor.
 Nàrd, s. an odorous shrub.
 Nar ra ble, nàr' rà' bl, a. capable to be told.
 Nàr' ràte, v. a. to relate, to tell.
 Nàr' rà' tling, par.
 Nàr' rà' téd, pre.
 Nar ra tion, nàr-rà' shùn, s. account, relation.
 Nar ra tive, nàr' rà' tív, a. relating, giving an account: s. a relation, an account.
 Nar ra tor, nàr-rà' tũr, s. a relater.
 Nar ri fy, nàr' rē' yf, v. a. to relate, to give account of.
 Nar ri fies, nàr' rē' fize, pres. t.
 Nar ri fy ing, nàr' rē' fying, par.
 Nar ri fied, nàr' rē' fide, pre.
 Nar row, nàr' rō, v. a. not broad or wide; close: v. a. to diminish with respect to breadth.
 Nar rows, nàr' rōze, pres. t.
 Nar row ing, nàr' rō' ing, par.
 Nar row ed, nàr' rōde, pre. [ly.
 Nar row ly, nàr' rō' lē, ad. close.
 Nar row ness, nàr' rō' nēs, s. want of breadth; confined state.

Na sal, nà' zál, a. belonging to the nose. [scene.
 Nas ty, nàs' tē, a. dirty, filthy; ob-
 Nas ti ly, nàs' tē' lē, ad. dirtily, filthily. [filth.
 Nas ti ness, nàs' tē' nēs, s. dirt.
 Nà' tál, a. relating to nativity.
 Na tion, nà-tà' shùn, s. the act of swimming. [ple.
 Na tion, nà' shùn, s. a distinct peo-
 Na tion al, nàsh' ãn' 'ál, a. publick, general.
 Na tion al ly, nàsh' ãn' 'ál-lē, ad. with regard to the nation.
 Na tive, nà' tív, a. produced by nature; natural: s. one born in any place. [issue into life.
 Na tiv i ty, nà-tív' vé' tē, s. a birth.
 Nat ú ral, nàtsh' ù' rál, a. produced or effected by nature; illegitimate; unaffected: s. an idiot, a fool; quality.
 Nat ú ral ist, nàtsh' ù' rál-ist, s. a student in physicks.
 Nat ú ral i za tion, nàtsh' ù' rál-ē-zà' shùn, s. the act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.
 Nat ú ral ize, nàtsh' ù' rál-lze, v. a. to invest with the privileges of native subjects.
 Nat ú ral i zes, nàtsh' ù' rál-l' ziz, pres. t. [par.
 Nat ú ral i zing, nàtsh' ù' rál-l' zing, par.
 Nat ú ral ized, nàtsh' ù' rál-l' zed, pre.
 Nat ú ral ly, nàtsh' ù' rál-lē, ad. without affectation; spontaneously.
 Na ture, nà' tshũr, s. the native state of any thing; constitution; disposition; regular course; compass of natural existence; state of the world; sort, species.
 Naught, nàwt, a. bad, corrupt, worthless: s. nothing.
 Naugh ti ly, nàwt' tē' lē, ad. wickedly, corruptly. [edness, badness.
 Naugh ti ness, nàwt' tē' nēs, s. wicked-

Naugh ty, nàwt' tē, a. bad, wicked, corrupt. [mock sea-fight.
 Nau ma chy, nàw' má' kē, s. a Nau se ate, nàw' shē' 'àte, v. a. to loathe, reject with disgust.
 Nau se a ting, nàw' shē' 'à-ting, par.
 Nau se a ted, nàw' shē' 'à-téd, pre.
 Nau seous, nàw' shũs, a. loathsome, disgusting. [with disgust.
 Nau seous ly, nàw' shũs' lē, ad.
 Nau seous ness, nàw' shũs' nēs, s. loathsomeness, quality of raising disgust.
 Nau ti cal, nàw' tē' 'kál, } a. per-
 Nau tick, nàw' tĩk, } taining to sailors.
 Nau ti us, nàw' tĩ' ũs, s. a shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail.
 Nau ti us es, nàw' tĩ' ũs-lz, s. plu.
 Nà' vál, a. consisting of ships; belonging to ships.
 Nàve, s. the centre or middle part of a wheel, or church.
 Na vel, nà' vł, s. the point in the middle of the belly.
 Nav i ga ble, nàv' é' gá-bl, a. capable of being passed by ships or boats. [sail, to pass by water.
 Nav i ga te, nàv' é' gáte, v. n. to
 Nav i ga ting, nàv' é' gá-ting, par.
 Nav i ga ted, nàv' é' gá-téd, pre.
 Nav i ga tion, nàv' é' gá' shùn, s. the act of passing by water.
 Nav i ga tor, nàv' é' gá-tũr, s. sail-or, seaman.
 Na vy, nà' vē, s. an assembly of ships, a fleet.
 Na vies, nà' vız, s. plu. [tion.
 Nay, nà, ad. no, an adverb of nega-
 Neal, néél, v. a. to temper by a gradual heat.
 Neal ing, néél' ing, par.
 Neal ed, nééld, pre.
 Neap, néép, a. low.
 Near, néér, prep. close to, nigh-
 ad. almost: at hand. s. not dis-
 tant; close; intimate.

NEC

NEG

NES

Fate, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mét—pine, pin—nô, môve,

Near er, néér' ùr, a. com.
Near est, néér' èst, a. su.
Near ly, néér' lê, ad. at no great distance; closely.
Near ness, néér' nês, a. closeness: alliance of blood or affection; tendency to avarice.
Neat, néét, s. black cattle, oxen: a. elegant, without dignity.
Neat er, néér' ùr, a. com.
Neat est, néét' èst, a. su. [keeper.
Neat herd, néét' hârd, s. a cow.
Neat ly, néér' lê, ad. elegantly.
Neat ness, néét' nês, a. spruceness: cleanliness. [misty.
Neb u lous, nèb' ù' lûs, a. cloudy.
Ne ces sa ries, nês' sês' sâ-rîz, s. plu. things not only convenient but needful. [ad. indispensably.
Ne ces sa ri ly, nês' sês' sâ-rê' lê, Ne cess a ry, nês' sês' sâ-rê, a. needful, indispensably requisite.
Ne ces si tate, né-sês' sê' tâte, v. a. to make necessary. [par.
Ne ces si tous, né-sês' sê' tûs, a. pressed with poverty.
Ne ces si ty, né-sês' sê' lê, s. compulsion, fatality; want, need, poverty.
Ne ces si ties, né-sês' sê' tîz, s. plu.
Neck, nèk, s. the part between the head and body; a long narrow part. [men wear on the neck.
Neck cloth, nèk' klôth, s. that which
Neck lace, nèk' lase, s. an ornament worn by women on the neck.
Neck la ces, nèk' là' sîz, s. plu.
Nec ro man cer, nèk' rô' mân-sûr, s. an enchanter; a conjurer.
Nec ro man cy, nèk' rô' mân-sê, s. enchantment, conjuration.
Nec tar, nèk' tûr, s. the supposed drink of the heathen gods.
Nec ta re ous, nèk-tà' rê' ûs, a. re-sembling nectar.

Nec tar ine, nèk' têr' 'în, s. a fruit of the plum kind.
Néed, s. exigency, necessity; want: v. a. to want, to lack.
Néed' ing, par.
Néed' èd, pre. [site.
Néed' fûl, a. indispensably requi-
Need i ly, néed' é' lê, ad. in pov-erty, poorly. [poverty.
Need i ness, néed' é' nês, s. want.
Nee dle, néed' dl, s. a small instru-ment for sewing; the small steel bar which in the mariner's compass stands regularly north and south.
Nee dle work, néed' dl' wûrk, s. the business of a seamstress; em-broidery by the needle. [quisite.
Néed' lês, a. unnecessary, not re-
Need less ly, néed' lês' lê, ad. un-necessarily.
Needs, néedz, ad. indispensably.
Need y, néed' é, a. poor, necessitous.
Nêf, s. the body of a church.
Ne fa ri ous, né-fâ' rê' ûs, a. wick-ed, abominable.
Ne ga tion, né-gâ' shûn, s. denial.
Neg a tive, nèg' á' tîv, a. denying: s. a proposition by which some-thing is denied. [with denial.
Neg a tive ly, nèg' á' tîv-lê, ad.
Neg lect, nèg-lêkt', v. a. to omit by carelessness; to postpone: s. in-stance of inattention; careless treatment.
Neg lect ing, nèg-lêkt' ing, par.
Neg lect ed, nèg-lêkt' èd, pre.
Neg lect ful, nèg-lêkt' fûl, a. heed-less, inattentive.
Neg lect ful ly, nèg-lêkt' fûl' lê, ad.
Neg lect less inattention.
Neg li gence, nèg' lê' jênse, s. habit of omitting by heedlessness.
Neg li gen ces, nèg' lê' jên-sîz, s. plu.
Neg li gent, nèg' lê' jênt, a. careless, heedless.
Neg li gent ly, nèg' lê' jênt-lê, ad. carelessly, heedlessly.

Ne go ti a ble, né-gô' shé' tâte, v. n. to have intercourse of business, to traffick.
Ne go ti a ting, né-gô' shé' t'ing, par.: a. employed in negotiation.
Ne go ti a ted, né-gô' shé' t'êd, pre.
Ne go ti a tion, né' gô-shé-â' shûn, s. treaty of business.
Ne go ti a tor, né-gô' shé' t'âtûr, s. one employed to treat with others.
Né' grô, s. a blackmoor, a black
Ne groes, né' grôze, s. plu. [man
Neigh, nâ, v. n. to utter the voiced
a horse: s. the voice of a horse
Neighs, nâze, pres. t.
Neigh ing, nâ' ing, par.
Neigh ed, nâde, pre.
Neigh bour, nâ' bûr, s. one who lives near to another.
Neigh bour hood, nâ' bûr' hûd, s. place adjoining.
Neigh bour ly, nâ' bûr' lê, a. be-coming a neighbour, kind, civil: ad. with social civility.
Nei ther, né' trûd, con. not either.
Ne o ter ick, né-ô-têr' ik, a. mod-ern, novel.
Ne pen the, nè-pên' thê, s. a drug that drives away all pains.
Neph ew, nèv' vûs, s. the son of a brother or sister.
Neph ews, nèv' vûze, s. plu.
Ne phrit ick, né-frîl' ik, a. good against the stone.
Nep o tism, nèp-ô' tîzm, s. fondness for nephews. [tion.
Nerve, nèrv, s. an organ of sensa-
Nerve less, nèrv' lês, a. without strength.
Ner vous, nèrv' vûs, a. well strung, strong, vigorous; having weak nerves.
Ner vy, nèrv' vê, a. strong, vigorous
Nes ci ence, nèsh' é' 'ense, s. igno-rance, the state of not knowing.
Nêst, s. the bed formed by the bird for incubation; an abode; box of drawers,

NEX

NIG

NIN

nör, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bäll—ôil—pönd—skin, rais.

Nest' egg, s. an egg left in the nest
to keep the hen from forsaking it.
Nes tle, nés' el, v. n. to settle; to
lie close and snug.
Nes tling, nés' sling, par.
Nes tled, nés' sld, pre. [nest.
Nest' ling, s. a bird taken out of the
Nét, s. a texture woven with large
interstices or meshes.
Neth er, nêtra' ür, a. lower, not up-
per. [lowest.
Neth er most, nêtra' ür 'môst, a.
Nét tle, nêt' tl, s. a stinging herb:
v. a. to sting, irritate.
Nêt' tling, par.
Nét tled, nêt' ld, pre.
Net work, nêt' wûrk, s. any thing
resembling the work of a net.
Neu ter, nû' tûr, a. indifferent, not
engaged on either side: s. one
indifferent and unengaged.
Neu tral, nû' trâl, a. indifferent,
not engaged on either side; nei-
ther good nor bad: s. one who
does not act or engage on either
side. [state of indifference.
Neu tral i ty, nû-trâl' lê 'tê, s. a
Neu tral ly, nû' trâl' lê, ad. indif-
ferently.
Nev er, nêv' ür, ad. at no time.
Nev er the less, 'nêv-ür-rhô-lê's, ad.
notwithstanding that.
New, nû, a. fresh; modern; recent.
New er, nû' ür, a. com.
New est, nû' êst, a. su.
New fan gled, nû-fâng' gld, a. form-
ed with vain or foolish love of
novelty.
New el, nû' il, s. the compass round
which the staircase is carried.
New ly, nû' lê, ad. freshly, lately.
New ness, nû' nês, s. freshness, nov-
elty. [any thing.
News, nûze, s. fresh account of
New-year's-gift, nû' yêérz' gift, s.
present made on the first day of
the year.
Next, nêkst, a. nearest in place.

Nib, s. the bill or beak of a bird.
Nib ble, nîb' bl, v. a. to bite by lit-
tle at a time, to eat slowly.
Nîb' bling, par.
Nîb bled, nîb' bld, pre. [refined.
Nice, nîse, a. accurate; delicate;
Ni cer, nî' sûr, a. com.
Ni cest, nî' sêst, a. su.
Nice ly, nîse' lê, ad. accurately,
minutely; delicately.
Nice ness, nîse' nêa, s. accuracy,
minute exactness.
Ni ce ty, nî' sê 'tê, s. minute accu-
racy; subtily; effeminate soft-
Ni ce ties, nî' sê 'tîz, s. plu. [ness.
Niche, nîtsh, s. a hollow in which
a statue may be placed.
Nich es, nîtsh' îz, s. plu.
Nick, nîk, s. exact point of time; a
notch; a score: v. a. to hit, to
touch luckily; to cut in nicks.
Nick ing, nîk' kîng, par.
Nick ed, nîkt, pre.
Nick name, nîk' nâme, s. a name
given in scoff, or contempt: v. a.
to call by an opprobrious ap-
pellation.
Nick na ming, nîk' nâ 'mîng, par.
Nick pa med, nîk' nâmd, pre.
Nid i fi ca tion, 'nîd-ê-fâ-kâ' shûn,
s. the act of building nests.
Nid u la tion, 'nîd-jû-lâ' shûn, s.
the time of remaining in the nest.
Niece, nêése, s. the daughter of a
brother or sister.
Nie ces, nêés' îz, s. plu.
Nig gard, nîg' gûrd, s. a miser: a.
sordid, avaricious.
Nig gard li ness, nîg' gûrd 'lê-nês,
s. avarice, sordid parsimony.
Nig gard ly, nîg' gûrd 'lê, a. avari-
cious; sordidly parsimonious.
Nigh, nî, prep. at no great distance
from: ad. not at a great distance.
Nigh ly, nî' lê, ad. nearly, within a
little. [the evening.
Night, nîte, s. the time of darkness.
Night cap, nîte' kâp, s. a cap worn

in bed, or in undress.
Night dress, nîte' drês, s. the dress
worn at night.
Night dress es, nîte' drês 'îz, s. plu.
Night fa ring, nîte' fâ 'rîng, a. trav-
elling in the night.
Night gown, nîte' gôûn, s. a loose
gown used for an undress.
Night in gale, nîte' lî 'gale, s. a
small bird that sings in the night.
Night ly, nîte' lê, a. done by night.
Night man, nîte' mân, s. one who
carries away ordure in the night.
Night mare, nîte' mâre, s. a morbid
oppression in the night, resem-
bling the pressure of weight upon
the breast.
Night piece, nîte' pèése, s. a pic-
ture so coloured as to be supposed
seen by candle-light.
Night pie ces, nîte' pèés 'îz, s. plu.
Night shade, nîte' shâde, s. a plant.
Night walk er, nîte' wâwk' ür, s. one
who roves in the night upon ill
designs.
Night watch, nîte' wôtsh, s. a pe-
riod of the night as distinguished
by change of the watch. [plu.
Night watch es, nîte' wôtsh 'îz, s.
Ni gres cent, nî-grês' sênt, a. grow-
ing black.
Nim ble, nîm' bl, a. quick, active.
Nim bler, nîm' blûr, a. com.
Nîm' blêst, a. su.
Nim ble ness, nîm' bl' nêa, s. quick-
ness, activity. [speedily.
Nim bly, nîm' blê, ad. quickly.
Nine, a. four and five.
Nine' fold, a. nine times repeated.
Nine pins, nîne' plînz, s. plu. a play
where nine pieces of wood are set
up to be thrown down by a bowl.
Nine score, 'nîne' skôre, a. nine
times twenty.
Nine' téen, a. nine and ten:
Nine teenth, nîne' tééntâ, a. the
ninth after the tenth.
Nine ti eth, 'nîne' tî' êtth, a. the

NOD

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mô, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

NOM

NOO

tenth nine times repeated.
 Nine ty, niné té, a. nine times ten.
 Nin ny, nln' nê, s. a fool, a simple.
 Nin nies, nln' nls, a. plu. [ton.
 Ninth, ninâ, a. the ordinal of nine;
 the first after the eighth. [place.
 Ninth ly, nlnâ' lê, ad. in the ninth
 Nlp, v. a. to pinch; to bite; to
 blast; to vex: s. a pinch with
 the nails or teeth; a blast; a taunt.
 Nlp' plng, par.
 Nlp ped, nlp, pre. [pincers.
 Nlp pers, nlp' pâr, s. plu. small
 Nlp pie, nlp' pl, s. the teat, the dug.
 Nlt, s. the egg of a louse.
 Nlt ld, a. bright, shining.
 Ni tre, nî' tûr, s. saltpetre, a. min-
 eral salt. [with nitre.
 Ni trous, nî' trûs, a. impregnated
 Nit ty, nlt' té, a. abounding with
 Nô, ad. the word of refusal. [nits.
 No bil i tate, nô-bil' é 'tâte, v. a. to
 make noble.
 No bil i ta ting, nô-bil' é 'tâ-tîng, par.
 No bil i ta ted, nô-bil' é 'tâ-têd, pre.
 No bil i ty, nô-bil' lê 'tê, s. antiquity
 of family joined with splendour;
 persons of high rank; dignity,
 grandeur.
 No bil i ties, nô-bil' lê 'tîz, s. plu.
 No ble, nô' bl, a. of an ancient and
 splendid family; great, illustri-
 ous; exalted; magnificent; lib-
 eral: s. one of high rank; an old
 No blier, nô' blâr, a. com. [coin.
 Nô' blêst, a. su. [is ennobled.
 No ble man, nô' bl' mân, s. one who
 No ble ness, nô' bl' nêss, a. greatness,
 Nô-blêss, s. nobility. [dignity.
 No bly, nô' blê, ad. illustriously.
 No bod y, nô' hód 'dê, s. no one.
 No cent, nô' sênt, a. guilty; hurtful.
 Noc tif er ous, nôk-tîf' êr 'ûs, a.
 bringing night.
 Noc tu a ry, nôk' tshû 'â-rê, s. an
 account of what passes by night.
 Noc tur nal, nôk-tûr' nâl, a. nightly.
 Nôd, v. n. to decline the head with

a quick motion; to pay a slight
 bow; to be drowsy: s. a quick
 declination; a slight obeisance.
 Nôd' dîng, par.
 Nôd' dêd, pre. [tempt.
 Nod die, nôd' dl, s. a head, in con-
 Nod dy, nôd' dê, s. a simpleton, an
 Nod dies, nôd' dîz, s. plu. [idiot.
 Nôde, s. a knot; a swelling. [knots.
 No dous, nô' dôs, a. knotty, full of
 Nôg' gîn, s. a small mug.
 Noise, nôlze, s. any kind of sound;
 outcry; occasion of talk: v. a. to
 spread by rumour, or report.
 Nois es, nôl'z 'îz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Nois ing, nôl'z 'îng, par.
 Nois ed, nôlêd, pre. [sound.
 Nois less, nôlze' lês, a. without
 Noi si ness, nôé' zé 'nêss, a. loudness
 of sound. [mischievous.
 Noi some, nôé' sôm, a. noxious,
 Noi some ness, nôé' sôm 'nêss, a.
 aptness to disgust, offensiveness.
 Noi sy, nôé' zé, a. sounding loud;
 clamorous.
 Noi si er, nôé' zé 'ûr, a. com.
 Noi si est, nôé' zé 'êst, a. su. [ness.
 No li tion, nô-lîsh' ûn, s. unwilling-
 Nom en cla tor, 'nôm-ên-kîâ' tûr, s.
 one who calls things by their
 proper names.
 Nom en cla ture, 'nôm-ên-kîâ'-
 tshûre, s. a vocabulary, a dic-
 tionary. [to names; not real.
 Nom i nal, nôm' é 'nâl, a. referring
 Nom i nal ly, nôm' é 'nâl-lê, ad. by
 name.
 Nom i pate, nôm' é 'nâte, v. a. to
 mention by name; to appoint by
 name.
 Nom i na ting, nôm' é 'nâ-tîng, par.
 Nom i na ted, nôm' é 'nâ-têd, pre.
 Nom i na tion, 'nôm-ên-nâ' shûn, s.
 the act of mentioning by name;
 the power of appointing.
 Nom i na tive, nôm' é 'nâ-tîv, s. the
 case in grammar that primarily
 designates the name of anything.

Non age, nôn' âje, s. minority.
 Non con form i ty, 'nôn-kôn-fôr-
 é 'tê, s. refusal of compliance.
 None, nônn, s. not one; not any.
 Non en ti ty, nôn-ên' té 'tê, s. a
 thing not existing.
 Non en ti ties, nôn-ên' té 'tîz, s. plu.
 Non ex ist ence, 'nôn-êg-zîst' êns,
 s. a state of not existing.
 Nôn-jû' rîng, a. refusing to swear
 allegiance.
 Non nat u rals, nônn-nâtsh' û' râl,
 s. plu. any thing which is not nat-
 urally, but by accident or abuse,
 the cause of disease, as air, diet,
 sleep, exercise, excretion, and
 the passions.
 Non pa reil, 'nôn-pâ-rêl', s. excel-
 lence unequalled; a kind of apple;
 a kind of small printing letter.
 Nôn plûs, s. puzzle, inability to say
 or do more: v. a. to puzzle, con-
 found. [and pres. t.
 Non plus es, nônn' plûs 'îz, s. plu.
 Nôn plûs 'îng, par.
 Non plus ed, nônn' plûst, pre.
 Non res i dence, nônn-rêz' é 'dêns,
 s. a failure of residence.
 Non res i dent, nônn-rêz' é 'dênt, s.
 one who neglects to live at the
 proper place.
 Non re sist ance, 'nôn-rê-zîst' âns,
 s. passive obedience.
 Nôn' sêns, s. unmeaning or un-
 grammatical language; trifles.
 Non sen si cal, nônn-sên' sé 'kâl, a.
 unmeaning, foolish.
 Non so lu tion, 'nôn-sô-lû' shûn, s.
 a failure of solution.
 Non suit, nônn' sûte, v. a. to deprive
 of the benefit of a legal process
 for some failure in the manage-
 ment.
 Non suit ing, nônn' sûte 'îng, par.
 Non suit ed, nônn' sûte 'êd, pre. [ton.
 Noo die, nôô' dl, s. a fool, a simple-
 Nôôk, s. a corner. [day.
 Nôôa, s. the middle hour of the

NOT

Noon day, nōon-dà, } a mid-day: a. }
 Nōon tide, } meridional.
 Nōōse, a. a running knot.
 Noos es, nōōs 'lɛ, a. plu.
 Noose, nōōse, v. a. to tie in a noose.
 Noos es, nōōz 'lɛ, pres. t.
 Noos ing, nōōz 'lɛ, par.
 Noos ed, nōōd, pre.
 Nōr, con. a particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition.
 North, nōrth, s. the point opposite to the sun in the meridian; the point opposite to the south.
 North east, nōrth-ēst, s. the point between the north and east.
 Nor ther ly, nōr thur 'lɛ, a. being towards the north. [the north.
 Nor thern, nōr thurn, a. being in North star, nōrth stār, a. the pole-star. [ards the north.
 North ward, nōrth wārd, ad. tow-
 North west, nōrth-wēst, s. the point between the north and west.
 Nose, nōze, s. the prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent or smelling: v. a. to scent, to smell.
 No ses, nō zɛ, s. plu. and pres. t.
 No sing, nō zɛ, par.
 No sed, nōzd, pre.
 Nose gay, nōze gā, s. a posy, a bunch of flowers.
 Nose gays, nōze gāze, s. plu.
 Nose less, nōze lɛs, a. wanting a nose. [of diseases.
 No so log y, nō-zōl' lō jɛ, s. doctrine
 Nōs trill, s. the cavity in the nose.
 Nōs trūn, s. a medicine not yet made publick.
 Nōt, ad. the particle of negation or refusal: no more.
 No ta ble, nō tā 'bl, a. remarkable, observable.
 Not a ble, nōt 'ā 'bl, a. careful, bustling.
 Not a ble ness, nōt 'ā 'bl-nɛs, s. ap-
 pearance of business.

NOT

nōr, nōt—tūbe, tūb, būl—ōl—pōnd—thin, rais.

No ta bly, nō tā 'blɛ, ad. remark-
 ably.
 No ta ry, nō tā 'rɛ, s. an officer
 whose business it is to take notes
 of any thing which may concern
 the publick.
 No ta ries, nō tā 'rɛ, s. plu.
 No ta tion, nō-tā shūn, s. the act
 or practice of recording any thing
 by marks.
 Notch, nōtsh, s. a nick, a hollow
 cut in any thing: v. a. to cut in
 small hollows. [t.
 Notch es, nōtsh 'lɛ, s. plu. and pres.
 Notch ing, nōtsh 'lɛ, par.
 Notch ed, nōtsh, pre.
 Nōte, s. a mark, token; notice;
 sound in musick; a small letter;
 a paper given in confession of
 a debt; explanatory annotation:
 v. a. to observe; to attend, to set
 Nōt 'lɛ, par. (down.
 Nōt 'lɛ, pre.: a. remarkable, emi-
 nent. [thing.
 Noth ing, nōtsh 'lɛ, s. a not any
 Noth ing ness, nōtsh 'lɛ-nɛs, s. non-
 existence; thing of no value.
 No tice, nō tɛ, s. a remark, heed;
 information.
 No ti ces, nō tɛ 'lɛ, s. plu.
 No ti fi ca tion, 'nō-tɛ-fɛ-kā' shūn,
 s. the act of making known.
 No ti fy, nō tɛ 'fɛ, v. a. to declare,
 to make known.
 No ti fies, nō tɛ 'fɛze, pres. t.
 No ti fy ing, nō tɛ 'fɛ-lɛ, ad. in.
 No ti fi ed, nō tɛ 'fɛde, pre.
 No tion, nō shūn, s. thought, senti-
 ment, opinion. [ry, ideal.
 No tion al, nō shūn 'āl, s. imagina-
 No tion al ly, nō shūn 'āl-lɛ, ad. in
 idea, mentally. [lick knowledge.
 No to ri e ty, 'nō-tō-rɛ 'ɛ 'tɛ, s. a pub-
 No to ri ous, nō-tō-rɛ 'tɛ, s. a pub-
 licly known.
 No to ri ous ly, nō-tō-rɛ 'tɛ-lɛ, ad.
 publicly, evidently.
 Not with stand ing, 'nōt-wɪth-stānd-

NUC

ing, con. although; nevertheless,
 however. [any thing.
 Nōōn, s. in grammar, the name of
 Nour ish, nūr 'rɪsh, v. a. to increase
 or support by food; to encourage.
 Nour ish es, nūr 'rɪsh 'lɛ, pres. t.
 Nour ish ing, nūr 'rɪsh 'lɛ, par.
 Nour ish ed, nūr 'rɪsh, pre.
 Nour ish a ble, nūr 'rɪsh 'ā-bl, a.
 susceptible of nourishment.
 Nour ish er, nūr 'rɪsh 'ɛr, s. the
 person or thing that nourishes.
 Nour ish ment, nūr 'rɪsh 'mɛnt, s.
 food, sustenance.
 Nōv 'ɛl, a. new: s. a small tale.
 Nōv 'ɛl 'lɛ, s. innovator; a writer
 of novels.
 Nov el ty, nōv 'ɛl 'tɛ, s. newness.
 Nov el ties, nōv 'ɛl 'tɛ, s. plu.
 No ven ber, nō-vɛm 'bɛr, s. the
 eleventh month of the year.
 No ver cal, nō-vɛr 'kāl, a. having
 the manner of a step-mother.
 Nov ice, nōv 'lɛ, s. one not acquaint-
 ed with any thing, a freshman.
 Nov i ces, nōv 'lɛ 'lɛ, s. plu.
 No vi ti ate, nō-vɪsh 'ɛ 'tɛ, s. the
 state of a novice.
 Now, nōd, ad. at this time, at the
 time present: s. a present moment.
 Now a days, nōd 'ā dāze, ad. in the
 present age. [place.
 No where, nō hwāre, ad. not in any
 No wise, nō wɪze, ad. not in any
 manner or degree.
 Nox ious, nōk shūs, a. hurtful.
 Nox ious ly, nōk shūs 'lɛ, ad. hurt-
 fully. [hurtfulness.
 Nox ious ness, nōk shūs 'nɛs, s.
 Noz le, nōz zɛ, s. the nose, the end.
 Nu bif er ous, nū-bɪf 'ɛr 'tɛ, s.
 bringing clouds.
 Nu bile, nū 'bl, s. a marriageable.
 Nu cif er ous, nū-sɪf 'ɛr 'tɛ, s. a nut-
 bearing.
 Nu cle us, nū klɛ 'tɛ, s. a kernel,
 any thing about which masses
 gathered.

NUM

Fâs, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—plne, pln—nô, môve,

Nu cle us es, nû klê 'vâ-lz, s. plu.
Nu di ty, nû dé 'tê, s. naked parts.
Nu ga ci ty, nû-gâs sê 'tê, s. futility, trifling talk.
Nu ga tion, nû-gâ' shûn, s. the act or practice of trifling. [futile.
Nu ga tor y, nû gâ 'tôr-rê, s. trifling.
Nui san ce, nû sânsê, s. something noxious or offensive.
Nui san ces, nû sâns 'vâ, s. plu.
Nûll, v. a. to annul, annihilate.
Nûll' lîng, par.
Null ed, nûld, pre. [to make void.
Nul li fy, nûl' lê 'vî, v. a. to annul.
Nul li fies, nûl' lê 'vîze, pre. t.
Nul li fy ing, nûl' lê 'vî-îng, par.
Nul li fi ed, nûl' lê 'vîde, pre.
Nul li ty, nûl' lê 'tê, s. want of force or efficacy.
Nul li ties, nûl' lê 'tîz, s. plu.
Numb, nûm, a. torpid, motionless; producing chillness: v. a. to make
Number, nûm' mûr, a. com. [torpid.
Numb est, nûm' mêt, s. su.
Numb ing, nûm' mîng, par.
Numb ed, nûmd, pre.
Num ber, nûm' bûr, v. a. to count, reckon: s. the species of quantity by which it is computed how many; many, more than one; comparative multitude; harmony; poetry.
Num ber ing, nûm' bûr' îng, par.
Num ber ed, nûm' bûrd, pre.
Num ber less, nûm' bûr' lês, a. innumerable. [pefaction.
Numb ness, nûm' nês, s. torpor, stupor.
Nu mer a ble, nû mêt 'â-bl, a. capable to be numbered.
Nû mêt 'âl, a. relating to number.
Nu mer al ly, nû mêt 'âl-lê, ad. according to number.
Nu mer a ry, nû mêt 'â-rê, a. belonging to a number.
Nu mer a tion, 'nû-mêt-â' shûn, s. the art of numbering; a rule of arithmetic.
Nu mer a tor, nû mêt 'â-tôr, s. he

NUS

that numbers; that number which serves as the common measure to others. [metr, denoting number.
Nu mer i cal, nû-mêt-â' kâl, a. numerical.
Nu mer i cal ly, nû-mêt-â' kâl-lê, ad. respecting sameness in number. [ing or consisting of many.
Nu mer ous, nû mêt 'vâ, a. containing many.
Num mary, nûm' mâ 'rê, a. relating to money. [dolt.
Num acul, nûm' skûl, s. a dunce, a fool.
Nûn, s. a woman secluded in a cloister from the world.
Nun ci o, nûn' shê 'vâ, s. a messenger, an envoy from the pope.
Nun ci os, nûn' shê 'vâs, s. plu.
Nun cion, nûn' shûn, s. a piece of victuals eaten between meals.
Nun cu pa tive, nûn-kû' pâ 'tîv, s. a nun.
Nuncu pa to ry, nûn-kû' pâ 'tôr-rê, s. a. publicly or solemnly declaration. [of nuns.
Nun nery, nûn' nûr 'rê, s. a house.
Nun ners, nûn' nûr 'rîz, s. plu.
Nup tial, nûp' shâl, a. pertaining to marriage.
Nup tials, nûp' shâlz, s. marriage.
Nurse, s. a woman that has the care of another's child; a woman that has the care of a sick person: v. a. to bring up a child; to tend the sick.
Nur ses, nûr' sîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Nûr' sîng, par.
Nur sed, nûrst, pre.
Nur ser y, nûr' sûr 'rê, s. the act or office of nursing; a plantation of young trees to be transplanted; the place where any thing is fostered or brought up.
Nur ser ies, nûr' sûr 'rîz, s. plu.
Nûrs' îng, s. a fondling.
Nur ture, nûr' tshûre, s. food, diet; education: v. a. to educate, to train, to bring up.
Nur tu ring, nûr' tshû' rîng, par.
Nur tu red, nûr' tshûrd, pre. [cherish.
Nus tle, nûs' sl, v. a. to fondle, to

OAT

Nus tling, nûs' sîng, par.
Nus tled, nûs' sld, pre.
Nût, s. the fruit of certain trees; a small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels.
Nut brown, nût brôdn, a. brown like a nut kept long.
Nut crack ers, nût' krâk' kûrz, s. an instrument to break nuts.
Nût' gâll, s. excrescence of an oak.
Nûr' mêt, s. a kind of spice.
Nût' shêll, s. the hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut.
Nût' trêe, s. the tree that bears nuts.
Nu tri fi ca tion, 'nû-trê-fê-kâ' shûn, s. manner of feeding or being fed.
Nu tri ment, nû trê 'mêt, s. food, aliment.
Nu tri ment al, 'nû-trê-mêt' âl, a. having the qualities of food.
Nu tri tion, nû-trîsh' ûn, s. the act or quality of nourishing.
Nu tri tious, nû-trîsh' ûs, s. a. nourishing. [power of nourishing.
Nu tri ture, nû trê 'tûre, s. the
Nuz zle, nûz' zl, v. a. to nurse, to foster; to go with the nose down
Nûz' zîng, par. [like a hog.
Nuz zled, nûz' zld, pre.
Nymph, nîmf, s. a goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters; in poetry, a lady.
Oaf, ôfe, s. a changeling; an idiot.
Oaf ish ness, ôfe' ish 'nês, s. stupidity, dulness.
Oak, ôke, s. a well-known tree.
Oak ap ple, ôke' âp' pl, s. a spongy excrescence on the oak.
Oak en, ô' kn, a. made of oak.
Oak um, ô' kûm, s. cords untwisted.
Oar, ôre, s. an instrument to row.
Oat en, ô' tn, a. made of oats. [with.
Oath, ôth, s. an affirmation, nega-

tion, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being.
 [by grinding oats.
 Oat meal, ôte' méeł, s. flour made
 Oats, ôtes, s. plu. grain with which horses are fed. [over as a covering.
 Ob duce, ôb-dûs', v. a. to draw
 Ob du ces, ôb dû' s'z, pres. t.
 Ob du cing, ôb-dû' s'ng, par.
 Ob du ced, ôb-dûs', pre.
 Ob duc tion, ôb-dûk' shûn, s. the act of covering.
 Ob du ra cy, ôb' jû' r'a-sé, s. inflexible wickedness; hardness of heart.
 Ob du rate, ôb' jû' r'ate, s. hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate.
 Ob du rate ness, ôb' jû' r'at-nês, s. stubbornness, impenitence.
 O be di ence, ô-bé' jé' ènse, s. submission to authority.
 O be di ent, ô-bé' jé' ènt, a. submissive to authority.
 O be di en tial, ô' b'é-jé-èn' shál, a. according to the rule of obedience.
 O be di ent ly, ô-bé' jé' ènt-lé, ad. with obedience.
 O bei sance, ô-bà' s'ânse, s. a bow, a courtesy, an act of reverence.
 O bei san ces, ô-bà' s'ân' s'z, s. plu.
 40b' ô' l'ak, s. a sort of pyramid; a point marked thus [†].
 10-bése', a. fat, laden with flesh.
 10-bése' nês, s. a morbid fatness.
 O bey, ô-bà' v. a. to pay submission
 O beys, ô-bàze', pres. t. [to.
 O bey ing, ô-bà' ng, par.
 O bey ed, ô-bàde', pre.
 Ob ject, ôb' jèkt, s. that about which any power or faculty is employed.
 Ob ject, ôb-jèkt', v. a. to oppose.
 Ob ject ing, ôb-jèkt' ng, par.
 Ob ject ed, ôb-jèkt' éd, pre.
 Ob jec tion, ôb-jèkt' shûn, s. adverse argument; fault found.
 Ob ject ive, ôb-jèkt' lv, a. belonging to or contained in the object; proposed as an object.

Ob ject or, ôb-jèkt' ûr, s. one who offers objections.
 10' blt, s. funeral obsequies.
 40b-jûr' gâte, v. a. to chide, reprove.
 40b-jûr' gâ' t'ng, par.
 40b-jûr' gâ' t'éd, pre.
 Ob jur ga tion, 'ôb-jûr-gâ' shûn, s. reproof, reprehension.
 40b-lâte', a. flatted at the poles.
 Ob la tion, ôb-lâ' shûn, s. an offering, a sacrifice.
 Ob lec ta tion, 'ôb-lèk-tâ' shûn, s. delight, pleasure.
 Ob li gate, ôb' lé' gâte, v. a. to bind by contract or duty.
 Ob li ga ting, ôb' lé' gâ-t'ng, par.
 Ob li ga ted, ôb' lé' gâ-t'éd, pre.
 Ob li ga tion, 'ôb-lé-gâ' shûn, s. the binding power of any oath, or contract; favour by which one is bound to gratitude.
 Ob li ga tor y, ôb' lé' gâ-tûr' r'e, a. imposing an obligation, binding.
 O blige, ô-bljé', v. a. to bind, compel; to please, gratify.
 O bli ges, ô-bl' j'z, pres. t.
 O bli ging, ô-bl' j'ng, par.: a. civil, complaisant.
 O bli ged, ô-bljd', pre.
 Ob li gee, 'ôb-lé-jée', s. the person bound by a legal or written contract.
 Ob li gees, 'ôb-lé-jéez', s. plu. [tract.
 O bli ging ly, ô-bl' j'ng' lé, ad. complaisantly. [complaisance.
 O bli ging ness, ô-bl' j'ng' nês, s.
 Ob li gor, 'ôb-lé-gôr', s. he who binds another by contract.
 Ob lique, ôb-l'ke', a. not direct.
 Ob lique ly, ôb-l'ke' lé, ad. not directly.
 Ob lique ness, ôb-l'ke' nês, } a. deviation from physical or moral rectitude. [stroy.
 40b-ll'r' èr' àte, v. a. to efface, do.
 40b-ll'r' èr' à-t'ng, par.
 40b-ll'r' èr' à-t'éd, pre. [extinction.
 Ob lit er a tion, ôb' 'li-èr-à' shûn, a.

O bliv i on, ô-bliv' é' ûn, s. forgetfulness; amnesty. [forgetfulness.
 O bliv i ous, ô-bliv' é' ûs, a. causing
 40b' l'ong, a. longer than broad.
 Ob lo quy, ôb' lô' kwé, s. blame, slander; disgrace.
 Ob nox ious, ôb-nôk' shûs, a. subject; liable, exposed.
 Ôb nu bi late, 'ôb-nû' bé' làte, v. a. to cloud, to obscure. [par.
 Ob nu bi la ting, ôb-nû' bé' là-t'ng, a.
 Ob nu bi la ted, ôb-nû' bé' là-t'éd, pre. [disgusting.
 Ob scene, ôb-séén', a. immodest;
 Ob scene ly, ôb-séén' lé, ad. in an impure manner.
 Ob scene ness, ôb-séén' nês, } a. mm-
 Ob scen i ty, ôb-sèn' é' té, } a. impurity of thought or language, lewdness.
 Ob scu ra tion, 'ôb-skû-râ' shûn, s. the act of darkening; the state of being darkened.
 Ob scure, ôb-skûre', a. dark, gloomy; abstruse: v. a. to darken.
 Ob scu ring, ôb-skûr' ng, par.
 Ob scu red, ôb-skûrd', pre.
 Ob scure ly, ôb-skûre' lé, ad. not brightly.
 Ob scure ness, ôb-skûre' nês, } a.
 Ob scu ri ty, ôb-skûr' té, } a. darkness; unnoted state, privacy; darkness of meaning.
 Ob se cra tion, 'ôb-sé-kra' shûn, s. entreaty. [neral rites.
 Ob se quies, ôb' sé' kwiz, s. plu. funeral rites.
 Ob se qui ous, ôb-sé' kwé' ûs, a. obedient, compliant.
 Ob se qui ous ness, ôb-sé' kwé' ûs-nês, s. obedience, compliance.
 Ob serv a ble, ôb-zérv' á' bl, a. remarkable, eminent.
 Ob serv ance, ôb-zérv' ânse, s. respect, religious rite; rule of practice. [plu.
 Ob serv an ces, ôb-zérv' ân-ânse, s. plu.
 Ob serv ant, ôb-zérv' ân-t, a. submissive.

OBT

Fâe, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, pln—mô, môve,

OCC

OCT

- Ob ser va tion, 'ôb-zêr-vâ' shûn, a. the act of observing; note, remark. [remarker.]
 Ob ser va tor, 'ôb-zêr-vâ' tûr, s. a. Ob serv a tor y, 'ôb-zêrv' â 'tûr-rê, s. a place built for astronomical observation. [s. plu.]
 Ob serv a tor i es, 'ôb-zêrv' â 'tûr-riz, Ob serve, 'ôb-zêrv', v. a. to watch; to notê; to obey.
 Ob serv ing, 'ôb-zêrv' Ing, par.
 Ob serv ed, 'ôb-zêrv'd', pre.
 Ob serv er, 'ôb-zêrv' êr, s. one who looks on, a beholder. [ionable.]
 'Ob' sô 'lête, a. out of use, unfashionable.
 'Ob' sô 'lête-nêss, s. unfashionableness. [obstruction.]
 Ob sta cle, 'ôb' stâ 'kl, s. hindrance.
 Ob stet ri ca tion, 'ôb' stêt-rê-kâ' shûn, s. the office of a midwife.
 Ob stet rich, 'ôb-stêt' rik, a. befitting a midwife.
 Ob sti na cy, 'ôb' stê 'nâ-sê, s. stubbornness, contumacy.
 Ob sti nate, 'ôb' stê 'nâte, a. stubborn, contumacious.
 Ob sti nate ly, 'ôb' stê 'nâte-lê, ad. stubbornly, inflexibly.
 Ob strep e rous, 'ôb-strêp' êr 'ûs, a. loud, clamorous.
 Ob strep e rous ness, 'ôb-strêp' êr 'ûs-nêss, s. loudness, clamour.
 Ob stric tion, 'ôb-strîk' shûn, s. obligation, bond.
 Ob struct, 'ôb-strûkt', v. a. to hinder.
 Ob struct ing, 'ôb-strûkt' Ing, par.
 Ob struct ed, 'ôb-strûkt' êd, pre.
 Ob struc tion, 'ôb-strûkt' shûn, s. hindrance, difficulty.
 Ob struct ive, 'ôb-strûkt' lv, a. hindering, causing impediment.
 'Ob' strû 'ênt, a. hindering [quêre.]
 Ob tain, 'ôb-tâne', v. a. to gain, acquire.
 Ob tain ing, 'ôb-tâne' Ing, par.
 Ob tain ed, 'ôb-tând', pre.
 Ob tain a ble, 'ôb-tâne' â 'bl, a. to be procured.
 'Ob-tênd', v. a. to oppose.
- 'Ob-tênd' Ing, par.
 'Ob-tênd' êd, pre.
 Ob ten tion, 'ôb-tên' shûn, s. the act of obtaining. [cate.]
 'Ob-têst', v. a. to beseech, supplicate.
 'Ob-têst' Ing, par.
 'Ob-têst' êd, pre.
 Ob test a tion, 'ôb-têst-â' shûn, s. supplication. [in by force.]
 Ob trude, 'ôb-trôdd', v. a. to thrust.
 Ob tru ding, 'ôb-trôdd' dîng, par.
 Ob tru ded, 'ôb-trôdd' dêd, pre.
 Ob tru der, 'ôb-trôdd' dêr, s. one that obtrudes. [act of obtruding.]
 Ob tru sion, 'ôb-trôdd' zhûn, s. the Ob tru sive, 'ôb-trôdd' sîv, a. inclined to force one's self or any thing else upon others. [deaden.]
 'Ob-tûnd', v. a. to blunt, to dull, 'Ob-tûnd' Ing, par.
 'Ob-tûnd' êd, pre.
 'Ob-tûse', a. not pointed, not acute.
 'Ob-tûse' nêss, s. bluntness.
 'Ob-tûse', v. a. to turn towards.
 'Ob-vêrt' Ing, par.
 'Ob-vêrt' êd, pre.
 Ob vi ate, 'ôb' vâ 'âte, v. a. to meet in the way, to prevent.
 Ob vi a ting, 'ôb' vâ 'â-tîng, par.
 Ob vi a ted, 'ôb' vâ 'â-têd, pre.
 Ob vi ous, 'ôb' vâ 'ûs, a. open; easily discovered, evident.
 Ob vi ous ly, 'ôb' vâ 'ûs-lê, ad. evidently, apparently.
 Ob vi ous ness, 'ôb' vâ 'ûs-nêss, s. state of being evident or apparent.
 Oc ca sion, 'ôk-kâ' zhûn, s. occurrence, incident; convenience; casual exigence: v. a. to cause; to influence. [par.]
 Oc ca sion ing, 'ôk-kâ' zhûn 'Ing, Oc ca sion ed, 'ôk-kâ' zhûnd, pre.
 Oc ca sion al, 'ôk-kâ' zhûn 'âl, a. incidental, casual.
 Oc ca sion al ly, 'ôk-kâ' zhûn 'âl-lê, ad. according to incidental exigence. [s. the act of blinding.]
 Oc ce ca tion, 'ôk-sê-kâ' shûn,
- Oc ci dent, 'ôk' sê 'dânt, s. the west.
 Oc ci dent al, 'ôk-sê-dênt' âl, a. western. [part of the head.]
 Oc ci put, 'ôk' sê 'pût, s. the hinder Oc clude, 'ôk-klôd', v. a. to shut up.
 Oc clu ding, 'ôk-klô' dîng, par.
 Oc clu ded, 'ôk-klô' dêd, pre.
 Oc clu sion, 'ôk-klô' zhûn, s. the act of shutting up.
 Oc cult, 'ôk-kûlt', a. secret, hidden.
 Oc cult a tion, 'ôk-kûlt-â' shûn, s. the time that a star or planet is hidden from our sight.
 Oc cu pan cy, 'ôk' kû 'pân-sê, s. the act of taking possession.
 Oc cu pant, 'ôk' kû 'pânt, s. he that takes possession of any thing.
 Oc cu pa tion, 'ôk-kû-pâ' shûn, s. employment, business; trade, vocation. [possessor.]
 Oc cu pi er, 'ôk' kû 'pi-êr, s. a Oc cu py, 'ôk' kû 'pi, v. a. to possess.
 Oc cu pies, 'ôk' kû 'pize, pres. t.
 Oc cu py ing, 'ôk' kû 'pi-Ing, par.
 Oc cu pi ed, 'ôk' kû 'pide, pre.
 Oc cur, 'ôk-kûr', v. n. to appear here and there; to meet; to happen.
 Oc cur ring, 'ôk-kûr' rîng, par.
 Oc cur red, 'ôk-kûrd', pre.
 Oc cur rence, 'ôk-kûr' rênse, s. incident, accidental event.
 Oc cur ren ces, 'ôk-kûr' rên 'sîz, s. plu. [great sea.]
 Oc cean, 'ô' shûn, s. the main, the Oc ce an ick, 'ô-shê-ân' lk, a. pertaining to the ocean.
 Oc cel la ted, 'ô-sêl' là 'têd, a. resembling the eye.
 Oc chre, 'ô' kûr, s. a kind of earth slightly coherent.
 Oc chre ous, 'ô' krê 'ûs, a. consisting of ochre. [metal.]
 Och i my, 'ôk' ê 'mê, s. a mixed base.
 Oc ta gon, 'ôk' tâ 'gôn, s. a figure consisting of eight sides and angles. [eight angles and sides.]
 Oc ta gon al, 'ôk-tâg' ô 'nâl, a. having

OF

OFF

OLI

nôr, nô-t—tùbe, tùb, búll—ôl—pôund—skin, rnis.

Oc tan gu lar, ôk-táng' gù yâr, s. having eight angles.

Oc tave, ôk' tave, s. the eighth day after some festival; an interval of eight sounds.

Oc ta voe, ôk-tâ' vô, s. a sheet folded into eight leaves.

Oc ta voes, ôk-tâ' vôze, s. plu.

Oc ten ni al, ôk-tên' nê 'âl, a. happening every eighth year.

Oc to ber, ôk-tô' bûr, s. the tenth month of the year.

Oc tu ple, ôk' tú' pl, a. eightfold.

Oc u lar, ôk' ù' yâr, a. known by the eye.

Oc u list, ôk' ù' list, a. one who professes to cure distempers of the eyes. [strange; uncommon.]

O'dd, a. not even; particular;

Od der, ôd' dâr, a. com.

O'd' d'est, a. su.

Odd ly, ôd' lê, ad. not evenly; strangely, particularly.

O'dd' n'ess, s. the state of being not even; strangeness, particularity.

Odds, ôdz, s. sin. and plu. inequality; superiority; quarrel, debate, dispute.

Ode, s. a lyrick poem. [testable.]

O di ous, ô' dé' ús, a. hateful, deadly.

O di ous ly, ô' dé' ús-lê, ad. hatefully. [fulness.]

O di ous ness, ô' dé' ús-n'ess, s. hate.

O di um, ô' d' úm, s. invidiousness.

O' d' ô' r'ate, a. scented.

O do ri fer ous, ô-dô-rif' êr' ús, a. fragrant, perfumed.

O do ri fer ous ness, ô-dô-rif' êr' ús-n'ess, a. sweetness of scent.

O dor ous, ô' d'ûr' ús, a. fragrant, perfumed. [perfume.]

O dour, ô' d'ûr, s. scent; fragrance.

Oec u men i cal, êk-ù-mên' ê' k'âl, a. general.

Oe li iad, ê-lî' yâd, s. a glance, token of the eye. [gullet.]

Oe soph a gus, ê-sôf' â' gûs, s. the

Oz, ôv, prep. concerning, relating to.

Off, ôf, ad. signifying distance, absence or departure, disappointment: in. depart!: prep. not on; distant from. [flesh; refuse.]

Of fal, ôf' fâl, a. wastemeat; coarse

Of fence, ôf-fênse', s. crime; injury; displeasure given; anger.

Of fen ces, ôf-fên' s'iz, s. plu.

Of fence less, ôf-fênse' l'ess, a. innocent. [sail; to transgress.]

Of f'end', v. a. to make angry; to assault.

Of f'end' ing, par.

Of f'end' 'ad, pre.

Of fend er, ôf-fend' âr, s. a criminal; a transgressor.

Of fen sive, ôf-fên' s'iv, a. displeasing; injurious.

Of fen sive ly, ôf-fên' s'iv' lê, ad. mischievously, injuriously.

Of fen sive ness, ôf-fên' s'iv' n'ess, s. mischief; cause of disgust.

Of fer, ôf' fûr, s. proposal; price bid; attempt: v. a. to present; to sacrifice; to bid; to propose.

Of fer ing, ôf' fûr' ing, par.: s. a

Of fer ed, ôf' fûrd, pre. [sacrifice.]

Of fer tor y, ôf' fêr' tûr-rê, s. the thing offered, the act of offering.

Of fer tor ies, ôf' fêr' tûr-riz, s. plu.

Of fice, ôf' fis, s. a publick charge or employment; business; place where business is transacted.

Of fi ces, ôf' fis' iz, s. plu.

Of fi cer, ôf' fê' s'ûr, s. a man employed by the publick; a commander.

Of fi cial, ôf-fish' âl, a. pertaining to a publick charge or office.

Of fi cial ly, ôf-fish' âl' lê, ad. in a manner belonging to office.

Of fi ci ate, ôf-fish' ê' âte, v. n. to discharge an office; to perform an office for another.

Of fi ci a ting, ôf-fish' ê' â-ting, par.

Of fi ci a ted, ôf-fish' ê' â-têd, pre.

Of fi cious, ôf-fish' ôs, a. kind; over-forward.

Of fi cious ly, ôf-fish' ôs' lê, ad.

kindly; with too great forwardness.

Of fi cious ness, ôf-fish' ôs' n'ess, s. over-forwardness; forwardness of civility.

Of f'ing, s. the act of steering to a distance from the land.

Of f' s'et, s. shoot of a plant; a sum set against another.

Of f' scour ing, ôf-skôûr' ing, s. recement, part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Of f' spring, s. the thing propagated and generated, child; production of any kind.

Of f', }

Of f' en, ôf' fn, } ad. frequently,

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. a sort of moulding in architecture.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

Of f' ee, ô-jêe', s. plu.

ON

OPE

OPI

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

- supreme power in a small number, aristocracy.
- Ol i gar chies, ô' lê' gâr-kîz, a. plu.
- O li o, ô' lê' ô, a. a mixture, a med.
- O li os, ô' lê' ôze, a. plu. [ley.
- Olive, ô' lîv, a. a plant producing oil, the emblem of peace.
- Om bre, ôm' bôr, s. a game of cards.
- O-mê' gâ, s. the last letter of the Greek alphabet.
- Ome let, ôm' lét, s. a kind of pancake made with eggs.
- O' mên, s. a sign good or bad, a prognostick.
- O-mên' tûm, s. the caul, the double membrane spread over the entrails. [showing ill.
- On in ous, ôm' in' ûs, a. fore.
- On in ous ness, ôm' in' ûs-nês, a. the quality of being ominous. [duty.
- O mis sion, ô-mîsh' ûn, s. neglect of
- O-mîl', v. a. to leave out, not to mention. [tion.
- O-mîl' tîng, par.
- O-mîl' téd, pre.
- On ni fa ri ous, ôm-nê-fâ' rê' ûs, a. of all kinds. [all-bearing.
- On ni f' er ous, ôm-nîf' êr' ûs, a.
- On ni f' ick, ôm-nîf' lk, a. all-creating.
- On nip o tence, ôm-nîp' ô' ténse, }
- On nip o ten cy, ôm-nîp' ô' tén-sé, }
- s. almighty power, unlimited power.
- On-nîp' ô' tén't, a. almighty. [er.
- On ni pres ence, ôm-nê-prêz' ênse, s. unbounded presence.
- On ni pres ent, ôm-nê-prêz' ênt, a. present in every place.
- On ni sci ence, ôm-nîsh' ô' ênse, s. boundless knowledge.
- On ni sci ent, ôm-nîsh' ô' ênt, a. knowing without bounds.
- On niv o rous, ôm-nîv' ô' rûs, a. all-devouring.
- O' on, prep. noting addition or accumulation, state of progression, dependence or reliance, the motive or occasion of any thing, the time at which any thing happens: ad. forward, in succession: in. a word of incitement.
- Once, wûnse, ad. one time; formerly.
- One, wûn, a. less than two, single: pro. any; particularly one: s. a single person; the first hour; the same thing; concord.
- One-ey ed, wûn' îde, a. having only one eye.
- O nei ro crit ick, ô' nî-rô-krit' lk, s. an interpreter of dreams.
- One ness, wûn' nês, s. unity; the quality of being one.
- On er a ry, ôm' êr' â-rê, a. fitted for burdens.
- O' n' êr' âte, v. a. to load, to burden.
- O' n' êr' â-tîng, par.
- O' n' êr' â-téd, pre.
- On er a tion, ôm-êr-â' shûn, s. the act of loading. [some.
- On er ous, ôm' êr' ûs, a. burden.
- On ion, ôm' yûn, s. a plant.
- On ly, ône' lê, a. single, one and no more: ad. singly, simply.
- O' n' sê't, s. attack, assault. [merely.
- On tol o gist, ôm-tôl' lô' jîst, s. one skilled in metaphysics.
- On tol o gy, ôm-tôl' lô' jê, s. metaphysics. [sively.
- O' n' wârd, ad. forward, progression.
- O nyx, ô' nîks, s. a semipellucid gem.
- Ooze, s. soft mud; slime; the liquor of a tanner's vat: v. n. to ooze es, ôôz' lz, pres. t. [run gently.
- 20ôz' lng, par.
- Ooz ed, ôôzd, pre.
- Oo zy, ôô' zê, a. miry, muddy.
- O pa cate, ô-pâ' kâte, v. a. to shade, to darken.
- O pa ca tîng, ô-pâ' kâ' tîng, par.
- O pa ca ted, ô-pâ' kâ' téd, pre.
- O pa ci ty, ô-pâs' sé' tê, s. cloudiness. [scure.
- O pa cous, ô-pâ' kûs, a. dark, oblation, state of progression, dependence or reliance, the motive or occasion of any thing, the time at which any thing happens.
- O' pâs, s. a precious stone. [dark.
- O paque, ô-pâke', a. not transparent.
- O pen, ô' pn, v. a. to unclothe, un-
- lock; to divide; to disclose: a unclosed; apparent; sincere.
- O pen ing, ô' pn' îng, par. s. a aperture, breach; dawn.
- O pen ed, ô' pnd, pre. [watchful.
- O pen ey ed, ô' pn' îde, a. vigilant.
- O pen hand ed, ô-pn-hând' êd, a. generous, liberal.
- O pen heart ed, ô-pn-hârt' êd, a. generous, candid.
- O pen ly, ô' pn' îê, ad. publicly plainly.
- O pen ness, ô' pn' nês, s. plainness clearness.
- O' p' êr' â, s. a poetical fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental.
- O' p' êr' ânt, a. active. [al musical.
- O' p' êr' âte, v. n. to act, to have agency, to produce effects.
- O' p' êr' â-tîng, par.
- O' p' êr' â-téd, pre.
- O per a tion, ôp-êr-â' shûn, s. agency, production of effects, influence.
- O per a tive, ôp' êr' â-tîv, a. having the power of acting.
- O per a tor, ôp' êr' â-tôr, s. one that performs any act of the hand.
- O' p-êr-ôse', a. laborious.
- Oph thal mick, ôp-thâl' mîk, a. relating to the eye. [ease of the eyes.
- Oph thal my, ôp' thâl' mê, s. a disease that causes sleep.
- O' pi ate, ô' pé' ât, s. a medicine that causes sleep.
- O' pine', v. n. to think, to judge.
- O' pî' nîng, par.
- O pi ned, ô-plnd', pre.
- O pin i a tive, ô-pin' yê' â-tîv, a. stiff in a preconceived notion.
- O pin ion, ô-phî' yûn, a. persuasion of the mind without proof; judgment, notion.
- O pin ion a ted, ô-pin' yûn' â-téd, a. attached to certain opinions.
- O pin ion a tive, ô-pin' yûn' â-tîv, a. fond of preconceived notions.
- O pin ion ist, ô-pin' yûn' îst, s. one fond of his own notions.
- O' pi um, ô' pé' ûm, s. the distilled

nôr, nôc—tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôând—ân, raia.

juice of poppies; a medicine used to promote sleep.
Op pi dan, ôp' pé 'dân, s. a townsman, an inhabitant of a town.
Op pi la tion, ôp-pé-lâ' shûn, s. obstruction.
Op-pô' nèat, a. opposite, adverse; s. antagonist, adversary.
Op-pô'r-tûnê', a. seasonable.
Op por tune ly, ôp-pô'r-tûnê' lê, ad. seasonally.
Op por tu ni ty, ôp-pô'r-tû' né 'tê, s. fit place, time, convenience.
Op por tu ni ties, ôp-pô'r-tû' né 'tîz, s. plu. [against, to resist.
Op pose, ôp-pôze', v. a. to act
Op po ses, ôp-pô' zîz, pres. t.
Op po sing, ôp-pô' zîng, par.
Op po sed, ôp-pôzd', pre. [sistible.
Op pose less, ôp-pôze' lês, a. irrelative.
Op po ser, ôp-pô' zûr, s. one who opposes.
Op po site, ôp' pô 'sîl, a. placed in front; contrary: s. adversary, opponent. [versely.
Op po site ly, ôp' pô 'zîl-lê, ad. ad.
Op po si tion, ôp-pô-zîst' ûn, s. situation so as to front something opposed; hostile resistance; contrariety of interest.
Op-pres's, v. a. to crush by hardship; to subdue.
Op pres ses, ôp-prês' sîz, pres. t.
Op-pres's' sing, par.
Op press ed, ôp-prêst', pre.
Op pres sion, ôp-prêsh' ûn, s. cruelty, severity; calamity.
Op pres sive, ôp-prêst' sîv, a. cruel, inhuman; overwhelming.
Op press or, ôp-prês' sûr, s. one who harasses others with unjust severity. [reproachful, disgraceful.
Op pro bri ous, ôp-prô' brê 'ûs, a.
Op pro bri ous ly, ôp-prô' brê 'ûs-lê, ad. reproachfully.
Op pro bri ous ness, ôp-prô' brê 'ûs-nês, s. scurrility. [to resist.
Op pugn, ôp-pûnê', v. a. to oppose,

Op pugn ing, ôp-pûnê' ñg, par.
Op pugn ed, ôp-pûnd', pre.
Op pug nan cy, ôp-pûg' nân 'sê, s. opposition. [of desire.
Op ta tive, ôp' tâ 'tîv, a. expressive
Op ti cal, ôp' tê 'kâl, a. relating to the science of optics. [in optics.
Op ti cian, ôp-tîsh' ûn, s. one skilled
Op tick, ôp' tîk, a. visual, relating to the science of vision: s. an instrument or organ of sight.
Op ticks, ôp' tîks, a. plu. the science of vision. [bility.
Op ti ma cy, ôp' tê 'mâ-sê, s. no.
Op tim i ty, ôp-tîm' ê 'tê, s. the state of being best.
Op tion, ôp' shûn, s. choice, election.
Op u lence, ôp' û 'lênse, }
Op u len cy, ôp' û 'lên-sê, } s. wealth, affluence.
Op' û 'lên, a. rich, wealthy.
Or, con. a disjunctive particle.
Or a cle, ôr' â 'kl, s. something delivered by supernatural wisdom; any person or place where certain decisions are obtained; one famed for wisdom.
Or a cular, ô-râk' û 'lâr, }
Or a cious, ô-râk' û 'lûs, } s. uttering oracles.
Or a cious ness, ô-râk' û 'lûs-nês, s. the state of being oracular.
Or' râl, a. delivered by mouth.
Or' râl ly, ô' râl 'lê, ad. by mouth.
Or' ange, ôr' rînjê, s. a tree and its fruit: s. a colour.
Or' an ges, ôr' rînjê 'ûs, s. plu.
Or' an ger y, ô-rân' y zhêr 'rê, s. plantation of oranges.
Or a tion, ô-râ' shûn, s. a speech made according to the laws of rhetoric.
Or a tor, ôr' â 'tûr, s. a public speaker, a man of eloquence.
Or a to ri al, ôr-â-tô' ré 'âl, a. rhetorical, florid.
Or a tor i cal, ôr-â-tô' é 'kâl, a. befitting an orator.

Or a to ri o, ôr-â-tô' ré 'ô, s. a kind of sacred drama, generally taken from the Scriptures, and set to music.
Or a to ri os, ôr-â-tô' ré 'ôze, s. plu.
Or a tor y, ôr' â 'tûr-rê, s. eloquence, rhetorical skill; a private place allotted for prayer.
Orb, s. a sphere, orbicular body; wheel; circle.
Or ba tion, ôr-bâ' shûn, s. privation of parents or children.
Or bed, ôr' béd, a. round, circular, orbicular. [lar.
Or bic u lar, ôr-bîk' û 'lâr, a. circular.
Or' bîl, s. the line described by the revolution of a planet. [fruit-trees
Or' chard, ôr' tshûrd, s. a garden of
Or ches tra, ôr-kêst' trâ, s. a part of the theatre appropriated to the musicians.
Or ches tre, ôr' kês 'tûr, s. the place where the musicians are set at a public show.
Or dain, ôr-dâne', v. a. to appoint, to decree; to establish; to invest with sacerdotal power.
Or dain ing, ôr-dâne' ñg, par.
Or dain ed, ôr-dând', pre. [ter.
Or' dâ 'âl, s. a trial by fire or water.
Or der, ôr' dâr, s. method; regularity; mandate; rule; regular government; a rank or class; a religious fraternity: v. a. to regulate, adjust, to conduct; to command.
Or der ing, ôr' dâr' ñg, par. [mand.
Or der ed, ôr' dârd, pre.
Or der li ness, ôr' dârd 'lê-nês, s. regularity.
Or der ly, ôr' dârd 'lê, a. methodical; well regulated: ad. methodically, regularly.
Or di nal, ôr' dâ 'nâl, a. noting order: s. a ritual, a book containing orders. [rule, prescript.
Or di nance, ôr' dâ 'nân-sê, s. law.
Or di nan ces, ôr' dâ 'nân-sê 'ûs, s. plu.
Or di na ri ly, ôr' dâ 'nâ-rê 'lê, ad.

ORI

ORT

OTH

Fate, fâz, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, plu—nô, nôve,

according to established rules; commonly.

Or di na ry, ôr dê 'nâ-rê, a. established, methodical, regular; common, usual; mean: a. established judge of ecclesiastical causes; settled establishment.

Or di na ries, ôr dê 'nâ-riz, a. plu.

Or di na ry, ôrd' nâ 'rê, s. a. place of eating established at a certain price.

Or di na ries, ôrd' nâ 'riz, s. plu.

Or di nate, ôr dê 'nâte, a. regular, methodical.

Or di na tion, ôr-dê-nâ' shûn, s. established order or tendency; the act of investing any man with sacerdotal power. [great guns.

Ord nance, ôrd' nânse, s. cannon.

Or don nance, ôr dôn 'nânse, s. disposition of figures in a picture.

Or dure, ôr' jûre, s. dung, filth.

Ore, s. metal unrefined.

Or' gân, s. natural instrument; musical instrument.

Organ i cal, ôr-gân' ê 'kâl, } a. instrumental; respecting organs.

Organ ick, ôr-gân' lk, } (the organ.

Or gan ism, ôr' gân 'izm, s. organical structure.

Or gân 'ist, s. one who plays on

Or ga ni za tion, ôr-gâ-nê-zâ' shûn, s. a construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

Or gâ 'nize, v. a. to construct so as that one part co-operates with another.

Or ga ni zes, ôr' gâ 'ni-ziz, pres. t.

Or gâ 'ni-zing, par.

Or ga ni zed, ôr' gâ 'nizd, pre.

Or gân 'loft, s. the loft where the organ stands. [mence.

Or gami, ôr' gâzm, s. sudden vehemence.

Or gies, ôr' jêze, s. plu. frantick revels.

Ori ent, ô' rê 'ënt, a. rising as the sun; eastern: s. the east.

O ri ent al, ô-rê-ënt' âl, a. eastern: s. an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. [perforation.

O ri fi ce, ôr' ê 'fis, a. any opening or

O ri fi ces, ôr' ê 'fis-lz, a. plu.

O ri gin, ôr' ê 'jin, } a. begin-

O ri gi nal, ô-rj' ê 'nâl, } nance, first existence; fountain;

first copy; descent.

O ri gi nal, ô-rj' ê 'nâl, a. primi-

tive, pristine, first. [primarily.

O ri gi nal ly, ô-rj' ê 'nâl-lê, ad.

O ri gi na ry, ô-rj' ê 'nâ-rê, a. pro-

ductive; primitive.

O ri gi nate, ô-rj' ê 'nâte, v. a. to

bring into existence.

O ri gi na ting, ô-rj' ê 'nâ-tîng, par.

O ri gi na ted, ô-rj' ê 'nâ-têd, pre.

O ri gi na tion, ô-rj' ê 'nâ' shûn, s.

the act of bringing into existence.

O ri son, ôr' ê 'zûn, s. a. prayer, a

supplication. [oration.

Or' nâ 'mênt, s. embellishment, dec-

Or' nâ 'mênt' âl, a. giving embel-

lishment. [bedecked.

Or' nâ 'mênt-êd, a. embellished,

Or' nâte, a. bedecked, decorated,

fine.

Or phan, ôr' fân, s. a child who has

lost father or mother, or both: a.

bereft of parents.

Or pi ment, ôr' pé 'mênt, s. a kind

of mineral, yellow arsenick.

Or rer y, ôr' rêr 'rê, s. an astronon-

ical instrument.

Or rer ies, ôr' rêr 'riz, s. plu.

Or tho dox, ôr' thô 'dôks, a. sound

in opinion and doctrine.

Or tho dox y, ôr' thô 'dôks-ê, s.

soundness in opinion and doc-

trine.

Or tho e pist, ôr' thô-ê 'pist, s. one

who is skilled in orthoepy.

Or tho e py, ôr' thô-ê 'pê, s. the

right pronunciation of words.

Or tho gon, ôr' thô 'gon, s. a rectan-

gular figure.

Or thog ra pher, ôr' thôg' grâ 'fûr, a.

one who spells according to the rules of grammar.

Or tho graph i cal, ôr' thô-grâf' ê 'kâl, a. rightly spelled; relating to the spelling.

Or tho graph i cal ly, ôr' thô-grâf' ê 'kâl-lê, ad. according to the rules of spelling.

Or thog ra phy, ôr' thôg' grâ 'fû, s. the art or practice of spelling.

Or tive, ôr' tlv, a. relating to the rising of a planet. [left.

Orts, s. plu. refuse, that which is left.

Os cil la tion, ôs-sil-lâ' shûn, s. the act of moving like a pendulum.

Os ci tan cy, ôs' sê 'tân-sê, } s.

Os ci ta tion, ôs-sê-tâ' shûn, } s.

the act of yawning. [kind.

O sier, ô' zhêr, s. a tree of the willow

Os sic le, ôs' sîk 'kî, s. a small bone.

Os si fi ca tion, ôs-sê-fê-kâ' shûn, s.

change of carneous into bony substance. [to bone.

Os si fy, ôs' sê 'fi, v. a. to change

Os si fies, ôs' sê 'fizê, pres. t.

Os si fy ing, ôs' sê 'fi-ing, par.

Os si fi ed, ôs' sê 'fide, pre.

Os ten si ble, ôs-tên-sê 'bl, a. ap-

parent.

Os ten ta tion, ôs-tên-tâ' shûn, s.

outward show, appearance; am-

bitious display.

Os ten ta tious, ôs-tên-tâ' shûs, a.

boastful, vain, fond of show.

Os ten ta tious ly, ôs-tên-tâ' shûs-

'lê, ad. vainly, boastingly.

Os ten ta tious ness, ôs-tên-tâ-

shûs 'nêas, s. vanity.

Os te ul o gy, ôs-tê-ôl' lô 'yê, s. a

description of the bones. [birds.

Os trich, ôs' trîsh, s. the largest of

Os trich es, ôs' trîsh 'iz, s. plu.

Oth er, ôrn' âr, pro. not the same,

different.

Oth er wise, ôrn' âr 'wîze, ad. in a

different manner; in other re-

spects.

OUT

OUT

OUT

nở, nót—tủ, tủ, bả, bả—bả—bả—bả, rủa.

Of ter, ôi tũ, s. an amphibious animal.

Ought, ăwt, v. defective, to be obliged by duty; to be fit, to be necessary.

OUNCE, ouns, s. a weight; a lynx.

Our ces, oun' sũ, s. plu.

Ouphe, ôôf, s. a fairy, goblin.

Our, pro. poss. belonging to us.

Ours, ôarz, pro. poss. belonging to us, used after its substantive; as, this house is ours.

Our selves, ôar-selv', pro. reciprocal, we, not others.

Outet, y. a. to vacate, to take away.

Outet, ing, par.

Outet' êd, pre.

Outet, ad. not within; not at home; in a state of extinction; to the end; loudly; in an error; at a loss: in. an expression of abhorrence or expulsion. [yond.

Out act, ôat-akt', v. a. to do be-

Out act ing, ôat-akt' ing, par.

Out act ed, ôat-akt' êd, pre.

Out bal ance, ôat-bâl' lânse, v. a. to outweigh. [pres. t.

Out bal an ces, ôat-bâl' lân' sũ, s. plu.

Out bal an cing, ôat-bâl' lân' sũ, s. plu.

Out bal an ced, ôat-bâl' lânst, pre.

Out-bid', v. a. to overpower by bidding a higher price: pre. and par. par.

Out-bid' dũg, par. [tant voyage.

Out-bidnd, a. destined to a dis-

Out-brave', v. a. to bear down.

Out-brav' vũg, par.

Out bra ved, ôat-bráv'd', pre.

Out bra zen, ôat-brâ' zn, v. a. to bear down with impudence.

Out bra zen ing, ôat-brâ' zn' ing, par.

Out bra zen ed, ôat-brâ' znd, pre.

Out cast, ôat' kâst, s. exile, one expelled. [mence or distress.

Out cry, ôat' kri, s. cry of vehe-

Out cries, ôat' krize, s. plu. [pass.

Out do, ôat-dôd', v. a. to excel, sur-

Out does, ôat-dôz', pres. t.

Out' c' rã, ôat-dôd' ing, par.

Out-dôd', pre.

Out' c' rã, ôat-dũn', per. par.

Out er, ôat' ăr, a. that is without.

Out er most, ôat' ăr' môt, s. remotest from the midst. [hind in flight.

Out fly, ôat-fl', v. a. to leave be-

Out flies, ôat-flize', pres. t.

Out fly ing, ôat-fl' ing, par.

Out flew, ôat-flũ', pre.

Out flown, ôat-flõne', per. par.

Out gate, s. an outlet.

Out give, ôat-giv', v. a. to surpass.

Out-giv' ing, par. [in giving.

Out-gave', pre.

Out given, ôat-giv' vn, per. par.

Out-giv', v. a. to excel, surpass.

Out goes, ôat-gõze', pres. t.

Out-gõ' ing, par.

Out gone, ôat-gõn', per. par.

Out grow, ôat-grõ', v. a. to surpass in growth.

Out grows, ôat-grõze', pres. t.

Out grow ing, ôat-grõ' ing, par.

Out grew, ôat-grũ', pre.

Out grown, ôat-grõne', per. par.

Out-lând' ish, a. foreign.

Out-lâw, s. one excluded from the benefit of the law; a plunderer:

v. a. to deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

Out laws, ôat-lâwz, s. plu. and

Out-lâw' ing, par. [pres. t.

Out law ed, ôat-lâwd', pre.

Out-lâw ry, ôat-lâw' rã, s. a decree by which any man is deprived of the protection of the law.

Out lav ries, ôat-lâw' rĩz, s. plu.

Out leap, ôat-léep', v. a. to pass by leaping.

Out leap ing, ôat-léep' ing, par.

Out leap ed, ôat-léep't', pre.

Out-ét, s. passage outwards.

Out-line, s. contour; extremity; a sketch.

Out live, ôat-llv', v. a. to survive.

Out-llv' ing, par.

Out liv-ed, ôat-llv'd', pre.

Out meas ure, ôat-mêsh' ũre, v. a. to exceed in measure.

Out meas u ring, ôat-mêsh' ũ' ring, par. [pre.

Out meas u red, ôat-mêsh' ũrd, [pre.

Out most, a. remotest from the middle. [exceed in number.

Out num ber, ôat-nũm' bũr, v. a. to

Out num ber ing, ôat-nũm' bũr' ing, par. [pre.

Out num ber ed, ôat-nũm' bũrd, [pre.

Out' pâr' ish, s. parish not lying within the walls.

Out par ish es, ôat' pâr' ish-iz, s. plu. [value set upon it.

Out-prise', v. a. to exceed in the

Out pri zes, ôat-prĩ' zĩz, pres. t.

Out-prĩ' zĩng, par.

Out pri zed, ôat-prĩzd', pre.

Out rage, ôat-rãje, v. a. to injure violently, to insult roughly: s. open violence. [and s. plu.

Out ra ges, ôat' rã' jĩz, pres. t.

Out ra ging, ôat' rã' jĩng, par.

Out ra ged, ôat-rãjd', pre.

Out ra geous, ôat-rã' jũs, a. violent; exorbitant; excessive; atrocious.

Out ra geous ly, ôat-rã' jũs' lã, ad. violently. [s. fury, violence.

Out ra geous ness, ôat-rã' jũs' nẽs,

Out reach, ôat-réetish', v. a. to go beyond.

Out reach es, ôat-réetish' iz, pres. t.

Out reach ing, ôat-réetish' ing, par.

Out reach ed, ôat-réetish't', pre.

Out right, ôat-rĩt', ad. immediately; completely. [in roaring.

Out roar, ôat-rõr', v. a. to exceed

Out roar ing, ôat-rõr' ing, par.

Out roar ed, ôat-rõrd', pre.

Out-rõd', v. a. to extirpate.

Out-rõd' ing, par.

Out-rõd' êd, pre.

Out-rũn', v. a. to leave behind in running: per. par.

Out-rũn' nĩng, par.

Out-rũn', pre.

OUT

Out sail, òút-sà'è, v. a. to leave behind in sailing.
 Out sail ing, òút-sà'è' l'ng, par.
 Out sail ed, òút-sà'è'd, pre.
 *Òút-shine', v. a. to excel in lustre.
 *Òút-shí' n'ng, par. [par.
 Out shone, òút-shón', pre. and per.
 *Òút' side, s. superficies, surface; external part. [tend, to spread out.
 Out stretch, òút-strétsh', v. a. to extend.
 Out stretch es, òút-strétsh' l'z, pres. t.
 Out stretch ing, òút-strétsh' l'ng, par.
 Out stretch ed, òút-strétsh't, pre.
 *Òút-strip', v. a. to leave behind.
 *Òút-strip' ping, par.
 Out strip ped, òút-strip't, pre.
 Out swear, òút-swà'è, v. a. to overpower by swearing.
 Out swear ing, òút-swà'è' l'ng, par.
 *Òút-swò're', pre.
 *Òút-swòrn', per. par. [pass.
 Out vie, òút-ví', v. a. to exceed, surpass.
 Out vies, òút-ví'z'e', pres. t.
 Out vy ing, òút-ví' l'ng, par.
 Out vi ed, òút-ví'd'e', pre.
 *Òút-vò'te', v. a. to conquer by plurality.
 *Òút-vò' t'ng, par. [rality.
 *Òút-vò' t'ed, pre.
 Out walk, òút-wà'wk', v. a. to leave behind in walking.
 Out walk ing, òút-wà'wk' l'ng, par.
 Out walk ed, òút-wà'wk't, pre.
 *Òút' wà'rd, a. external; extrinsic; ad. to foreign parts.
 Out ward ly, òút' wà'rd' yé, ad. externally; not sincerely.
 Out wards, òút' wà'rdz, ad. towards the out-parts. [in gravity.
 Out weigh, òút-wà', v. a. to exceed.
 Out weighs, òút-wà'z'e', pres. t.
 Out weigh ing, òút-wà' l'ng, par.
 Out weigh ed, òút-wà'd'e', pre.
 *Òút-wè'nt, pre. of Outgo.
 *Òút-wít', v. a. to overcome by stratagem.
 *Òút-wít' l'ng, par. [agem.
 *Òút-wít' t'ed, pre.
 Out work, òút' wà'rk, s. the parts of a fortification next the enemy.

OVE

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pln—nò, mòve,

O val, ò' vâl, a. oblong: s. that which has the shape of an egg.
 O va ri ous, ò-và' ré' ús, a. consisting of eggs.
 O va ry, ò' vá' ré, s. that part of the body in which impregnation is formed.
 O va tion, ò-và' shún, s. a less triumph among the Romans.
 O ven, òv' vn, s. an arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread, &c.
 O ver, ò' vûr, prep. above; across: ad. above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; throughout; completely; with repetition, another time; in a great degree, in too great a quantity.
 O ver act, ò-vûr-âkt', v. a. to act more than enough.
 O ver act ing, ò-vûr-âkt' l'ng, par.
 O ver act ed, ò-vûr-âkt' èd, pre.
 O ver bal ance, ò' vûr' bál-lânse, s. something more than equivalent.
 O ver bal an ces, ò' vûr' bál-lân' s'iz, s. plu.
 O ver bal ance, ò-vûr-bál' lánse, v. a. to weigh down, preponderate.
 O ver bal an ces, ò-vûr-bál' lán' s'iz, pres. t. [s'ing, par.
 O ver bal an cing, ò-vûr-bál' lán-
 O ver bal an ced, ò-vûr-bál' lánst, pre. [press, to subdue.
 O ver bear, ò-vûr-bà're', v. a. to rebear ing, ò-vûr-bà're' l'ng, par.
 O ver bore, ò-vûr-bò're', pre.
 O ver borne, ò-vûr-bòrne', per. par.
 O ver bid, ò-vûr-bí'd', v. a. to offer more than equivalent: pre. and per. par.
 O ver bid ding, ò-vûr-bí'd' d'ng, par.
 O ver blow, ò-vûr-blò', v. a. to drive away as clouds before the wind.
 O ver blows, ò-vûr-blò'z'e', pres. t.
 O ver blow ing, ò-vûr-blò' l'ng, par.

OVE

O ver blew, ò-vûr-blò', pre.
 O ver blown, ò-vûr-blòne', per. par.
 O ver board, ò' vûr' bôrd, ad. out of the ship.
 O ver bur den, ò-vûr-bûr' dn, v. t. to load with too great a weight.
 O ver bur den ing, ò-vûr-bûr' ò' l'ng, par. [pa.
 O ver bur den ed, ò-vûr-bûr' d'ed, pre.
 O ver car ry, ò-vûr-kâr' ré, v. a. to carry too far.
 O ver car ries, ò-vûr-kâr' r'iz, pres. t.
 O ver car ry ing, ò-vûr-kâr' r'iz l'ng, par.
 O ver car ri ed, ò-vûr-kâr' r'ed, pre.
 O ver cast, ò-vûr-kást', v. a. to cloud, darken: pre. and per. pa.
 O ver cast ing, ò-vûr-kást' l'ng, par.
 O ver charge, ò' vûr' tshàrje, s. a great charge. [s. pi.
 O ver char ges, ò' vûr' tshàrj'z, pres. t.
 O ver charge, ò' vûr' tshàrj'z, v. t. to oppress; to rate too high.
 O ver char ges, ò-vûr-tshàr' j'z, pres. t. [pa.
 O ver char ging, ò-vûr-tshàr' j'ng, par.
 O ver char ged, ò-vûr-tshàrj'd, pre.
 O ver cloud, ò-vûr-klòdd', v. a. to cover with clouds. [pa.
 O ver cloud ing, ò-vûr-klòdd' l'ng, par.
 O ver cloud ed, ò-vûr-klòdd' èd, pre.
 O ver come, ò-vûr-kám', v. a. to conquer, to subdue: per. par.
 O ver com ing, ò-vûr-kám' l'ng, par.
 O ver came, ò-vûr-kà'm'e', pre.
 O ver count, ò-vûr-kòunt', v. a. to rate above the true value.
 O ver count ing, ò-vûr-kòunt' l'ng, par. [pri.
 O ver count ed, ò-vûr-kòunt' èd, pre.
 O ver do, ò-vûr-dòd', v. a. to do more than enough.
 O ver does, ò-vûr-dûz', pres. t.
 O ver do ing, ò-vûr-dòd' l'ng, par.
 O ver did, ò-vûr-dí'd', pre.
 O ver done, ò-vûr-dûn', per. par.
 O ver drive, ò-vûr-dríve', v. a. to drive too hard, or beyond strength.

OVE

OVE

OVE

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôând—thin, rms.

O ver dri ving, 'ò-vûr-dri' vîng, par.
 O ver drove, 'ò-vûr-drôve', pre. [par.
 O ver driv en, 'ò-vûr-driv' vn, per.
 O ver flow, 'ò-vûr-ûô, s. inundation,
 exuberance.
 O ver flows, 'ò vûr 'fîoze, s. plu.
 O ver flow, 'ò-vûr-ûô', v. a. to fill
 beyond the brim; to deluge.
 O ver flows, 'ò-vûr-ûôze', pres. t.
 O ver flow ing, 'ò-vûr-ûô' ing, par.:
 s. exuberance, copiousness.
 O ver flow ed, 'ò-vûr-ûôde', pre.
 O ver go, 'ò-vûr-gô', v. a. to surpass,
 excel.
 O ver goes, 'ò-vûr-gôze', pres. t.
 O ver go ing, 'ò-vûr-gô' ing, par.
 O ver gone, 'ò-vûr-gôn', per. par.
 O ver grown, 'ò vûr grône, a. grown
 beyond the natural size.
 O ver growth, 'ò vûr 'grôth, s. exu-
 berant growth. [the zenith, above.
 O ver head, 'ò-vûr-hêd', ad. aloft, in
 O ver hear, 'ò-vûr-hêér', v. a. to
 hear those who do not mean to
 be heard. [par.
 O ver hear ing, 'ò-vûr-hêér' ing,
 O ver heard, 'ò-vûr-hêrd', pre. and
 per. par. [ecstasy.
 O ver joy, 'ò vûr jôé, s. transport.
 O ver joys, 'ò vûr jôiz, s. plu.
 O ver joy ed, 'ò-vûr-jôé', v. a. to trans-
 port, to ravish.
 O ver joys, 'ò-vûr-jôiz', pres. t.
 O ver joy ing, 'ò-vûr-jôé' ing, par.
 O ver joy ed, 'ò-vûr-jôid', pre.
 O ver large, 'ò-vûr-lârie', a. larger
 than enough.
 O ver lay, 'ò-vûr-lâ', v. a. to oppress
 by too much weight or power; to
 smother.
 O ver lays, 'ò-vûr-lâze', pres. t.
 O ver lay ing, 'ò-vûr-lâ' ing, par.
 O ver laid, 'ò-vûr-lâde', pre. and
 per. par.
 O ver leap, 'ò-vûr-lêép', v. a. to pass
 by a jump.
 O ver leap ing, 'ò-vûr-lêép' ing, par.
 O ver leap ed, 'ò-vûr-lêépt', pre.

O ver live, 'ò-vûr-llv', v. a. to sur-
 vive, outlive.
 O ver liv ing, 'ò-vûr-llv' ing, par.
 O ver liv ed, 'ò-vûr-llvd', pre.
 O ver load, 'ò-vûr-lôde', v. a. to
 burden with too much.
 O ver load ing, 'ò-vûr-lôde' ing, par.
 O ver load ed, 'ò-vûr-lôde' éd, pre.
 O ver long, 'ò-vûr-lông, a. too long.
 O ver look, 'ò-vûr-lôôk', v. a. to
 view from a higher place; to pe-
 ruse; to neglect; to pass over
 without notice.
 O ver look ing, 'ò-vûr-lôôk' ing, par.
 O ver look ed, 'ò-vûr-lôôkt', pre.
 O ver match, 'ò vûr 'mâtsh, s. one
 of superiour powers. [plu.
 O ver match es, 'ò vûr 'mâtsh-lz, s.
 O ver much, 'ò-vûr-mûtsht', a. too
 much, more than enough: ad. in
 too great a degree. [before.
 O ver night, 'ò-vûr-nîte, s. the night
 O ver pass, 'ò-vûr-pâs', v. a. to over-
 look, omit. [t.
 O ver pas ses, 'ò-vûr-pâs' siz, pres.
 O ver pas sing, 'ò-vûr-pâs' sing, par.
 O ver pass ed, 'ò-vûr-pâst', pre.
 O ver pay, 'ò-vûr-pâ, v. a. to re-
 ward beyond the price.
 O ver pays, 'ò-vûr-pâze', pres. t.
 O ver pay ing, 'ò-vûr-pâ' ing, par.
 O ver paid, 'ò-vûr-pâde', pre. and
 per. par.
 O ver plus, 'ò vûr 'plûs, s. what re-
 mains more than sufficient.
 O ver plus es, 'ò vûr 'plûs-lz, s. plu.
 O ver poise, 'ò-vûr-pôize', v. a. to
 outweigh. [t.
 O ver pois es, 'ò-vûr-pôiz' lz, pres.
 O ver pois ing, 'ò-vûr-pôiz' ing, par.
 O ver pois ed, 'ò-vûr-pôizd', pre.
 O ver pow er, 'ò-vûr-pôû' ûr, v. a.
 to oppress by superiority. [par.
 O ver pow er ing, 'ò-vûr-pôû' ûr' ing,
 O ver pow er ed, 'ò-vûr-pôû' ûrd',
 pre. [value at too high a price.
 O ver prize, 'ò-vûr-prîze', v. a. to
 O ver pri zes, 'ò-vûr-prî' ziz, pres. t.

O ver pri zing, 'ò-vûr-prî' zîng, par.
 O ver pri zed, 'ò-vûr-prîzd', pre.
 O ver reach, 'ò-vûr-rêétsh', v. a. to
 deceive, to go beyond. [pres. t.
 O ver reach es, 'ò-vûr-rêétsh' lz,
 O ver reach ing, 'ò-vûr-rêétsh' ing,
 par.
 O ver reach ed, 'ò-vûr-rêétsh', pre.
 O ver roast, 'ò-vûr-rôst', v. a. to
 roast too much.
 O ver roast ing, 'ò-vûr-rôst' ing, par.
 O ver roast ed, 'ò-vûr-rôst' éd, pre.
 O ver rule, 'ò-vûr-rûôl', v. a. to in-
 fluence with predominant power;
 to superintend.
 O ver ru ling, 'ò-vûr-rûô' lîng, par.
 O ver ru led, 'ò-vûr-rûôld', pre.
 O ver run, 'ò-vûr-rûn', v. a. to har-
 ass by incursions, to ravage; to
 overspread; per. par. [par.
 O ver run ning, 'ò-vûr-rûn' mîng,
 O ver ran, 'ò-vûr-rân', pre.
 O ver see, 'ò-vûr-sêé', v. a. to su-
 perintend.
 O ver sees, 'ò-vûr-sêéz', pres. t.
 O ver see ing, 'ò-vûr-sêé' ing, par.
 O ver saw, 'ò-vûr-sâw', pre.
 O ver seen, 'ò-vûr-sêén', per. par.
 O ver seer, 'ò-vûr-sêér', s. a super-
 intendent; an officer who has the
 care of the provision for the poor.
 O ver set, 'ò-vûr-sêt', v. a. to turn
 the bottom upwards: pre. and
 per. par.
 O ver set ting, 'ò-vûr-sêt' tîng, par.
 O ver shade, 'ò-vûr-shâde', v. a. to
 cover with darkness. [par.
 O ver sha ding, 'ò-vûr-shâ' dîng,
 O ver sha ded, 'ò-vûr-shâ' dëd, pre.
 O ver shad ow, 'ò-vûr-shâd' dô, v.
 a. to shelter. [pres. t.
 O ver shad ows, 'ò-vûr-shâd' dôze,
 O ver shad ow ing, 'ò-vûr-shâd' dô-
 'îng, par. [pre.
 O ver shad ow ed, 'ò-vûr-shâd' ôde,
 O ver shoot, 'ò-vûr-shôôt', v. n. to
 fly beyond the mark. [pres. t.
 O ver shoot ing, 'ò-vûr-shôôt' îng,

OVE

OWN

PAC

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

O ver shot, 'ò-vûr-shòt', pre. and per. par. (errour).
O ver sight, 'ò vûr 'sîte, s. mistake.
O ver sleep, 'ò-vûr-sléep', v. a. to sleep too long. [par.
O ver sleep ing, 'ò-vûr-sléep' ing, par.
O ver slept, 'ò-vûr-slépt', pre. and per. par. (undone); to neglect.
O ver slip, 'ò-vûr-slip', v. a. to pass
O ver slip ping, 'ò-vûr-slip' ping, par.
O ver slip ped, 'ò-vûr-slip', pre.
O ver spread, 'ò-vûr-spréd', v. a. to cover over: pre. and per. par.
O ver spread ing, 'ò-vûr-spréd' ding, par. [crowd.
O ver stock, 'ò-vûr-stòk', v. a. to
O ver stock ing, 'ò-vûr-stòk' k'ing, par.
O ver stock ed, 'ò-vûr-stòk', pre.
O ver strain, 'ò-vûr-strân', v. a. to stretch too far. [par.
O ver strain ing, 'ò-vûr-strân' ing, par.
O ver strain ed, 'ò-vûr-strân', pre.
O' vèrt, a. open, publick.
O vert ly, 'ò vèrt 'lî, ad. openly.
O ver take, 'ò-vûr-tâke', v. a. to catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before.
O ver ta king, 'ò-vûr-tâ' k'ing, par.
O ver ta ken, 'ò-vûr-tâ' kn, per. par.
O ver throw, 'ò vûr 'thró, s. the state of being turned upside down; ruin; defeat.
O ver throws, 'ò vûr 'thróze, s. plu.
O ver throw, 'ò-vûr-'thró', v. a. to turn upside down; to demolish; to defeat. [t.
O ver throws, 'ò-vûr-'thróze', pre.
O ver throw ing, 'ò-vûr-'thró' ing, par.
O ver threw, 'ò-vûr-'thró', pre.
O ver thrown, 'ò-vûr-'thróne', per. par. [Overtake.
O ver took, 'ò-vûr-tòok', pre. of
O ver top, 'ò-vûr-tóp', v. a. to rise above; to excel; to obscure.
O ver top ping, 'ò-vûr-tóp' ping, par.
O ver top ped, 'ò-vûr-tópt', pre.
O ver ture, 'ò vèr 'tshûre, s. open-

ing, disclosure; proposal; a piece of musick.
O ver turn, 'ò-vûr-tûrn', v. a. to throw down, to ruin; to conquer.
O ver turn ing, 'ò-vûr-tûrn' ing, par.
O ver turn ed, 'ò-vûr-tûrn', pre.
O ver val ue, 'ò-vûr-vâl' ú, v. a. to rate at too high a price. [t.
O ver val ues, 'ò-vûr-vâl' úze, pres.
O ver val u ing, 'ò-vûr-vâl' ú' ing, par.
O ver val u ed, 'ò-vûr-vâl' úde, pre.
O ver weak, 'ò-vûr-wéek', a. too weak. [preponderate.
O ver weigh, 'ò-vûr-wâ', v. a. to
O ver weighs, 'ò-vûr-wâze', pres. t.
O ver weigh ing, 'ò-vûr-wâ' ing, par.
O ver weigh ed, 'ò-vûr-wâde', pre.
O ver weight, 'ò vûr 'wâte, s. preponderance.
O ver went, 'ò-vûr-wènt', pre. of Overgo. [to crush.
O ver whelm, 'ò-vûr-hwèlm', v. a.
O ver whelm ing, 'ò-vûr-hwèlm' ing, par. [pre.
O ver whelm ed, 'ò-vûr-hwèlm', pre.
O ver wrought, 'ò-vûr-râwt', a. laboured too much. [out.
O ver worn, 'ò-vûr-wòrn', a. worn
O vi form, 'ò vé 'fòrm, a. having the shape of an egg.
O vip a rous, 'ò-vîp' á 'rûs, a. bringing forth eggs.
Owe, ò, v. a. to be indebted.
Owes, ôze, pres. t.
Ow ing, 'ò' ing, par.
Ow ed, ôde, pre.
Owl, ôâl, } s. a bird that flies
Owl et, ôâl' èt, } about in the night.
Own, ône, a. a word added to the possessive pronouns, My, Thy, His, Our, Your, Their, by way of emphasis: v. a. to acknowledge; to claim; to avow.
Own ing, ône' ing, par.
Own ed, ônd, pre.
Own er, ône' úr, s. one to whom any thing belongs.

Ox, ôks, s. the general name for black cattle; a castrated bull.
Ox en, ôk' sn, s. plu.
Ox lip, ôks' lip, s. the cowslip.
Ox y crate, ôks' é 'krâte, s. a measure of water and vinegar.
Ox y gen, ôks' é 'jèn, s. a quality generating acid.
Ox y mel, ôks' é 'mêl, s. a mixture of vinegar and honey. [tur
O yer, ô' yâr, s. a court of judic.
O yes, ô-yîs, s. the introduction of any proclamation or advertisement given by the publick crier.
O yster, ôé' stûr, s. a bivalve shell fish.
O zae na, ô-zé' ná, s. an ulcer in the inside of the nostrils.

P

Pab u lar, pâb' ú 'lâr, a. affording aliment or provender.
Pab u la tion, 'pâb-ú-lâ' shâm, s. the act of feeding, or procuring provender.
Pab u lous, pâb' ú 'lûs, a. alimental.
Pace, pâse, s. step; gait; amble: v. n. to move on slowly: v. a. to measure by steps.
Pa ces, pâ' sîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Pa cing, pâ' sîng, par.
Pa ced, pâste, pre.
Pa cer, pâ' stûr, s. one that paces.
Pa ci fi ca tion, 'pâs-sé-sé-kâ' shûn, s. the act of making peace.
Pa ci fi ca tor, 'pâs-sé-sé-kâ' tûr, s. peace-maker.
Pa ci fi ca tor y, pâ-sîf' é 'kâ-tûr, s. a tending to make peace.
Pa ci fick, pâ-sîf' lk, a. mild, gentle.
Pa ci fier, pâs' sé 'fî-ûr, s. one who pacifies.
Pa ci fy, pâs' sé 'fî, v. a. to appease.
Pa ci fies, pâs' sé 'fîze, pres. t.
Pa ci fy ing, pâs' sé 'fî-îng, par.
Pa ci fied, pâs' sé 'fîde, pre.

PAG

PAL

PAL

nôc, nôc—câbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pônd—âm, raiz.

Pack, pāk, s. a large bundle; a due number of cards; a number of hounds hunting together; any great number: v. a. to bind up for carriage.

Pack ing, pāk' kīng, par.

Pack ed, pāk't, pre.

Pack er, pāk' kūr, s. one who binds up bales for carriage.

Pack et, pāk' kīt, s. a small pack, a mail of letters. (burden.)

Pack horse, pāk' hōr'se, s. a horse of

Pack hur ses, pāk' hōr' 'sē, s. plu.

Pack thread, pāk' thrēd, s. a strong thread used in tying up parcels.

Pact, pākt, s. a bargain.

Pac tion, pāk' shūn, s. a covenant.

Pād, s. the road, a foot-path; an easy paced horse; a robber that infests the road on foot; a low soft saddle: v. u. to travel gently; to roll on foot; to beat a way smooth and level.

Pād' dīng, par.

Pād' dēi, pre.

Pād dle, pād' dl, v. n. to row; to play in the water: s. an oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.

Pād' dīng, par.

Pād dle, pād' did, pre.

Pād dock, pād' dūk, s. a great frog or toad; a small enclosure for deer. (on a staple.)

Pād lock, pād' lōk, s. a lock hung

Pae an, pē' ān, s. a song of triumph.

Pā' gān, s. a heathen: a. heathenish.

Pa gan ism, pā' gān 'izm, s. heathenism; the state of a pagan; ignorance.

Page, pāje, s. one side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person: v. a. to mark the pages of a book.

Pa ges, pā' jiz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Pa ging, pā' jīng, par.

Pa ged, pāj'd, pres.

Pa geant, pāj' ūnt, s. a statue in a show; a spectacle of entertainment: s. a showy, pompous.

Pa geant ry, pāj' ūnt 'rē, s. a pomp, show. [of pages.]

Pa gi nal, pāj' é 'nāl, s. a consisting

Pā' gōd, s. an Indian idol; the temple of the idol. [Pay.]

Paid, pāde, pre. and per. par. of

Pail, pāle, s. a vessel in which milk or water, &c. is carried.

Pail ful, pāle' fūl, s. the quantity that a pail will hold.

Pain, pāne, s. suffering, a penalty; sensation of uneasiness.

Pain ful, pāne' fūl, a. full of pain; afflictive; laborious.

Pain ful ly, pāne' fūl 'lē, ad. with great pain. [affliction.]

Pain ful ness, pāne' fūl 'nēs, s. fit for ladies.

Pain less, pāne' lēs, a. without pain. [laborious person.]

Pains ta ker, pānz' tā 'kūr, s. a la-

Pains ta king, pānz' tā 'kīng, a. laborious, industrious.

Paint, pānt, v. a. to represent by delineation and colours; to colour: s. a colours representative of any thing.

Paint ing, pānt' īng, par.: s. the act of representing objects by delineation and colours, picture; s. a colour laid on.

Paint ed, pānt' ēd, pre.

Paint er, pānt' ūr, s. one who professes painting.

Pair, pāre, s. two things suiting one another; a couple: v. a. to join

Pair ing, pāre' īng, par. [in couples.]

Pair ed, pārd, pre.

Pal ace, pāl' lās, s. a royal house.

Pal a ces, pāl' lās 'iz, s. plu.

Pal an quin, 'pāl-ān-kēen, s. a kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, and supported on the shoulders of slaves.

Pal at a ble, pāl' lāt 'ā-bl, a. pleasing to the taste.

Pal ate, pāl' lāt, s. the instrument of taste; mental relish.

Pal a tine, pāl' ā 'tīn, s. one invested with regal rights: a. possessing royal privileges.

Pāle, s. a wan, white of look; faint of lustre, dim: s. an enclosure; a district or territory; the middle part of a scutcheon: v. a. to enclose with pales.

Pa ler, pāl' lār, a. com.

Pā' lēst, a. su.

Pā' līng, par.

Pa led, pāld, pre. [face wan.]

Pale fa ced, pāl' fāste, a. having the

Pāle' nēs, s. wanness, want of colour.

Palette, pāl' lit, s. a painter's board.

Pal frey, pāl' frē, s. a small horse

Pal freys, pāl' friz, s. plu.

Pāl' In 'vōle, s. a recantation.

Pal i sade, 'pāl-lé-sāde, s. a pales set by way of enclosure: v. a. to enclose with palisades.

Pal i sa dīng, 'pāl-lé-sā' dīng, par.

Pal i sa ded, 'pāl-lé-sā' dēd, pre.

Pā' lish, a. somewhat pale.

Pāl, s. a cloak or mantle of state; the covering thrown over the dead: v. n. to cloak: v. a. to make insipid; to dispirit; to cloy.

Pāl' līng, par.

Pāl ed, pāld, pre. [bed.]

Pal let, pāl' lit, s. a small mean

Pal mall, pēl-mēl', s. a play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring.

Pal li ate, pāl' lé 'āte, v. a. to cover with excuse; to extenuate.

Pal li a tīng, pāl' lé 'ā-tīng, par.

Pal li a ted, pāl' lé 'ā-tēd, pre.

Pal li a tion, 'pāl-lé-ā' shūn, s. extenuation, favourable representation.

Pal li a tive, pāl' lé 'ā-tē, a. mitigating: s. something mitigating.

PAN

Fâie, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

PAN

PÂR

- Pâl' lîd, a. pale, not high-coloured.
 Palm, pâm, s. a tree, a victory;
 the inner part of the hand : v. a.
 to conceal in the palm of the
 hand ; to impose by fraud.
 Palm ing, pâm' ing, par.
 Palm ed, pâmd, pre.
 Palm er, pâm' êr, s. a pilgrim.
 Pal mif er ous, pâl-mîf' êr' ôs, a.
 bearing palms. [footed].
 Pal mi pede, pâl' mê' 'pède, a. web-
 Pal mis try, pâl' mîs' trê, s. the
 cheat of foretelling fortune by
 the lines of the palm.
 Palm y, pâm' é, a. bearing palms.
 Pal pa bil i ty, 'pâl-pâ-blî' lê' tẻ, s.
 quality of being perceivable to
 the touch. [plain].
 Pal pa ble, pâl' pâ' blî, a. gross ;
 Pal pa ble ness, pâl' pâ' blî-nẻs, s.
 plainness, grossness. [plainly].
 Pal pa bly, pâl' pâ' blẻ, ad. grossly,
 Pal pi tate, pâl' pê' tẻ, v. n. to
 beat as the heart, to flutter.
 Pal pi ta ting, pâl' pê' tẻ-tẻ, par.
 Pal pi ta ted, pâl' pê' tẻ-tẻ, pre.
 Pal pi ta tion, 'pâl-pẻ-tẻ' shủn, s.
 a beating of the heart. [a palsy].
 Pal si ed, pâl' zld, a. diseased with
 Pal sy, pâl' zẻ, s. a privation of the
 sense of feeling. [to dodge].
 Pal ter, pâl' tẻr, v. n. to shift,
 Pal ter ing, pâl' tẻr' ing, par.
 Pal ter ed, pâl' tẻrd, pre.
 Pal tri ness, pâl' trẻ' nẻs, s. the
 state of being paltry.
 Pal try, pâl' trẻ, a. sorry, mean.
 Pân, s. the knave of clubs, in the
 game of Loo.
 Pân per, pâm' pẻr, v. a. to glut,
 to fill with food.
 Pâm per ing, pâm' pẻr' ing, par.
 Pâm per ed, pâm' pẻrd, pre.
 Pâm phlet, pâm' fẻt, s. a small book
 unbound.
 Pâm phlet eer, 'pâm-fẻt-ẻẻr', s. a
 scribbler of small books.
 Pân, s. a vessel broad and shallow ;
- part of the lock of a gun.
 Pan a ce a, 'pân-ả-sẻ' ả, s. a uni-
 versal medicine ; an herb.
 Pan cake, pân' kẻ, s. a kind of
 thin cake fried in a pan.
 Pân-nỏ' dỏ, s. bread boiled in water.
 Pan cre as, pâng' kẻr' ảs, s. the
 sweet-bread. [treatise].
 Pan de ct, pân' dẻkt, s. a complete
 Pan dem ick, pân-dẻm' ik, a. inci-
 dent to a whole people. [cure].
 Pan der, pân' dẻr, s. a pimp, a pro-
 Pânẻ, s. a square of glass.
 Pan e gyr ick, 'pân-ẻ-jẻr' ik, s. a
 eulogy, an encomiastic piece.
 Pan e gyr ist, 'pân-ẻ-jẻr' ist, s. one
 that writes praise, an encomiast.
 Pan e gy rise, pân'ẻ-jẻ' rẻze, v. a.
 to praise highly. [pres. t].
 Pan e gy ri zes, pân'ẻ-jẻ' rẻ-zẻz,
 Pan e gy ri zing, pân'ẻ-jẻ' rẻ-zẻng,
 par.
 Pan e gy ri zed, pân'ẻ-jẻ' rẻzẻd, pre.
 Pan el, pân' nẻl, s. a square inserted
 between other bodies ; a schedule
 or roll, containing the names of
 such jurors as the sheriff provides
 to pass upon a trial.
 Pâng, s. extreme pain.
 Pan ick, pân' nẻk, s. a sudden and
 groundless fear. [tick saddle].
 Pan nel, pân' nẻl, s. a kind of rus-
 Pan nick, pân' nẻk, s. a plant of the
 millet kind.
 Pann ier, pân' yẻr, s. a basket.
 Pân o ply, pân' ô' plẻ, s. complete
 armour.
 Pânt, v. n. to palpitate ; to wish
 earnestly : s. palpitation, motion
 Pânt' ing, par. [of the heart].
 Pânt'ẻd, pre.
 'Pân-tỏ-lỏỏn', s. a man's garment ;
 a character in a pantomime.
 Pan the on, pân-thẻ' ủn, s. a temple
 of all the gods. [beast].
 Pan ther, pân' thẻr, s. a spotted wild
 Pân' tẻ, s. a gutter tile.
 Pân' tỏ' mẻnẻ, s. a tale exhibited
- only in gesture and dumb
 Pan try, pân' trẻ, s. the r
 which provisions are repo
 Pan tries, pân' trẻz, s. plu.
 Páp, s. the nipple, a dug
 made for infants.
 Páp-pỏ', s. a fond name for f
 Pa pa cy, pỏ' pỏ' 'ẻẻ, s. pope
 Pỏ' pỏ', a. belonging to the j
 Pa per, pỏ' pỏr, s. substanc
 of linen or cotton rags, on
 people write and print :
 thing slight or thin : v. a.
 nish with paper hangings.
 Pa per ing, pỏ' pỏr' ing, par.
 Pa per ed, pỏ' pỏrd, pre.
 Pa per mill, pỏ' pỏr' mẻl, s. a
 which rags are ground for
 Pap il la ry, pỏp' il' lỏ-rẻ, a.
 emulgent vessels, or resem
 of paps. [f].
 Pỏ' pỏst, s. one that ach
 Pa pist i cal, pỏ-pỏst'ẻ'ẻ' kỏl,
 lating to the religion of pa
 Pa pist ry, pỏ' pỏst'ẻẻ, s. t
 trine of the Romish churc
 Papp y, pỏp' pẻ, a. soft, suc
 Pỏr, s. state of equality, equa
 Pỏr a ble, pỏr' ả' blẻ, s. a sim
 Pỏ-rỏb' ô' lỏ, s. one of the
 sections.
 Par a bol i cal, 'pỏr-ả-bỏẻ'ẻ
 expressed by parable or
 tude ; having the nature
 of a parabola.
 Par a bol i cal ly, 'pỏr-ả-bỏẻ'
 lẻ, ad. by way of parable.
 Pỏr-rỏẻ', s. show ; military
 Para digm, pỏr' ả' dẻm, s. ex
 Para di si a cal, 'pỏr-ả-dẻ-zẻ'
 a. suiting paradise, makin
 dise. [a place of l
 Pỏr' ả' dẻẻ, s. the garden of
 Par a dox, pỏr' ả' dỏks, s.
 contrary to received opini
 Par a dox ẻẻ, pỏr' ả' dỏks-ẻẻ
 Par a dox i cal, 'pỏr-ả-dỏks'
 a. inclined to new tenets.

PAR

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pôônd—âm, raia.

Par a dox ically, 'pâr-â-dôks' é 'kâl-lê, ad. in a paradoxical manner.
 Pâr â 'gôn, s. a model, a pattern.
 Par a graph, pâr â 'gráf, s. a distinct part of a discourse; a point marked thus [†].
 Par al lac tick, 'pâr-âl-lák' tîk, a. pertaining to a parallax.
 Par al lax, pâr âl 'lâks, s. the distance between the true and apparent place of any star.
 Par al lax es, pâr âl 'lâks-lz, s. plu.
 Pâr âl 'lêl, a. extended in the same direction, and preserving the same distance; having the same tendency; equal: s. a line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line; resemblance.
 Par al lel ism, pâr âl 'lêl-lzm, s. state of being parallel.
 'Pâr-âl-lêl' ô 'grâm, s. a right-lined quadrilateral figure.
 'Pâr-âl 'lêl-ô-pl' pêd, s. a prism whose base is a parallelogram.
 Par al o gism, pâr-âl' lô 'lzm, s. a false argument. [reasoning]
 Par al o gy, pâr-âl' lô 'jê, s. false
 Par a lyze, pâr â 'lyze, v. a. to weaken, to deprive of strength as if struck with a palsy.
 Par a ly zes, pâr â 'li-ziz, pres. t.
 Par a ly zing, pâr â 'li-zîng, par.
 Par a ly zed, pâr â 'lîzd, par.
 Par a lyt i cal, 'pâr-â-lîl' é 'kâl, }
 Par a lyt ick, 'pâr-â-lîl' îk, }
 a. palsied. [chief.
 'Pâr-â-môûnt, a. superiour: s. the
 Par a mour, pâr â 'môôr, s. a lover;
 a. mistress.
 Pâr â 'pêt, s. a wall breast high.
 Par a pher na lia, 'pâr-â-fêr-nâ' lô-
 'â, s. plu. goods in the wife's disposal.
 Par a phrase, pâr â 'frâze, s. a loose interpretation, an explanation in many words: v. a. to interpret with laxity of expression.

PAR

Par a phra ses, pâr â 'frâ-sîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Par a phra sing, pâr â 'frâ-zîng, par.
 Par a phra sed, pâr â 'frâzd, pre.
 Par a phrast, pâr â 'frâst, s. a lax interpreter.
 Par a phras ti cal, 'pâr-â-frâs' tē-
 'kâl, a. lax in interpretation.
 Pâr â 'wte, s. one that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. [flattering.
 Par a sit i cal, 'pâr-â-sîl' é 'kâl, a.
 Par a sol, pâr â 'sôle, s. a small umbrella to shade from the sun.
 Pâr' bôll, v. a. to half boil.
 Pâr' bôll 'îng, par.
 Par boil ed, pâr' bôlld, pre.
 Par cel, pâr' sîl, s. a small bundle; a part of the whole taken separately: v. a. to divide into portions.
 Par cel ling, pâr' sîl 'îng, par.
 Par cell ed, pâr' sîld, pre.
 Parch, pârsh, v. a. to burn slightly and superficially.
 Parch es, pârsh' îz, pres. t.
 Parch ing, pârsh' îng, par.
 Parch ed, pârsh't, pre.
 Parch ment, pârsh' mēnt, s. skins dressed for the writer.
 Pâr'd, s. the leopard.
 Par don, pâr' dn, v. a. to excuse an offender; to forgive a crime; to remit a penalty: s. forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.
 Par don ing, pâr' dn 'îng, par.
 Par don ed, pâr' dnd, pre.
 Par don a ble, pâr' dn 'â-bl, a. venial, excusable.
 Par don a ble ness, pâr' dn 'â-bl-
 'nēs, s. susceptibility of pardon.
 Pâr'e, v. a. to cut off extremities or the surface, to diminish.
 Pâr' îng, par.: s. that which is pared off any thing, the rind.
 Pa red, pâr'd, pre.
 Pa re gor ick, 'pâr-ê-gôr' îk, a. having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage: s.

PAR

a. medical preparation which comforts and assuages.
 Pâr' rēnt, s. a father or mother.
 Par ent age, pâr' ēnt 'âje, s. extraction, birth.
 Pâr-rēn' tál, a. becoming parents.
 Pa ren the sis, pâr-rēn' thē 'sîs, s. a sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which encloses it; commonly marked thus (). [plu.
 Pa ren the ses, pâr-rēn' thē 'sēs, s.
 Pa rer, pâr' rûr, s. an instrument to cut away the surface.
 Par he li on, pâr-hé' lê 'ûn, s. a mock sun. [sides or walls.
 Pâr-rí' é 'tál, a. constituting the
 Pâr' îsh, s. the particular charge of a secular priest: a. belonging to or maintained by the parish.
 Par ish es, pâr' îsh 'îz, s. plu.
 Pa rish ion er, pâr-rîsh' ûn 'îr, s. one that belongs to the parish.
 Par i ty, pâr' é 'tē, s. equality, resemblance. [and stored with deer.
 Pâr'k, s. a piece of ground enclosed
 Par ley, pâr' lê, v. n. to treat by word of mouth, to talk: s. oral treaty, talk, conference. [plu.
 Par leys, pâr' lîz, pres. t. and s.
 Par ley ing, pâr' lê 'îng, par.
 Par ley ed, pâr' lîd, pre.
 Par lia ment, pâr' lê 'mēnt, s. the assembly of the king, lords, and commons of England.
 Par lia ment a ry, 'pâr-lē-mēnt' â-
 'rē, a. pertaining to parliament.
 Par lour, pâr' lûr, s. a room in houses on the first floor, furnished for reception or entertainment.
 Pa ro chi al, pâr-rô' ké 'âl, a. belonging to a parish.
 Pa ro dy, pâr' ô'dē, s. a kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken and, by a slight change, adapted to some new purpose: v. a. to

PAR

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—pîa, pîn—nô, môve,

PAR

PAS

copy by way of parody.
 Parodies, pâr'ô'vîz, a. plu. and pres.
 Par o'dy ing, pâr'ô'vê-ing, par. [t.
 Par o'di ed, pâr'ô'vîd, pre.
 Pâr'ô'le, a. word given as an assurance. [of small parrot.
 Par o'quet, pâr'ô'kwê't, s. a species
 Pâr'ô'tis, s. a tumour behind the ears.
 Par ox ym, pâr'ôks'îzm, s. a fit, periodical exacerbation of a disease.
 Par ri cide, pâr' rê'âld, s. a one who destroys his father; the murder of a father. [lating to parricide.
 Par ri ci dal, 'pâr-rê-â' dâl, a. re-
 Par rot, pâr' rû't, s. a party-coloured bird, remarkable for its exact imitation of the human voice.
 Par ry, pâr' rê, v. n. to put by
 Par ries, pâr' rîz, pres. t. [thrusts.
 Par ry ing, pâr' rê'îng, par.
 Par ri ed, pâr' rîd, pre.
 Pâr'se, v. a. to resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of
 Par ses, pâr' sîz, pres. t. [speech.
 Pâr' sing, par.
 Par sed, pâr'st, pre.
 Par si mo ni ous, 'pâr-sê-mô' nê'ûs, a. covetous, frugal.
 Par si mo ni ous ly, 'pâr-sê-mô' nê'ûs-lê, ad. frugally; sparingly.
 Par si mo ni ous ness, 'pâr-sê-mô' nê'ûs-nê's, s. a disposition to spare and save.
 Par si mon y, pâr' sê'mûn-nê, s. frugality, covetousness.
 Pars ley, pâr' lê, s. a plant.
 Pâr's nîp, s. a plant.
 Par son, pâr' sn, s. the priest of a parish; a clergyman; a preacher.
 Par son age, pâr' sn'âje, s. the benefice of a parish.
 Pâr't, s. something less than the whole, a portion, a quantity taken from a larger quantity; side, party: v. a. to divide, distribute; to separate: v. n. to be separated; to take farewell.

Pâr't ing, par.
 Pâr't êd, pre.
 Pâr'tâ'ke, v. n. to have share of any thing; to participate.
 Pâr'tâ'king, par.
 Par ta ken, pâr'tâ'kn, par. par.
 Par ta ker, pâr'tâ'kôr, s. a sharer, an associate. [level ground.
 Par terre, pâr'târê, s. a division of
 Par tial, pâr' shâl, a. inclined to favour one party; affecting only one part, not universal.
 Par ti al i ty, 'pâr-shê-â'f lê' tê, s. unequal judgement. [plu.
 Par ti al i ties, 'pâr-shê-â'f lê' tîz, s.
 Par tial ly, pâr' shâl' tê, ad. with unjust favour or dislike.
 Par ti ble, pâr' tê'bl, a. divisible.
 Par ti ci pant, pâr'tîs' sê'pânt, a. sharing. [to partake, to have share.
 Par ti ci pate, pâr'tîs' sê'pâte, v. n.
 Par ti ci pa ting, pâr'tîs' sê'pâ-tîng, par.
 Par ti ci pa ted, pâr'tîs' sê'pâ-têd,
 Par ti ci pa tion, pâr'tîs' sê'pâ-tî-shûn, s. the state of sharing something in common; distribution.
 Par ti cip i al, 'pâr-tê-sîp' é'âl, a. having the nature of a participle.
 Par ti cip le, pâr' tê'sîp-pl, s. a word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.
 Par ti cle, pâr' tê'kl, s. any small portion of a greater substance.
 Par tic u lar, pâr'tîk' ù'â'r, a. relating to single persons or things, not general; individual; odd: s. a single instance, a single point.
 Par tic u lar i ty, pâr'tîk' ù'â'r' é' tê, s. private incident; something peculiar.
 Par tic u la rize, pâr'tîk' ù'â'-rîze, v. a. to mention distinctly, to detail. [rî'îz, pres. t.
 Par tic u la ri zes, pâr'tîk' ù'â'-rîze, par.
 Par tic u la ri zing, pâr'tîk' ù'â'-rîzîng, par.
 Par tic u la ri zed, pâr'tîk' ù'â'-rîzîd, par.

Par tic u lar ly, pâr'tîk' ù'â'-rî ad. distinctly, singly.
 Par ti san, pâr' tê'zân, s. a kind of pike or halberd; the commander of a party.
 Par ti tion, pâr'tîsh' ùn, s. the act of dividing, a state of being divided; division, separation, distinction: v. a. to divide into distinct parts.
 Par ti tion ed, pâr'tîsh' ùnîd, pre.
 Par ty, pâr' tî, ad. in some measure, in some degree.
 Part ner, pâr' nôr, s. partaker, sharer.
 Part ner ship, pâr' nôr'shîp, s. joint interest or property; the union of two or more in the same trade.
 Pâr'tîdôk', pre. of Partake. [trade.
 Par tridge, pâr' trîdj, s. a bird of game.
 Par tridge s, pâr' trîdj' îz, s. plu.
 Par tu ri ent, pâr'tû' rê'ênt, s. about to bring forth.
 Par tu ri tion, 'pâr-tshû-rîsh' ùn, s. the state of being about to bring forth.
 Par ty, pâr' tê, s. a number of persons confederated; one of two litigants; cause, side, a select assembly; a person distinct from or opposed to another; a detachment of soldiers.
 Par ties, pâr' tîz, s. plu.
 Par ty-col our ed, pâr' tê'kôl-lôrîd, s. having diversity of colours.
 Par ty-wall, 'pâr-tê-wall', s. a wall that separates one house from the next.
 Par vi ty, pâr' vé' tê, s. littleness.
 Pas chal, pâr' kâl, a. relating to the passover: relating to Easter.
 Pas quin, pâr' kwîn, s. a lampoon.
 Pasquin ade, 'pâr-kwîn-âdê, s. a lampoon.
 Pâss, v. n. to go, to be progressive; to make way; to vanish; to be spent, to be at an end; to be spent.

PAS

PAS

PAT

nôr, nô-tâbe, tâb, bâll—ôll—pôând—tâm, rms.

- acted; to become current; to occur; to exceed; to thrust; to omit; to go through the alimentary duct: v. a. to go beyond; to go through; to spend time; to move hastily over; to utter ceremoniously; to transmit; to put an end to; to excel; to transcend; to admit; to enact a law; to impose fraudulently; to practise artfully: s. a narrow entrance; passage, road; thrust in fencing.
- Pas es, pás lz, pres. t. and s. plu.
- Pás slug, par.: a. supreme, eminent; exceeding.
- Pas ed, pást, pre.
- Pas sa ble, pás' sá' bl, a. possible to be passed through or over; tolerable.
- Pás-sá' dô, a. a push, a thrust.
- Pas sa does, pás-sá' dôze, s. plu.
- Pas sage, pás' sje, s. act of passing, travel, journey; road; entrance or exit; liberty to pass; part of a book.
- Pas sa ges, pás' slj' 'tz, s. plu.
- Pas sen ger, pás' sln' jûr, s. a traveller; one who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.
- Pas si ble, pás' sá' bl, a. susceptible of impressions from external agents.
- Pas si ble ness, pás' sá' bl-nés, a. quality of receiving impressions from external agents.
- Pás' slng' 'bêll, s. the bell which is rung immediately after death.
- Pas sion, pás' ùn, s. anger, zeal, ardour; love; eagerness; the last suffering of the Redeemer.
- Pas sion ate, pás' ùn' 'át, a. moved by passion.
- Pas sion ate ly, pás' ùn' 'át-lê, ad. with desire, love, or hatred; angrily.
- Pas sion ate ness, pás' ùn' 'át-nés, s. state of being subject to passion.
- Pas sive, pás' slv, a. receiving impression from some external agent; unresisting; suffering.
- Pas sive ly, pás' slv' 'lê, ad. with a passive nature.
- Pas sive ness, pás' slv' 'nês, a. quality of receiving impression from external agents; power of suffering. [feast.]
- Pass o ver, pás' ô' vûr, s. a Jewish Pass' pört, a. permission of egress.
- Pást, a. not present, gone through: prep. beyond in time; no longer capable of; out of reach of; farther than; above.
- Pást, s. any thing mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious; imitation of precious stones: v. a. to fasten with paste.
- Pást' lng, par.
- Pást' éd, pre.
- Paste board, pástê' bôrd, s. a kind of coarse, thick, stiff paper.
- Pas tern, pás' túrn, s. the distance between the joint next the foot and the hoof of a horse.
- Pás' tll, s. a roll of paste.
- Pás' time, s. a sport, amusement.
- Pas tor, pás' túr, s. a shepherd; a clergyman who has the care of a flock.
- Pas tor al, pás' túr' 'ál, a. rural, imitating shepherds; relating to the care of souls: s. a poem relative to the incidents in a country life.
- Pa stry, pá' strê, s. pies or baked paste.
- Pa stry-cook, pá' strê' 'kôók, s. one whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.
- Pas tu ra ble, pás' tshú' 'á-bl, a. fit for pasture.
- Pas tu rage, pás' tshú' 'râje, s. lands grazed by cattle; the use of pasture.
- Pas ture, pás' tshûre, s. food; ground on which cattle feed; education: v. a. to place in a pasture.
- Pas tu ring, pás' tshú' 'rîng, par.
- Pat tu red, pás' tahârd, pres.
- Pat ty, pás' tê, s. a pie of crust raised without a dish; a pie.
- Pas ties, pás' tîz, s. plu.
- Pât, a. convenient, exactly suitable: s. a light quick blow, a tap: v. a. to strike lightly.
- Pât' tîng, par.
- Pât' têd, pre.
- Patch, pátah, s. a piece sewed on to cover a hole; spot of black silk put on the face; a small particle: v. a. to cover with a piece sewed on; to mend clumsily. [t.]
- Patch es, páts' lz, s. plu. and pres.
- Patch ing, páts' lng, par.
- Patch ed, páts' t, pre.
- Patch work, páts' wûrk, s. a work made by sewing small pieces of different colours alternately together. [gather.]
- Pâte, s. the head.
- Pat e fac tion, 'pât-ê-fâk' shûn, s. act or state of opening.
- Pât' ênt, a. open to the perusal of all; appropriated by letters patent: s. a writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.
- 'Pât-ên-têe', s. one who has a patent.
- Pat en tees, 'pât-ên-têez', s. plu.
- Pá-têr' nál, a. fatherly; hereditary.
- Fath, páth, s. way, road, track.
- Pa thet i cal, pá-thêt' ê' 'kál, } a. affecting the passions.
- Pa thet ick, pá-thêt' 'îk, } a. affecting the passions.
- Pa thet i cal ly, pá-thêt' ê' 'kál-lê, ad. in such a manner as may strike the passions.
- Fath less, páth' lês, a. untrodden.
- Pa tho, pá' thôs, s. passion, warmth, affection of mind.
- Fath way, páth' wâ, s. a narrow way to be passed on foot.
- Fath ways, páth' wâze, s. plu.
- Pa tib u la ry, pá-tîb' d' 'lá-rê, s. belonging to the gallows.
- Pa tiense, pá' shênsê, s. endurance, the power of expecting long without rage or discontent; the power

PAT

PAY

PEA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môve, -

- er of supporting injuries without revenge.
- Pa tient, pâ' shên't, a. having the quality of enduring; calm under pain or affliction: s. a person diseased.
- Pa tient ly, pâ' shên't 'lê, ad. without rage under pain or affliction.
- Pat ly, pâ't lê, ad. commodiously, fitly.
- Pa tri arch, pâ' trê 'âr'k, s. the father and ruler of a family; a bishop superior to archbishops.
- Pa tri ar chal, pâ'trê-âr' kâl, a. belonging to patriarchs.
- Pa tri ar chate, pâ'trê-âr' kât, s. a bishopric superior to archbishoprics.
- Pa tri cian, pâ'trêsh' ün, a. senatorial, noble: s. a nobleman among the Romans.
- Pat ri mo ni al, pâ'trê-mô' né 'âl, a. possessed by inheritance.
- Pat ri mon y, pâ'trê 'môn-nê, s. an estate possessed by inheritance.
- Pat ri mon ies, pâ'trê 'môn-nêz, s. plu.
- Pa tri ot, pâ' trê 'ût, s. one whose ruling passion is the love of his country.
- Pa tri ot ism, pâ' trê 'ût-izm, s. love of, or zeal for one's country.
- Pa trol, pâ'trôlê', s. the act of going the rounds in a garrison; those that go the rounds: v. n. to go the rounds in a camp or garrison.
- Pâ-trôl' l'ng, par.
- Pa troll ed, pâ'trôld', pre.
- Pa tron, pâ' trôn, s. one who countenances, supports, or protects.
- Pat ron age, pâ'trôn 'jê, s. support, protection.
- Pât rô 'nâl, a. protecting, supporting.
- Pa tron ess, pâ' trôn 'êss, s. a female that defends, countenances, or supports; a female guardian saint.
- Pa tron ess es, pâ' trôn 'êss-iz, s. plu.*
- Pat ro nise, pâ't rô 'nize, v. a. to protect, to support.
- Pat ro ni ses, pâ't rô 'nê-iz, pres. t.
- Pat ro ni sing, pâ't rô 'nê-iz'ng, par.
- Pat ro ni sed, pâ't rô 'nêzd, pre.
- Pat ten, pâ't tîn, s. the base of a pillar; a shoe of wood with an iron ring.
- Pat ter, pâ't tûr, v. n. to make a noise like the beating of hail.
- Pat ter ing, pâ't tûr 'l'ng, par.
- Pat ter ed, pâ't tûrd', pre.
- Pat tern, pâ't tûrn, s. the original proposed to imitation; a specimen.
- Pau ci ty, pâw' sê 'tê, s. fewness, smallness of number or quantity.
- Paunch, pâ'nsh, s. the belly.
- Paunch es, pâ'nsh' iz, s. plu.
- Pau per, pâw' pûr, s. a poor person.
- Pause, pâwz, s. a stop; suspense; break: v. n. to wait, to stop; to deliberate.
- Paus es, pâwz' iz, s. plu. and pres. t.
- Paus ing, pâwz' l'ng, par.
- Paus ed, pâwzd', pre.
- Pâve, v. a. to lay with brick or stone, to floor with stone.
- Pâ' ving, par.
- Pa ved, pâvd', pre.
- Pâve' mēt, s. bricks or stones laid on the ground, stone floor.
- Pa ver, pâ' vûr, } s. one who
- Pav ier, pâve' yûr, } lays with stones.
- Pa vil ion, pâ-vîl' yûn, s. a tent, a moveable house.
- Pâw, s. the foot of a beast: v. a. to strike with the fore foot; to handle roughly.
- Paws, pâwz, s. plu. and pres. t.
- Pâw' l'ng, par.
- Paw ed, pâwd', pre.
- Pâwn, s. something given in pledge: Pâwn' l'ng, par. [v. a. to pledge.
- Pawn ed, pâwnd', pre.
- Pawn bro ker, pâwn' brô' kûr, s. one who lends money upon pledge.
- Pay, pâ, v. a. to discharge a debt;
- to reward: s. wages, hire.
- Pays, pâze, pres. t.
- Pay ing, pâ' l'ng, par. [paid.
- Pay a ble, pâ' â' bl, a. due; to be
- Pay ma ster, pâ' mâ' stûr, s. one from whom wages or reward is received. [paying; a reward.
- Pay ment, pâ' mēt, s. the act of
- Pea, pê, s. a kind of well-known pulse.
- When the plural of this word signifies merely number, it is formed by adding *s*, as, "they are as like as two peas." When quantity is implied *s* is added to *s*, as, "a bushel of peas."
- Peace, pêese, s. respite from war; quiet; rest; silence: in. a word commanding silence.
- Peace a ble, pêese' â' bl, a. free from war; quiet.
- Peace a ble ness, pêese' â' bl-nêss, s. a quietness, disposition to peace.
- Peace a bly, pêese' â' blê, ad. without tumult. [cicquet, mild
- Peace ful, pêese' fûl, a. quiet; pa
- Peace ful ly, pêese' fûl 'lê, ad. quietly; mildly, gently.
- Peace ful ness, pêese' fûl 'nêss, s. quiet, freedom from disturbance.
- Peach, pêêts'h, s. a tree and its fruit.
- Peach es, pêêts'h' iz, s. plu.
- Peach-col our ed, pêêts'h' kûl 'lûrd, s. a of a colour like a peach.
- Pea cock, pêé' kôk, s. a fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers.
- Pea hen, pêé' hên, s. the female of the peacock.
- Peak, pêék, s. the top of a hill; the rising forepart of a head-dress.
- Peal, pêél, s. a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, or cannon: v. n. to play solemnly and loudly.
- Peal ing, pêél' l'ng, par.
- Peal ed, pêéld', pre.
- Pear, pâre, s. a kind of well-known tree and its fruit.

PEC

PEE

PEN

nôr, nôr—tûbe, tûb, tûll—ôil—pôund—tâm, râm.

pearl, pêrl, s. a gem generated in the body of a testaceous fish; a kind of small printing letter.
 Pearl y, pêrl' è, a. abounding with or resembling pearls.
 Peas ant, pêz' ânt, s. a hind, one whose business is rural labour.
 Peas ant ry, pêz' ânt 'rê, s. peasants, rusticks. [contains peas.
 Pea shell, pêé' shêl, s. the husk that Pease, pêeze, s. food of pease.
 Peat, pêét, s. a species of turf used for fuel.
 Peb blê, pêb' bl, }
 Peb ble stone, pêb' bl 'stône, } s. a round hard stone; a sort of bastard gem.
 Pebbly, pêb' blê, a. full of pebbles.
 Pec ca bil i ty, 'pêk-kâ-bil' lê 'tê, s. a state of being subject to sin.
 Pec ca ble, pêk' kâ 'bl, a. liable to sin. [petty fault.
 Pec ca dil lo, 'pêk-kâ-dil' lô, s. a
 Pec ca dil loes, 'pêk-kâ-dil' lôze, s. plu. [quality.
 Pec can cy, pêk' kân 'sê, s. bad
 Pec cant, pêk' kânt, s. a criminal; ill-disposed.
 Peck, pêk, s. the fourth part of a bushel: v. a. to strike with the beak as a bird; to pick up food with the beak.
 Peck ing, pêk' kîng, par.
 Peck ed, pêkt, pre.
 Pec tor al, pêk' tûr 'âl, a. belonging to the breast: s. a medicine proper to strengthen the breast and stomach.
 Pec u late, pêk' ù 'lâte, v. a. to rob or defraud the publick.
 Pec u la ting, pêk' ù 'lâ-tîng, par.
 Pec u la ted, pêk' ù 'lâ-têd, pre.
 Pec u la tion, 'pêk-ù-lâ' shûn, s. robbery of the publick.
 Pec u la tor, pêk' ù 'lâ-tûr, s. robber of the publick.
 Pe cu li ar, pê-kû' lê 'ûr, a. appropriate; particular, single.

Pe cu li ar i ty, pê 'kû-lê-âr' è 'tê, s. a particularity. ['îz, s. plu.
 Pe cu li ar i ties, pê 'kû-lê-âr' è 'tê, s. plu.
 Pe cu li ar ly, pê-kû' lê 'ûr-lê, ad. particularly, singly.
 Pe cu ni ar y, pê-kû' né 'ûr-rê, a. relating to money.
 Ped a gogue, pêd' â 'gôg, s. a school-master, a pedant.
 Pê' dâl, a. belonging to a foot.
 Pe dals, pê' dâlz, s. plu. the large pipes of an organ.
 Pêd' ânt, s. a conceited schoolmaster; a man vain of low knowledge.
 Pe dan tick, pê-dân' tîk, a. awkwardly ostentatious of learning.
 Ped ant ry, pêd' ânt 'rê, s. awkward ostentation of needless learning.
 Ped die, pêd' di, v. n. to be busy about trifles.
 Pêd' dîng, par.: a petty-dealing, such as pedlers have.
 Ped died, pêd' did, pre.
 Pêd' ês 'âl, s. the lower member of a pillar, the basis of a statue.
 Pe des tri ous, pê-dês' trê 'ûs, a. going on foot. [stalk.
 Ped i cle, pêd' è 'kl, s. the foot.
 Ped i gree, pêd' è 'grêé, s. genealogy, lineage.
 Ped i grees, pêd' è 'grêéz, s. plu.
 Ped i ment, pêd' è 'mênt, s. an ornament that finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.
 Ped ler, pêd' lûr, s. one who travels the country with small commodities. [by pedlers.
 Ped ler y, pêd' lûr 'rê, s. wares sold
 Ped o bap tism, 'pêd-ô-bâp' tîzm, s. infant baptism. [infant baptism.
 'Pêd-ô-bâp' tîst, s. one that holds to
 Pêèl, v. a. to decorticate; to flay: s. the skin or thin rind of any thing; a thin board with a long handle, used by bakers.
 Pêèl' îng, par.
 Peel ed, pêèld, pre.

Pêép, v. n. to look slyly, or curiously: s. first appearance; a sly
 Pêép' îng, par. [look.
 Peep ed, pêépt, pre.
 Pêép' hôle, s. a hole through which one may look without being discovered. [rank; a nobleman.
 Pêér, s. equal, one of the same
 Peer age, pêér' îje, s. the dignity of a peer; the body of peers.
 Pêér' êss, s. the lady of a peer.
 Peer ess es, pêér' ês 'îz, s. plu.
 Pêér' lèss, a. unequalled.
 Pêé' vîsh, a. petulant, irritable.
 Pee vish ly, pêé' vîsh 'lê, ad. angrily, morosely. [verseness.
 Pêé' vîsh 'nêss, s. fretfulness; per
 Pêg, s. a piece of wood driven into a hole; the pin of an instrument: v. a. to fasten with a peg.
 Pêg' gîng, par.
 Peg ged, pêgd, pre. [sense.
 Pêîr, s. money, riches in an odious
 Pel i can, pêl' lê 'kân, s. a bird.
 Pel let, pêl' lît, s. a little ball.
 Pel li cle, pêl' lê 'kl, s. a thin skin.
 Pêll-mêll', ad. confusedly.
 Pells, pêlz, s. an officer that belongs to the exchequer. [transparent.
 Pel lu cid, pêl-lû' sîd, a. clear,
 Pel lu cid ness, pêl-lû' sîd 'nêss, s. transparency, clearness.
 Pêlt, a. skin, hide: v. a. to strike with something thrown; to throw.
 Pêlt' îng, par.
 Pêlt' êd, pre.
 Pên, s. an instrument for writing; a small enclosure: v. a. to coop,
 Pên' nîng, par. [shut up; to write.
 Pen ned, pênd, pre.
 Pê' nâl, a. enacting punishment.
 Pen al ty, pê'n' âl 'tê, s. punishment, judicial infliction.
 Pen al ties, pê'n' âl 'tîz, s. plu:
 Pen ance, pê'n' ânse, s. infliction suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.
 Pence, pênce s. plu. of Penny.

PEN

PEN

PER

Fâc, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pâc, ph—nô, môv,

Fen cîl, 'pên' sîl, s. a small brush of hair; any instrument for writing or painting without ink: v. a. to paint.

Fen cîl ling, 'pên' sîl 'lîng, par.

Fen cîll ed, 'pên' sîll, pre.

Pên dânt, s. a jewel hanging in the ear; any thing hanging by way of ornament.

Pen dence, 'pên' dênse, s. slopiness.

'Pen den cy, 'pên' dên 'sê, s. susceptible.

'Pên' dên, a. hanging. [pense.]

Pênd' lîng, a. depending.

Pen du lous, 'pên' jô 'lûs, a. hanging.

Pen du lum, 'pên' jô 'lûm, s. any weight hung so as that it may easily swing backwards and forwards; part of a clock.

Pen e tra ble, 'pên' é 'trâ-bl, a. such as may be pierced; susceptible of impression.

Pen e tra bil i ty, 'pên' é 'trâ-bl' lî 'yé, s. susceptibility of impression.

'Pên' é 'trânt, a. having the power to pierce or enter.

'Pên' é 'trâte, v. a. to pierce, enter beyond the surface.

'Pên' é 'trâ-lîng, par.

'Pên' é 'trâ-têd, pre.

Pen e tra tion, 'pên' é 'trâ' shûn, s. the act of entering into any body; sagacity. [piercing; sagacious.]

Pen e tra tive, 'pên' é 'trâ-tîv, a.

Pen guin, 'pên' g'wîn, s. a bird; a fruit.

Fen in su lâ, 'pên' in' shû 'lâ, s. a piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

Fen in su la ted, 'pên' in' shû 'lâ-têd, s. almost surrounded with water.

Pen i tence, 'pên' é 'tênse, s. repentance.

Pen i tent, 'pên' é 'tânt, a. repentant, contrite: s. one sorrowful for sin.

Fen i ten tial, 'pên' é 'tên' shâl, a. expressing penitence.

Pen i ten tia ry, 'pên' é 'tên' shâ 'rê, s. one who prescribes the rules

and measures of penance; a penitent; the place where penance is enjoined. ['rîz, s. plu.]

Pen i ten tia ries, 'pên' é 'tên' shâ.

Pen i tent ly, 'pên' é 'tânt-lê, ad. with repentance.

Pen knife, 'pên' nîf, s. a knife used to cut pens.

Pen knives, 'pên' nîvz, s. plu.

'Pên' mân, s. one who professes the art of writing; a writer.

'Pên' nânt, s. a small flag.

'Pên' nâ 'têd, a. winged.

Pen ni less, 'pên' né 'lêz, a. poor, wanting money.

Pen ny, 'pên' né, s. a small coin, of which twelve make a shilling.

Pen ny roy al, 'pên' né-rôe 'âl, s. a well-known herb.

Pen ny weight, 'pên' né 'wâte, s. 24 grains Troy weight.

Pen ny worth, 'pên' né 'wûrth, s. as much as is bought for a penny; something advantageously bought.

Pen sile, 'pên' sîl, a. hanging, suspended.

Pen sion, 'pên' shûn, s. a yearly allowance made to any one.

Pen sion a ry, 'pên' shûn 'â-rê, a. maintained by pensions.

Pen sion er, 'pên' shûn 'ûr, s. one who has a pension. [thoughtful.]

Pen sive, 'pên' sîv, a. sorrowfully

Pen sive ly, 'pên' sîv 'lê, ad. with melancholy.

Pen ta chord, 'pên' tâ 'kôrd, s. an instrument with five strings.

Pen ta e drous, 'pên' tâ-ê 'drûs, a. having five sides. [angles.]

'Pên' tâ gôn, s. a figure with five

'Pên' tâg' ô 'nâl, a. having five angles.

Pen tam e ter, 'pên' tâm-ê 'tûr, s. a Latin verse of five feet.

Pen tan gu lar, 'pên' tâng' gû 'lâr, a. five-cornered.

Pen ta teuch, 'pên' tâ 'tûke, s. the five books of Moses.

Pen te cost, 'pên' té 'kôste, s. a

feast among the Jews.

Pên' hôuse, s. a shed hanging out aslope from the wall.

Pen t hous es, 'pên' t' hôuz 'îz, s. plu.

Pe nul ti ma, 'pê-nûl' té 'mâ, s. the last syllable but one.

Pe nul ti mate, 'pê-nûl' té 'mâte, s. belonging to the last syllable but one. [ow.]

Pê-nûm' brâ, s. an imperfect shadow.

Pe nu ri ous, 'pê-nû' ré 'ûs, a. negligently, sparingly. [sparingly.]

Pe nu ri ous ly, 'pê-nû' ré 'ûs-lê, ad.

Pe nu ri ous ness, 'pê-nû' ré 'ûs-nêz, s. parsimony. [digence.]

Pe u ry, 'pên' û 'rê, s. poverty, in-

Peo ple, 'pê' pl, s. a nation; the commonalty; men: v. a. to stock with inhabitants.

Peo pling, 'pê' plîng, par.

Peo pled, 'pê' plîd, pre.

Pep per, 'pêp' pûr, s. a kind of aromatic grain: v. a. to sprinkle with pepper; to mangle with shot or blows.

Pep per ing, 'pêp' pûr 'lîng, par.

Pep per ed, 'pêp' pûrd, pre.

Pep per corn, 'pêp' pûr 'kôrn, s. any thing of inconsiderable value.

Pep per mint, 'pêp' pûr 'mînt, s. mint eminently hot. [tion.]

Pep tick, 'pêp' tîk, a. helping diges-

Per ad ven ture, 'pêr-âd-vên 'tshûre, ad. perhaps, may be. [through.]

Pêr-âm' bû 'lâte, v. a. to walk

Pêr-âm' bû 'lâ-tîng, par.

Pêr-âm' bû 'lâ-têd, pre.

Per am bu la tion, 'pêr 'âm-bû-lâ 'shûn, s. the act of passing through.

Per ceiv a ble, 'pêr-sêév' â 'bl, a. perceptible.

Per ceive, 'pêr-sêév, v. a. to discover, observe.

Per ceiv ing, 'pêr-sêév' lîng, par.

Per ceiv ed, 'pêr-sêévd, pre.

Per cep ti bil i ty, 'pêr 'sêp-tê-bl' lî 'yé, s. perception.

Per cep ti ble, 'pêr-sêp' té 'bl, a.

PER

PER

PER

nôt, nôc—tôbe, tsh, bûl—ôil—pôund—tshin, mus.

such as may be known or observed. [sciousness; notice.]
Per cep tion, pèr-sép' shûn, s. con-
 cep tive, pèr-sép'tiv, a. having
 the power of perceiving.
Perch, pèrtsh, s. a fish; a bird's
 roost; a measure of five yards
 and a half; v. n. to sit or roost
 as a bird. [plu.]
Perch es, pèrtsh' iz, pres. t. and a.
Perch ing, pèrtsh' ing, par.
Perch ed, pèrtsh't, pre. [haps.]
Per chance, pèr-tshânse', ad. pèr-
Per co late, pèr kô' lâte, v. a. to
 strain.
Per co la ting, pèr kô' lâ-ting, par.
Per co la ted, pèr kô' lâ-tèd, pre.
Per co la tion, 'pèr-kô-lâ' shûn, s.
 the act of straining.
Per cus sion, pèr-kûsh' ûn, s. the act
 of striking. stroke. [king.]
Per cu tient, pèr-kû' shènt, a. stri-
 di tion, pèr-dlsh' ûn, s. destruc-
 tion, ruin; eternal death.
Per due, pèr-dû', ad. close, in am-
 bush. [lasting, long continued.]
Per du ra ble, pèr dû' râ-bl, a.
 lasting, long continued.
Per e gri nate, pèr é' grè-nâte, v. n.
 to travel, to live in foreign coun-
 tries. [ing, par.]
Per e gri na ting, pèr é' grè-nâ-
 ting, par.
Per e gri na ted, pèr é' grè-nâ' téd,
 pre.
Per e gri na tion, 'pèr-é' grè-nâ'-
 shûn, s. travel, abode in foreign
 countries.
Per e grine, pèr é' grîn, a. foreign.
Per emp tion, pèr-ém' shûn, s.
 crush, extinction.
Per emp tor i ly, pèr ém' tûr-ré' lê,
 ad. absolutely, positively.
Per emp tor i ness, pèr ém' tûr-ré-
 nês, s. dogmatism.
Per emp tor y, pèr ém' tûr-ré, a.
 dogmatical, absolute.
Per en ni al, pèr-ên' né' âl, a.
 lasting through the year.
Per en ni ty, pèr-ên' né' yé, s. qual-

ity of lasting through all seasons.
Per sect, pèr sèkt, a. complete, con-
 summate; pure, immaculate: v.
 a. to finish, to complete, to con-
 summate.
Per sect ing, pèr sèkt' ing, par.
Per sect ed, pèr sèkt' èd, pte.
Per sec tion, pèr-sèk' shûn, s. the
 state of being perfect.
Per sect ive, pèr-sèkt' iv, a. condu-
 cing to perfection.
Per sect ly, pèr sèkt' lê, ad. totally,
 completely; exactly.
Per sect ness, pèr sèkt' nês, s. com-
 pleteness; virtue. [erous.]
Per fid ious, pèr-flîd' yûs, a. treach-
 Per fid ious ly, pèr-flîd' yûs' lê, ad.
 treacherously.
Per fid ious ness, pèr-flîd' yûs' nês,
 s. the quality of being perfidious.
Per fi dy, pèr fê' dâ, s. treachery,
 breach of faith.
Per fô' râte, v. a. to pierce with a
 Pèr fô' râ-ting, par. [tool, to bore.]
 Pèr fô' râ-tèd, pre.
Per fo ra tion, 'pèr-fô-râ' shûn, s.
 the act of piercing; hole.
Per force, pèr-fôrse', ad. violently.
Per-fôr'm', v. a. to execute, to do.
 Pèr-fôr'm' ing, par.
Per form ed, pèr-fôrmd', pre.
Per form ance, pèr-fôr'm' ânse, s.
 completion of something design-
 ed; work. [s. plu.]
Per form an ces, pèr-fôr'm' ân' sîz,
 Pèr form er, pèr-fôr'm' ûr, s. one
 that performs any thing.
Per fri cate, pèr frê' kâte, v. a. to
 rub over. [par.]
Per fri ca ting, pèr frê' kâ-ting,
 Pèr fri ca ted, pèr frê' kâ-tèd, pre.
Per fûme, s. sweet odour, fragrance.
 Pèr-fûme', v. a. to scent, impreg-
 nate with sweet scent.
 Pèr-fû' mîng, par.
Per fu med, pèr-fûmd', pre.
 Pèr fu mer, pèr-fû' mûr, s. one who
 deals in perfumes.

Per func tor y, pèr-fûng' tûr yé, s.
 slight, careless, negligent.
Per fûse, pèr-fûse', v. a. to tincture,
 overspread.
Per fu ses, pèr-fû' sîz, pres. t.
Per fu sing, pèr-fû' zîng, par.
Per fu sed, pèr-fûzd', pre. [be.]
Pèr-hâps, ad. peradventure, it may
 Pèr i car di um, 'pèr-é-kâr' dé' ûm,
 s. a thin membrane covering the
 heart.
Per i cra nium, 'pèr-é-krà' né' ûm, s.
 the membrane that covers the skull.
Per i gee, pèr é' jée, s. a point in
 the heavens, wherein a planet is
 said to be in its nearest distance
 possible from the earth.
Per i gees, pèr é' jées, s. plu.
Per i he li um, 'pèr-é-hé' lê' ûm, s.
 that point of a planet's orbit
 wherein it is nearest the sun.
Pèr il, s. danger, hazard, jeopardy.
Per il ious, pèr il' ûs, a. dangerous,
 hazardous.
Per i od, pèr ré' ûd, s. a circuit; a
 stated number of years, a round
 of time; the end or conclusion;
 a complete sentence; the point
 made thus [.]
Per i od i cal, 'pèr-é-ôd' é' kâl, a.
 happening by revolution; regu-
 lar. [ad. at stated periods.]
Per i od i cal ly, 'pèr-é-ôd' é' kâl-lé,
 Pèr i pa tet ick, 'pèr-é-pâ-tèr' ik, s.
 one of an ancient sect of philo-
 sopher; a follower of Aristotle.
Per iph ery, pèr-rîf' é' ré, s. circum-
 ference. [cumlocution.]
Per iph ra sis, pèr-rîf' râ' sîs, s. cir-
 Pèr ip neu mon y, 'pèr-ip-nû' mûn-
 nê, s. an inflammation of the
 lungs. [ing; to be lost eternally.]
Pèr ish, v. n. to die, come to noth-
 Pèr ish es, pèr ish' iz, pres. t.
 Pèr ish ing, par.
 Pèr ish ed, pèr ish't, pre.
 Pèr ish a ble, pèr ish' â-bl, a. ha-
 ble to perish.

PER

PER

PER

Fâre, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môve,

Per i wig, pâr é 'wig, s. hair not natural.

Per i win kle, pâr é 'wingk-kl, s. a small shell-fish. [with perjury.

Pâr jâre, v. a. to forswear, to taint
Pâr jû 'ring, par.

Per ju red, pâr jûrd, pre.

Per ju rer, pâr jû 'rûr, s. one that swears falsely.

Per ju ry, pâr jû 'rê, s. false oath.

Per ju ries, pâr jû 'riz, s. plu.

Pêrk, v. n. to hold up the head with an affected briskness.

Pêrk 'ing, par.

Perk ed, pêrk't, pre.

Per ma nence, pâr mâ 'nense, }

Per ma nen cy, pâr mâ 'nên-sê, }
s. duration.

Pêr mâ 'nênt, a. durable.

Per ma nent ly, pâr mâ 'nênt-lê,
ad. durably. [continuance.

Per man sion, pâr-mân' shûn, s.

Per me a ble, pâr mé 'â-bl, n. such
as may be passed through.

Pêr mé 'ânt, a. passing through.

Per mis ci ble, pâr-mis' sé 'bl, a.
that may be mingled.Per mis si ble, pâr-mis' sé 'bl, a.
that may be permitted.Per mis sion, pâr-mish' ûn, s. grant
of liberty. [ing liberty.

Per mis sive, pâr-mis' sîv, a. grant-

Pêr mît, s. a written permission

from an excise officer for trans-

porting goods from place to

place, a license.

Pêr-mît', v. a. to allow, to suffer.

Pêr-mît' 'ing, par.

Pêr-mît' 'têd, pre.

Per mit tance, pâr-mît' tânse, s.
allowance, permission.Per mu ta tion, 'pêr-mû-tâ' shûn, s.
exchange. [chievous, destructive.

Per ni cious, pâr-nish' ûs, a. mis-

Per ni cious ly, pâr-nish' ûs 'lê, ad.
destructively.Per ni cious ness, pâr-nish' ûs 'nês,
s. the quality of being pernicious.Per ni ci ty, pâr-nis' sé 'tê, s. swift-
ness, celerity.Per o ra tion, 'pêr-ô-râ' shûn, s. the
conclusion of an oration.Pêr-pênd', v. a. to weigh in the
mind, to consider attentively.

Pêr-pênd' 'ing, par.

Pêr-pênd' 'êd, pre.

Per pen dic u lar, 'pêr-pên-dik' û-
lâr, a. cutting the horizon atright angles: s. a line crossing the
horizon at right angles.Per pen dic u lar i ty, 'pêr-pên-dik-
û-lâr é 'tê, s. the state of being

perpendicular.

Per pen dic u lar ly, 'pêr-pên-dik-
û 'lâr-lê, ad. in such a manner asto cut another line at right an-
gles. [sideration.

Per pen sion, pâr-pên' shûn, s. con-

Pêr pé 'trâte, v. a. to commit.

Pêr pé 'trâ-tîng, par.

Pêr pé 'trâ-têd, pre.

Per pe tra tion, 'pêr-pê-trâ' shûn, s.
the act of committing a crime.Per pet u al, pâr-pêtsh' û 'âl, a.
continual. [ad. constantly.

Per pet u al ly, pâr-pêtsh' û 'âl-lê,

Per pet u ate, pâr-pêtsh' û 'âte, v.
a. to make perpetual. [tîng, par.

Per pet u a tîng, pâr-pêtsh' û 'â-

Per pet u a ted, pâr-pêtsh' û 'â-têd,
pre. [duration to all futurity.

Per pe tu i ty, 'pêr-pê-tû' é 'tê, s.

Per plex, pâr-plêks' v. a. to entan-
gle; to embarrass.

Per plex es, pâr-plêks' 'iz, pres. t.

Per plex ing, pâr-plêks' 'ing, par.

Per plex ed, pâr-plêkst', pre.

Per plex i ty, pâr-plêks' é 'tê, s.
anxiety, entanglement, intricacy.Per plex i ties, pâr-plêks' é 'tîz, s.
plu.Per qui site, pâr-kwê 'zîl, s. some-
thing gained by a place or office

over and above the settled wages.

Per ry, pâr 'rê, s. cider made of
pears.Per se cute, pâr sé 'kûte, v. a. to
pursue with malignity; to im-

pune much.

Per se cu tîng, pâr sé 'kû-tîng, par.

Per se cu ted, pâr sé 'kû-têd, pre.

Per se cu tion, 'pêr-sê-kû' shûn, s.
the act or practice of persecutingPer se cu tor, pâr sé 'kû-tûr, s. one
who persecutes.Per se ve rance, 'pêr-sê-vê' rânse,
s. steadiness in pursuits. [temp.

'Pêr-sê-vêr', v. n. to persist in an

'Pêr-sê-vê' rîng, par.

Per se ve red, 'pêr-sê-vêrd', pre.

Pêr-sist', v. n. to persevere, con-

Pêr-sist' 'ing, par. [tinue firm

Pêr-sist' 'êd, pre.

Per sist ance, pâr-sist' ânse, s.
steadiness, constancy.Per son, pâr sn, s. an individual
human being; exteriour appear-

ance; character.

Per sou a ble, pâr sûn 'â-bl, a.
handsome, graceful.Per son age, pâr sûn 'jê, s. a con-
siderable person.Per son al, pâr sûn 'âl, a. belong-
ing to men or women; affecting

individuals; peculiar; corporal.

Per so nal i ty, 'pêr-sô-nâl' lé 'tê, s.
the individuality of any one.Per so nal i ties, 'pêr-sô-nâl' lé 'tîz,
s. plu. [person.

Per son al ly, pâr sûn 'âl-lê, ad. in

Per son ate, pâr sûn 'âte, v. a. to
represent; to counterfeit.

Per son a tîng, pâr sûn 'â-tîng, par.

Per son a ted, pâr sûn 'â-têd, pre.

Per son i fi ca tion, pâr 'sôn-ê-fî-
kâ' shûn, s. change of things in

persons.

Per son i fy, pâr-sôn' é 'fî, v. a. to
change from a thing to a person

Person i fies, pâr-sôn' é 'fîze, pres. t.

Per son i fy ing, pâr-sôn' é 'fî-îng,
par.

Per son i fi ed, pâr-sôn' é 'fîde, pre.

Per spect ive, pâr-spêkt' 'iv, s. i

PER

PER

PET

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bôll—ôll—pôund—thin, rais.

lass through which things are viewed; view: a. relating to the science of vision, optical.

Per spi ca cious, 'pêr-spê-kâ' shûs, a. quicksighted.

Per spi ca cious ness, 'pêr-spê-kâ' shûs 'nêa, 'tê, a. quickness of sight.

Per spi ca ci ty, 'pêr-spê-kâs' sê, a. quickness of sight.

Per spi cu i ty, 'pêr-spê-kû' è 'tê, a. clearness to the mind.

Per spic u ous, 'pêr-splk' û' ûs, a. clear. [ad. clearly.]

Per spic u ous ly, 'pêr-splk' û 'ûs-lê, Per spi ra ble, 'pêr-spl' râ 'bl, a. such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

Per spi ra tion, 'pêr-spê-râ' shûn, s. excretion by the cuticular pores.

Pêr spi rê, v. n. to perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

Pêr-spl' rîng, par.

Per spi red, 'pêr-splrd', pre.

Per spi ra ble, 'pêr-swâ' dâ 'bl, a. such as may be persuaded.

Per suade, 'pêr-swâdê', v. a. to bring to an opinion.

Per sua ding, 'pêr-swâ' dîng, par.

Per sua ded, 'pêr-swâ' dêd, pre.

Per sua sion, 'pêr-swâ' zhûn, s. the act of persuading; opinion.

Per sua sive, 'pêr-swâ' slv, } a. Per sua sor y, 'pêr-swâ' sûr 'rê, } a. having the power to persuade.

Pêrt, a. brisk; smart; saucy.

Pêrt er, 'pêrt' êr, a. com. [to relate to.]

Pêrt êst, a. su. [to relate to.]

Per tain, 'pêr-tânê', v. n. to belong.

Per tain ing, 'pêr-tânê' îng, par.

Per tain ed, 'pêr-tând', pre.

Per ti na cious, 'pêr-tê-nâ' shûs, a. obstinate, stubborn.

Per ti na cious ly, 'pêr-tê-nâ' shûs-lê, ad. obstinately. [obstinacy.]

Per ti na ci ty, 'pêr-tê-nâs' sê 'tê, s. Per ti nence, 'pêr-tê' 'nênsê, s. propriety to the purpose, appositeness.

Per ti nent, 'pêr-tê' 'nênt, a. just to the purpose; apposite.

Per ti nent ly, 'pêr-tê' 'nênt-lê, ad. to the purpose.

Per tin gent, 'pêr-tîn' jênt, a. reaching to, touching.

Pêrt ly, 'pêrt' lê, ad. briskly, smartly; saucily. [petulance.]

Pêrt 'nêss, s. brisk folly, sauciness; } v. a. to disquiet, } disturb.

Pêr-tûr' bâte, } } par.

Pêr-tûr' bîng, } } par.

Pêr-tûr' bâ 'îng, } } pre.

Per turb ed, 'pêr-tûrb'êd, } } pre.

Per turb ba tion, 'pêr-tûr-bâ' shûn, s. disquiet of mind; commotion of passions.

Pêr tu sion, 'pêr-tû' zhûn, s. the act of piercing or punching.

Pêr 'ûke, s. a cap of false hair, a periwig. [reading.]

Pe rû sal, 'pê-rû' zâl, s. the act of Pe ruse, 'pê-rûzê', v. a. to read; to examine.

Pe ru ses, 'pê-rû' zîz, pres. t.

Pe ru sing, 'pê-rû' zîng, par.

Pe ru sed, 'pê-rûzêd', pre.

Pe ru ser, 'pê-rû' zûr, s. a reader, an examiner.

Pêr-vâdê, v. a. to pass through.

Pêr-vâ' dîng, par.

Pêr-vâ' dîed, pre.

Per va sion, 'pêr-vâ' zhûn, s. the act of passing through.

Pêr-vêrê, a. obstinate in the wrong, stubborn.

Per verse ly, 'pêr-vêrsê' lê, ad. peevishly, vexatiously. [vishness.]

Pêr-vêrsê' nêss, s. petulance, peevishness.

Per ver sion, 'pêr-vêr' shûn, s. the act of perverting.

Pêr-vêrt', v. a. to distort from the true end or purpose; to corrupt.

Pêr-vêrt' îng, par.

Pêr-vêrt' êd, pre.

Per vi ca cious, 'pêr-vê-kâ' shûs, a. spitefully obstinate.

Per vi ous, 'pêr-vê' 'ûs, a. admitting passage.

Pêst, s. plague, pestilence. [harass.]

Pes ter, 'pêst' tûr, v. a. to disturb, Pes ter ing, 'pêst' tûr' îng, par.

Pes ter ed, 'pêst' tûrd, pre.

Pêst' hôdse, s. an hospital for persons infected with the plague.

Pest hous es, 'pêst' hôdz 'îz, s. plu. Pes tif er ous, 'pêst-tîf' êr 'ûs, a. destructive; pestilential.

Pes ti lence, 'pêst-tê' 'lênsê, a. plague, contagious distemper.

Pes ti lent, 'pêst-tê' 'lênt, a. producing plagues.

Pes ti len tial, 'pêst-tê-lên' shâl, a. infectious, contagious.

Pes tle, 'pêst' tl, s. an instrument with which anything is broken in a mortar.

Pêt, s. a slight passion or fit of anger; a favourite: v. a. to spoil by too much fondling.

Pêrt' îng, par.

Pêrt' têd, pre.

Pê' fâl, s. the leaf of a flower, as distinguished from the leaf of a plant. [with pestilence.]

Pe te chi al, 'pê-tê' kê 'âl, a. spotted

Pe ti tion, 'pê-tîsh' ûn, s. request, supplication: v. a. to solicit.

Pe ti tion ing, 'pê-tîsh' ûn' îng, par.

Pe ti tion ed, 'pê-tîsh' ûnd, pre.

Pe ti tion a ry, 'pê-tîsh' ûn 'â-rê, a. suppliant.

Pe ti tion er, 'pê-tîsh' ûn 'êr, s. one who offers a petition.

Pe tre, 'pê' tûr, s. nitre.

Pe tres cent, 'pê-três' sênt, a. becoming stone.

Pet ri fac tion, 'pêt-rê-fâk' shûn, s. the act of turning to stone; that which is made stone.

Pet ri fy, 'pêt' rê 'fî, v. a. to change to stone: v. n. to become stone.

Pet ri fies, 'pêt' rê 'fîzê, pres. t.

Pet ri fy ing, 'pêt' rê 'fîzê' îng, par.

Pet ri fied, 'pêt' rê 'fîzêd, pre.

PHE

PHO

PIA

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

Pê tro li um, pê-trô' lê um, s. a liquid bitumen.

Pê ti coat, pê' tê 'kôte, s. the lower part of a woman's dress.

Pê ti sôg ger, pê' tê 'sôg-gâr, s. a petty small-rate lawyer.

Pê' tsh, a. fretful, peevish. [ness.]

Pê' tsh 'nêss, s. fretfulness, peevishness.

Pê ti toas, pê' tê 'tôze, s. plu. the feet of a sucking pig.

Pê ty, pê' tê, s. a small, little.

Pê u lance, pê' tsh 'u 'lânse, s. sauciness, peevishness.

Pê u lant, pê' tsh 'u 'lânt, s. saucy, perverse. [church.]

Pew, pû, s. a seat enclosed in a Pew, pûze, s. plu. [metals.]

Pew ter, pû' tûr, s. a compound of Pew ter er, pû' tûr 'ûr, s. a smith who works in pewter.

Pha e ton, fâ' ê 'tôn, s. a kind of high open carriage.

Pha lanx, fâ' 'lângks, s. a troop of men closely imbedded.

Pha lanx es, fâ' 'lângks 'ÿz, s. plu.

Phan tasm, fân' 'tâzm, s. vain and airy appearance.

Phan tom, fân' 'tûm, s. an apparition; a fancied vision.

Phar i sa i cal, 'fâr-ê-sâ' ê 'kâl, s. ritual, externally religious.

Phar ma co poe ia, 'fâr-mâ-kô-pê-yâ, s. a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

Phar ma cop o list, 'fâr-mâ-kôp' ô 'lîst, s. an apothecary.

Phar ma cy, fâr' mâ 'sê, s. the art or practice of preparing medicines, the trade of an apothecary.

Pha ros, fâ' rôs, s. a lighthouse.

Pha ros es, fâ' rôs 'ÿz, s. plu.

Pha sis, fâ' sîs, s. appearance exhibited by the moon.

Pha ses, fâ' sêz, s. plu. [wild cock.]

Pheas ant, fê' 'ânt, s. a kind of Phe nix, fê' 'nîks, s. the bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

Phe nom e non, fê-nôm' ê 'nôn, s. novel appearance, visible quality; an appearance in the works of nature.

Phe nom e na, fê-nôm' ê 'nâ, s. plu.

Phil an thro py, fîl-ân' 'thrô 'pê, s. love of mankind, good nature.

Phil ip ick, fîl-lîp' 'îk, s. any invective declamation.

Phi lol o ger, fê-lôl' lô 'jûr, } s. a

Phi lol o gist, fê-lôl' lô 'jîst, } critick, a grammarian.

Phil o lo gi cal, 'fîl-ô-lôj' ê 'kâl, a. critical, grammatical.

Phi lol o gy, fê-lôl' lô 'jê, s. criticism, grammatical learning.

Phil o mel, fîl' ô 'mêl, } s. the

Phil o me la, 'fîl-ô-mê' 'lâ, } nightingale.

Phi los o pher, fê-lôs' ô 'fûr, s. a man deep in knowledge.

Phil o soph ick, 'fîl-ô-sôf' 'îk, }

Phil o soph ical, 'fîl-ô-sôf' ê 'kâl, } a. belonging to philosophy.

Phil o soph i cal ly, 'fîl-ô-sôf' ê 'kâl-lê, ad. in a philosophical manner.

Phi los o phize, fê-lôs' ô 'fîze, v. a. to reason like a philosopher.

Phi los o phi zes, fê-lôs' ô 'fî-zêz, } pre. t. [par.]

Phi los o phi zing, fê-lôs' ô 'fî-zîng, }

Phi los o phi zed, fê-lôs' ô 'fîz-ed, pre. }

Phi los o phy, fê-lôs' ô 'fê, s. knowledge natural or moral.

Phîz, fîz, s. the face.

Phle bot o mist, fê-bôt' ô 'mîst, s. one that opens a vein.

Phle bot o my, fê-bôt' ô 'mê, s. blood-letting.

Phlegm, fêlm, s. the watery humour of the body.

Phleg ma tick, fêlg' mâ 'tîk, s. abounding in phlegm; dull, frigid.

Phlo gist ton, fô-jîs' 'tôn, s. a chymical liquor extremely inflammable.

Phos phorus, fôs' fê-rûs, s. the morning star; a chymical substance which exposed to the air takes fire. [of speech.]

ing star; a chymical substance which exposed to the air takes fire. [of speech.]

Phrase, frâze, s. an idiom, a mode

Phra ses, frâ' sîz, s. plu.

Phra se ol o gy, 'frâ-zê-ôl' lô 'jê, s. style, diction. [tickness.]

Phren sy, frên' zê, s. madness, frustration.

Phren sies, frên' zîz, s. plu.

Phthis i cal, thî' ê 'kâl, s. wasting.

Phthis ick, thî' 'îk, s. a consumption.

Phy lac ter y, fê-lâk' têr 'ÿz, s. a bandage on which was inscribed some memorable sentence.

Phys i cal, fîz' ê 'kâl, s. relating to nature; medicinal.

Phys i cal ly, fîz' ê 'kâl-lê, ad. according to nature.

Phys i cian, fê-zîsh' 'ân, s. one who professes the art of healing.

Phys ick, fîz' 'îk, s. the science of healing; medicines, remedies: v. a. to purge, to treat with physick, to cure.

Phys ick ing, fîz' 'îk 'îng, par.

Phys ick ed, fîz' 'îk-ed, pre.

Phys i og no mist, 'fîzh-ê-ôg' nô 'mîst, s. one who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Phys i og no my, 'fîzh-ê-ôg' nô 'mê, s. the art of discovering the temper and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face; the cast of the look.

Phys i ol o gist, 'fîzh-ê-ôl' lô 'jîst, s. a writer of natural philosophy.

Phys i ol o gy, 'fîzh-ê-ôl' lô 'jê, s. the doctrine of nature.

Phy tol o gy, fî-tôl' lô 'jê, s. the doctrine of plants. [atory.]

Pi ac u lar, pî-âk' ô 'lâr, s. expi-

Pi a-ma ter, pî-â-mâ' tûr, s. a delicate membrane which covers the brain.

Pî' â 'nêt, s. a bird.

Pi az za, pé-âz' zâ, s. a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

PIC

Pi ca, p' ká, s. a printing letter of a particular size.
 Pic a room, 'pik-á-róon', s. a robber; a plunderer.
 Pick, pik, v. a. to choose; to gather; to separate; to peck.
 Pick ing, pik' k'ing, par.
 Pick ed, plik' pre.
 Pick ed, plik' k'ed, s. a sharp, smart.
 Pick axe, plik' áks, s. an axe with a sharp point.
 Pick ax es, plik' áks 'y, s. plu.
 Pick er, plik' k'ur, s. one who picks or culls. [pike.
 Pick er el, plik' úr 'y, s. a small
 Pick le, plik' k'í, s. any kind of salt or acid liquor; thing kept in pickle; condition: v. a. to preserve in pickle.
 Pick ling, plik' k'ing, par.
 Pick led, plik' k'ld, pre.
 Pick lock, plik' lók, s. an instrument by which locks are opened.
 Pick pocket, plik' pók 'kit, s. a thief who steals from the pocket.
 Pick thank, plik' th'angk, s. an officious fellow. [duced by a painter.
 Pic to ri al, plik-tó' ré 'ál, a. prop-
 Pic ture, plik' tshúre, s. a resemblance of persons or things in colours: v. a. to paint; to represent.
 Pic tu ring, plik' tshú 'ring, par.
 Pic tu red, plik' tshúrd, pre.
 Pic tu resque, 'pik-tshú-réak', s. expressed happily as in a picture.
 Pid dle, plid' dl, v. n. to pick at table, feed squeamishly; to trifle.
 Pid dling, par.
 Pid dled, plid' dld, pre.
 Pie, pl, s. a crust baked with something in it; a magpie.
 Pies, pize, s. plu. [colours.
 Pie bald, pl' báld, a. of various
 Piece, péese, s. a part; a patch; a picture; a composition; a gun; a coin: v. a. to enlarge by the addition of a piece; to join.
 Pie ces, péés' lz, s. plu. and pres. t.

PIL

nór, nó-t-tábe, táb, búll—óll—póámd—áin, rais.

Pie cing, péés' ing, par.
 Pie ced, péést, pre.
 Piece meal, péése' méél, ad. in pieces: a. separate, divided.
 Pie ed, plde, a. variegated, party-coloured.
 Pier, péér, s. the column on which the arch of a bridge is raised.
 Pierce, péérse, v. a. to make way by force: v. n. to penetrate, enter, affect.
 Pier ces, péér' siz, pres. t.
 Pier er, péér' síng, par.
 Pier ced, péerst, pre.
 Pier cer, péér' súr, s. an instrument that bores or penetrates.
 Pie ty, pl' é 'té, s. discharge of duty to God or to parents.
 Pig, s. a young swine; an oblong mass of lead or iron not forged: v. n. to farrow, to bring pigs.
 Pig g'ing, par.
 Pig ged, pigd, pre. [bird.
 Pi geon, plj' ín, s. a well-known
 Pig g'ín, s. a small vessel.
 Pig mént, s. paint.
 Pig my, plg' mé, s. a small person.
 Pig mies, plg' miz, s. plu.
 Pig nút, s. an earth nut.
 Pike, s. a large fish; a lance used by soldiers. [a pike.
 Pike' stáif, s. the wooden frame of
 Pil as ter, pé-lás' túr, s. a square column.
 Pile, s. a strong piece of wood driven into the ground; a heap; an edifice: v. a. to heap, to lay one
 Pl' ling, par. [thing on another.
 Pil ed, plid, pre. [by petty robbery.
 Pil fer, pl' fúr, v. a. to steal, to gain
 Pil fer ing, pl' fúr 'ing, par.
 Pil fer ed, pl' fúrd, pre.
 Pil fer er, pl' fúr 'úr, s. one who steals petty things.
 Pil grím, s. one who travels on a religious account.
 Pil grím age, pl' grím 'aje, s. a journey on account of devotion.

PIN

Pill, s. a medicine made into a small ball or mass. [to rob; to plunder.
 Pin lage, pl' lje, s. a plunder: v. a.
 Pin la ges, pl' l'j 'yz, pres. t.
 Pin la ging, pl' l'j 'ing, par.
 Pin la ged, pl' l'jd, pre. [porter.
 Pin lar, pl' lúr, s. a column; a sup-
 Pin lar ed, pl' lúrd, a. supported by columns.
 Pill ion, pl' yún, s. a soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on; a pad.
 Pil lor y, pl' lúr 'ré, s. a frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and folding boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put: v. a. to punish with the pillory.
 Pil lor ies, pl' lúr 'riz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Pil lor y ing, pl' lúr 'yè-ling, par.
 Pil lor i ed, pl' lúr 'rid, pre.
 Pil low, pl' ló, s. a bag of down or feathers to lay the head on.
 Pil lows, pl' lóze, s. plu.
 Pil low case, pl' ló 'kase, s. the cover of a pillow.
 Pil low ca ses, pl' ló 'kás-siz, s. plu.
 Pil os ity, pé-lós' é 'yé, s. hairiness.
 Pil lot, pl' lút, s. he who steers a ship: v. a. to steer, to direct in the course.
 Pil lot ing, pl' lút 'ing, par.
 Pil lot ed, pl' lút 'éd, pre. [hire.
 Pil lot age, pl' lút 'je, s. a pilot's
 Pi men ta, pé-mén' tá, s. a kind of spice, allspice.
 Pimp, s. a pander, a procurer: v. n. to provide gratifications for the lust of others.
 Pimp' ing, par.: s. little.
 Pimp ed, plimpt, pre. [pustule.
 Pim ple, plm' pl, s. a small red
 Pimpled, plm' pld, a. full of pimples.
 Pin, s. a short pointed wire, used by women to fasten their clothes.
 Pin a, pl' in, s. a bolt: v. a. to fasten with a pin.

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

Pin nîng, par.
 Pin nêd, plnd, pre. [keep pins in.
 Pin case, pln' kâse, a. a case to
 Pin ca ses, pln' kâ 'sîz, s. plu.
 Pin cers, pln' sîrz, s. plu. an instru-
 ment by which nails are drawn.
 Pinch, plnsh, v. a. to squeeze;
 to press hard: s. a painful squeeze;
 a small quantity contained be-
 tween the finger and thumb:
 time of distress. [plu.
 Pinch es, plnsh' lz, pres. t. and s.
 Pinch ing, plnsh' lng, par.
 Pinch ed, plnsh't, pre.
 Pinch beck, plnsh' bék, s. a com-
 pound metal resembling gold.
 Pin cush ion, pln' kûsh' in, s. a
 small bag stuffed on which pins
 are stuck.
 Pine, s. a tree: v. n. to languish.
 Pî' nîng, par.
 Pine ap, plnd, pre.
 Pine ap ple, pln' âp 'pl, s. a plant.
 Pî' n' fôld, s. a place in which beasts
 are confined. [tuous.
 Pin guid, plng' gwîd, a. fat, unc-
 Pin ion, pln' yûn, s. the joint of
 the wing remotest from the body;
 wing; fetters: v. a. to bind the
 wings; to shackle.
 Pin ion ing, pln' yûn 'îng, par.
 Pin ion ed, pln' yûnd, pre.
 Pink, plngk, s. a small fragrant
 flower; a colour: v. a. to pierce
 in small holes.
 Pink ing, plngk' îng, par.
 Pink ed, plngk' t, pre.
 Pin mon ey, pln' mûn 'né, s. an an-
 nual sum settled on a wife to de-
 fray her own charges.
 Pin mon eys, pln' mûn 'ntz, s. plu.
 Pin nace, pln' nâs, s. a boat belong-
 ing to a ship of war.
 Pin na ces, pln' nâs 'lz, s. plu.
 Pin na cle, pln' nâ 'kl, s. a turret;
 a high spiring point.
 Pî' n' t, s. half a quart; in medicine,
 twelve ounces.

Pî' d' nêâr, s. one whose business is
 to level the road, or sink mines,
 in military operations.
 Pi on y, pl' ûn 'né, s. a large flower.
 P on ies, pl' ûn 'nîz, s. plu.
 Pi oue, pl' ûs, a. careful of the du-
 ties of religion. [manner.
 Pi ous ly, pl' ûs 'lê, ad. in a pious
 Pîp, s. a disease in fowls; a spot
 on cards.
 Pipe, s. a tube; an instrument of
 music; a liquid measure con-
 taining two hogsheds: v. n. to
 Pî' plng, par. [play on the pipe.
 Pi ped, plpt, pre. [the pipe.
 Pi per, pl' pûr, s. one who plays on
 Pîp' kîn, s. a small earthen boiler.
 Pîp' pln, s. a sharp apple. [pungent.
 Pi quant, plk' kânt, a. pricking;
 Pi quan cy, plk' kân 'sé, s. sharp-
 ness, tartness.
 Pique, péék, s. ill-will, an offence
 taken, petty malevolence: v. a.
 to touch with envy; to offend;
 to value, fix reputation as on a
 Piqu ed, péék' lng, par. [point.
 Piqu ed, péék't, pre.
 Pi quet, pé-két, s. a game at cards.
 Pi ra cy, pl' râ 'sé, s. the act or
 practice of robbing on the sea.
 Pi ra cies, pl' râ 'sîz, s. plu.
 Pi rate, pl' rát, s. a sea-robber: v.
 n. to rob by sea: v. a. to take by
 Pî' rât 'îng, par. [robbery.
 Pî' rât 'lê, pre.
 Pi rat i cal, pl-rât' é 'kâl, a. pred-
 atory, robbing. [ting to fish.
 Pis ca tor y, pls' kâ 'târ-ré, a. rela-
 Pis ces, pls' séz, s. the twelfth sign
 in the zodiac, figured by two
 fish. [tion.
 Plsh, in a contemptuous exclama-
 Pis mire, plz' mîre, s. an ant; an
 emmet. [of oblong figure.
 Pis ta chio, pls-tâ' shô, s. a dry fruit
 Pis ta chios, pls-tâ' shôze, s. plu.
 Pis tol, pls' tûl, s. a small handgun;
 v. a. to shoot with a pistol.

Pis tol ling, pls' tûl 'îng, par.
 Pis toll ed, pls' tûld, pre.
 Pis-tôle', s. a coin of many coun-
 tries and many degrees of value.
 Pis ton, pls' tûn, s. the moveable
 part in a pump or syringe.
 Pit, s. a hole in the ground; grave;
 the middle part of the theatre;
 any hollow of the body. [tion.
 Pî' á 'pât, s. a flutter, a palpi-
 tation.
 Pitch, pltsh, s. the resin of the pine
 extracted by fire and inspissated;
 any degree of elevation; degree:
 v. a. to fix, to plant; to throw
 headlong; to smear with pitch.
 Pitch es, pltsh' lz, s. plu. and pres.
 Pitch ing, pltsh' lng, par. [t.
 Pitch ed, pltsh't, pre. [sel.
 Pitch er, pltsh' ûr, s. an earthen ves-
 sel.
 Pitch fork, pltsh' fôrk, s. a fork
 used in husbandry.
 Pitch i ness, pltsh' é 'nês, s. black-
 ness, darkness.
 Pitch y, pltsh' é, a. smeared with
 pitch; black.
 Pit coal, plt' kôle, s. fossil coal.
 Pit e ous, pltsh' é 'ûs, a. sorrowful;
 compassionate.
 Pit e ous ly, pltsh' é 'ûs-lê, ad. in
 a piteous manner.
 Pî' fâll, s. a pit dug and covered.
 Pith, plth, s. marrow; strength;
 energy, cogency; principal part.
 Pith i ly, plth' é 'lê, ad. with
 strength, with cogency.
 Pith i ness, plth' é 'nês, s. energy,
 strength.
 Pith less, plth' lês, a. wanting pith
 or force.
 Pith y, plth' é, a. strong, energetick.
 Pit i a ble, plt' é 'â-bl, a. deserving
 pity. [tender; palsy.
 Pit i ful, plt' é 'fûl, a. melancholy;
 Pit i ful ly, plt' é 'fûl-lê, ad. mourn-
 fully. [dermess.
 Pit i ful ness, plt' é 'fûl-nês, s. ten-
 Pit i less, plt' é 'lês, a. wanting
 pity.

PLA

PLA

PLA

nờ, nôt—tùbe, túb, bắi—ôl—pôan—ôin, rai.

Pit tance, pit' tãnce, s. a small portion.

Pit tan ces, pit' tãnz, s. plu.

Pi tu i tous, pé-tú-é' tús, a. consisting of phlegm.

Pit y, pit' té, s. compassion, tenderness: v. a. to compassionate misery.

Pit ies, pit' tiz, pres. t.

Pit y ing, pit' té' ing, par.

Pit i ed, pit' tid, pre.

Piv ot, piv' út, s. a pin on which any thing turns.

Pla ca ble, plá' ká' bl, a. willing or possible to be appeased.

Plac ard, plák-árd', } s. an edict, a

Plac art, plák-árt', } manifesto.

Place, pláse, s. a locality; space; residence; situation; rank; office: v. a. to put in any place; to fix; to establish.

Pla ces, plá' sz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Pla cing, plá' sing, par.

Pla ced, pláste, pre. [soft, mild.

Pla cid, plás' sid, a. gentle, quiet;

Pla cit, plás' sit, s. decree, determination. [erary theft.

Pla ga rism, plá' já' rizm, s. lit.

Pla ga ry, plá' já' ré, s. a thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another.

Pla gia ries, plá' já' riz, s. plu.

Plague, plág, s. a pestilence; any thing vexatious: v. a. to trouble.

Pla guing, plá' ging, par. [harass.

Pla gued, plágd, pre. [ly, horribly.

Pla gui ly, plá' gé' lé, ad. vexatiously.

Pla guy, plá' gé, a. vexatious, troublesome.

Pla ice, pláse, s. a flat fish.

Plai ces, plá' sz, s. plu.

Plaid, plád, s. a variegated cloth.

Plain, pláne, a. smooth, level, flat; artless; evident, clear: ad. distinctly; simply: s. level ground; a field of battle: v. a. to level, to make even.

Plain er, pláne' ér, a. com.

Plain est, pláne' ést, a. su.

Plain ing, pláne' ing, par.

Plain ed, plánd, pre.

Plain deal ing, pláne-déel' ing, a. acting without art: s. management void of art.

Plain ly, pláne' lé, ad. levelly; without ornament; sincerely; in earnest; clearly.

Plain ness, pláne' néa, s. levelness; artlessness, simplicity.

Plaint, plánt, s. complaint.

Plain tiff, pláne' tíf, s. he that commences a suit in law against another. [plaining.

Plain tive, pláne' tiv, a. common work, pláne' wúrk, a. common needlework.

Plait, pláte, s. a fold in a garment, a double: v. a. to fold, to double.

Plait ing, pláte' ing, par.

Plait ed, pláte' éd, pre.

Plán, s. a scheme, form, model: v. a. to scheme, to form in design.

Plán' ning, par.

Plan ned, plánd, pre.

Pláne, s. a joiner's tool: v. a. to smooth with a plane.

Plá' nng, par.

Pla ned, plánd, pre.

Plan et, plán' ít, s. one of the celestial bodies in our system, which move round and receive light from the sun.

Plan e ta ry, plán' é' tá-ré, a. pertaining to the planets. [blasted.

Plan et struck, plán' ít' strúk, a.

Plan i sphere, plán' é' sfère, s. a sphere projected on a plane.

Plank, plánk, s. a thick strong board: v. a. to cover or lay with planks.

Plank ing, plánk' ing, par.

Plank ed, plánk' éd, pre.

Pla no con vex, plá-nó-kón' vèks, a. flat on the one side, and convex on the other.

Plánt, s. any vegetable production

v. a. to set; to place; to settle.

Plánt' ing, par.

Plánt' éd, pre. [tree.

Plan tain, plán' tén, s. an herb; a

Plant a tion, plánt-á' shún, s. a place planted; a colony.

Plant er, plánt' ár, s. one who sows or cultivates. [puddle.

Plásh, s. a small lake of water or

Plash es, plásh' ez, s. plu.

Plash y, plásh' é, a. watery, filled with puddles. [trice for metals.

Plasm, plázm, s. a mould, a ma-

Plas ter, plás' tūr, s. a substance made of lime and water, with which walls are overlaid; a salve: v. a. to overlay as with plaster; to cover with a medicated plaster.

Plas ter ing, plás' tūr' ing, par.

Plas ter ed, plás' tūr'd, pre.

Plas ter er, plás' tūr' ér, s. one who overlays walls with plaster.

Plas tick, plás' tík, a. having the power to give form.

Plát, v. a. to weave, make by texture: s. a small piece of ground.

Plát' tng, par.

Plát' téd, pre.

Pláte, s. wrought silver; a small shallow vessel on which meat is eaten; the prize run for by horses: v. a. to cover with plates; to beat into laminae or plates.

Plá' tng, par.

Plát' téd, pre.

Plát' én, s. that flat part of a printing press by which the impression is made.

Plát' fórm, s. a horizontal plain; a level place before a fortification; a scheme. [of metal.

Plat i na, plát-é' ná, s. a species

Plát-i-ón', s. a small body of mus-

keteers.

Plát' ter, plát' tūr, s. a large dish.

Plau dit, pláw' út, s. a sphinx.

Plau si bí' ty, pláw-é-ó' bí' ty.

PLE

PLE

PLU

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—plus, plu—nô, môve,

a. speciousness, superficial appearance of right.
 Plau si ble, plâw' zé 'bl, a. superficially pleasing, specious.
 Plau si ble ness, plâw' zé 'bl-nês, a. speciousness, show of right.
 Plau si bly, plâw' zé 'blê, ad. with fair show, speciously.
 Play, plâ, v. n. to sport, to frolic; to toy; to trifle; to game; to touch a musical instrument; to represent a character: v. a. to use an instrument of music; to perform: s. amusement; sport; a drama; game; act of touching an instrument.
 Plays, plâze, pres. t. and a plu.
 Play ing, plâ' tîng, par.
 Play ed, plâde, pre.
 Play er, plâ' âr, s. one who plays.
 Play fel low, plâ' fêl 'lô, s. companion in amusement.
 Play ful, plâ' fûl, a. sportive. [dren.
 Play game, plâ' game, s. play of children.
 Play house, plâ' hôuse, s. house where dramatic performances are represented.
 Play hous es, plâ' hôuz 'îz, s. plu.
 Play thing, plâ' tîng, s. a toy.
 Plea, plêe, s. the act or form of pleading; an excuse.
 Pleas, plêez, s. plu.
 Plead, plêéd, v. n. to argue before a court of justice; to speak for or against; to reason with another; to admit or deny a charge of guilt: v. a. to defend, discuss.
 Plead ing, plêéd' îng, par.
 Plead ed, plêéd' êd, pre.
 Plead er, plêéd' âr, s. one who argues in a court of justice; one who pleads. [cheerful.
 Pleas ant, plêz' ânt, a. delightful.
 Pleas antly, plêz' ânt 'lê, ad. gayly.
 Pleas ant ness, plêz' ânt 'nês, s. delightfulness; cheerfulness.
 Pleas ant ry, plêz' ânt 'rê, s. gayety, merriment.

Please, plêez, v. a. to delight, gratify.
 Pleas ing, plêez' îng, par. [ify.
 Pleas ed, plêédz, pre.
 Pleas ing ly, plêez' îng 'lê, ad. in such a manner as to give delight.
 Pleas u ra ble, plêzh' ú 'rá-bl, a. delightful.
 Pleas ure, plêzh' âre, s. delight, gratification; arbitrary will.
 Ple be ian, plê-bé' yân, s. one of the lower people: a. vulgar, common.
 Pledge, plêdje, s. a gage, a pawn; a surety: v. a. to put in pawn; to invite to drink.
 Pledges, plêdj' 'îz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Pledg ing, plêdj' îng, par.
 Pledg ed, plêdj' ed, pre. [int.
 Pledg et, plêdj' êt, s. a small mass of.
 Ple i ades, plê' yâ 'dêz, s. a northern constellation. [plete.
 Ple n a ry, plên' â 'rê, a. full, complete.
 Ple n i lu na ry, 'plên-é-lû' nâ 'rê, a. relating to the full moon.
 Ple n i po ten tia ry, 'plên-é-pô-tên-shâ 'rê, s. a negotiator invested with full power.
 Ple n i po ten tia ries, 'plên-é-pô-tên-shâ 'rîz, s. plu. [exuberance.
 Ple n i tude, plên' é 'tûde, s. fullness.
 Ple n te ous, plên' tshé 'ûs, a. copious. [copiously.
 Ple n te ous ly, plên' tshé 'ûs-lê, ad.
 Ple n te ous ness, plên' tshé 'ûs-nês, s. abundance, fertility. [abundant.
 Ple n ti ful, plên' té 'fûl, a. copious.
 Ple n ti ful ly, plên' té 'fûl-lê, ad. copiously. [abundance, fertility.
 Ple n ti ful ness, plên' té 'fûl-nês, s.
 Ple n ty, plên' té, s. abundance; exuberance.
 Pleth o ra, plêth' ô 'rá, s. the state in which the vessels contain more humours than are agreeable to a natural state of health.
 Ple tho ric, plê-thô' rîk, a. having a full habit. [habit.
 Pleth or y, plêth' âr 'rê, s. fullness of

Plou ri sy, plô' ré 'sê, s. an inflammation of the side.
 Pleu rit ick, plû-rî' tîk, a. diseased with a pleurisy. [assurance.
 Plêv' in, s. in law, a warrant or writ.
 Plia ble, plî' á 'bl, a. easy to be bent, flexible. [ibility.
 Plia ble ness, plî' á 'bl-nês, s. flexibility.
 Plia n cy, plî' ân 'sê, s. easiness to be bent.
 Plî' ânt, a. bending, flexible.
 Plî' ânt 'nês, s. flexibility.
 Plî ers, plî' ârz, s. plu. a kind of small pincers. [dition, state.
 Plight, plîte, v. a. to pledge: s. condition, plight.
 Plight ing, plîte' îng, par.
 Plight ed, plîte' êd, pre.
 Plinth, plînth, s. the square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.
 Plôd, v. n. to toil, to drudge, to travel laboriously; to study closely.
 Plôd' dîng, par. [ly and dully.
 Plôd' dèd, pre. [laborious man.
 Plod der, plôd' dûr, s. a dull, heavy, slow gait.
 Plôt, s. a small extent of ground; a conspiracy; an intrigue; stratagem: v. n. to form schemes of mischief; to contrive.
 Plôt tîng, par.
 Plôt téd, pre.
 Plough, plôd, s. an agricultural instrument: v. a. to turn with the plough; to furrow, divide.
 Ploughs, plôdz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Plough ing, plôd' îng, par.
 Plough ed, plôdd, pre.
 Plough boy, plôd' bôe, s. a boy that follows the plough.
 Plough boys, plôd' bôiz, s. plu.
 Plough man, plôd' mân, s. one who attends or uses the plough.
 Plough share, plôd' shâre, s. part of a plough.
 Pluck, plûk, v. a. to pull with force, snatch: s. a pull; the heart, liver, and lights of an animal.
 Pluck ing, plûk' îng, par.

PLU

POE

POL

nôr, nôc—tâbe, tâb, bắi—ôl—pôand—thin, rais.

Pluck ed, plắk, pre. [a plug.
Plúg, s. a stopple: v. a. to stop with
Plúg gúg, par.
Plug ged, plúg, pre.
Plúm, s. a fruit; the sum of one
hundred thousand pounds sterling.
Plu mage, plá' mje, s. feathers.
Plumb, plúm, s. a plummet, a leaden
weight let down at the end of a
line: a. perpendicular: ad. per-
pendicularly to the horizon: v. a.
to sound; to regulate, to adjust.
Plumb ing, plúm' mng, par.
Plumb ed, plúm, pre.
Plumb er, plúm' mư, s. one who
works upon lead.
Plúme, s. a feather; pride: v. a. to
adjust feathers; to adorn with
Plú' mng, par. [plumes.
Plu med, plúm, pre.
Plum met, plúm' mlt, s. a leaden
weight or pencil.
Plu mous, plú' mưs, s. a feathery.
Plúmp, a. sleek, full and smooth:
v. a. to fatten, to swell: ad. with
a sudden fall.
Plump er, plúmp' ư, s. a com.
Plúmp' ết, a. su.
Plúmp' ing, par.
Plump ed, plúmp, pre.
Plúmp' nếs, s. fullness. [feathers.
Plu my, plá' mế, a. covered with
Plun der, plúm' đư, v. a. to pillage:
s. pillage, spoils gotten in war.
Plun der ing, plúm' đư' ing, par.
Plun der ed, plúm' đư, pre.
Plun der er, plúm' đư' ư, s. a thief,
a robber.
Plunge, plúnje, v. a. to put sudden-
ly under water; to force in sud-
denly: s. act of putting or sink-
ing under water. [plu.
Plun gas, plún' jiz, pres. t. and s.
Plun gúg, plún' jng, par.
Plun ged, plúnj, pre.
Plú' rắ, s. implying more than one.
Plu ral i ty, plú-rắ-lẻ' ẻ, s. a num-
ber more than one; the greater

number, the majority.
Plu ral i ties, plú-rắ-lẻ' ẻ, s. plu.
Plu ral ly, plú' rắ-lẻ' ẻ, ad. in a sense
implying more than one.
Plúsh, s. a kind of shaggy cloth.
Plu vi al, plú' vẻ' ẻ, }
Plu vi ous, plú' vẻ' ẻ, } a rainy,
relating to rain.
Plý, plý, v. a. to work on any thing
closely and importunately; to
keep busy; to solicit importune-
ly: s. bend; plait.
Plies, plize, pres. t. and s. plu.
Plý ing, plý' ing, par.
Plý ed, plide, pre.
Pneu mat ick, nú-mát' ỉk, a. moved
by wind, relative to wind.
Pneu mat icks, nú-mát' ỉks, s. plu.
the doctrine of the air.
Pneu ma tol o gy, 'nú-má-tỏl' lỏ' ẻ, s.
the doctrine of spiritual exist-
ence. [to plunder by stealth.
Poach, pỏtsh, v. a. to boil slightly;
Poach es, pỏtsh' ỉz, pres. t.
Poach ing, pỏtsh' ing, par.
Poach ed, pỏtsh, pre. [game.
Poach er, pỏtsh' ư, s. one who steals
Pock, pỏk, s. a pustule raised by
the smallpox.
Pock et, pỏk' klt, s. the small bag
inserted into clothes: v. a. to put
in the pocket.
Pock et ing, pỏk' klt' ing, par.
Pock et ed, pỏk' klt' ẻ, pre.
Poc u lent, pỏk' ú' lẻnt, a. fit for
Pỏd, s. the case of seeds. [drink.
Po dag ri cal, pỏ-dắg' rẻ' kắl, a.
Pỏdge, pỏdje, s. a puddle. [gouty.
Pỏdge es, pỏdj' ỉz, s. plu.
Pỏ' ẻm, s. the work of a poet, a
metrical composition.
Po e sy, pỏ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. the art of writ-
ting poems; poetry.
Pỏ'ẻt, s. he that writes poems.
Po e tas ter, pỏ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. a vile,
petty poet. [poems.
Pỏ'ẻt'ẻ'ss, s. a female who writes
Pỏ et ess es, pỏ'ẻt'ẻ'ss-ẻz, s. plu.

Pỏ et i cal, pỏ-ẻt'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, } a. per-
Pỏ et ick, pỏ-ẻt'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, } taining to poetry.
Pỏ et i cal ly, pỏ-ẻt'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, ad.
with the qualities of poetry.
Pỏ e try, pỏ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. metrical com-
position; the art or practice of
writing poems.
Pỏig nan cy, pỏẻ'ẻn'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. sharp-
ness; asperity.
Pỏig nant, pỏẻ'ẻn'ẻnt, a. satirical,
keen.
Pỏnt, s. a sharp end; headland;
sting of an epigram; a moment;
space; punctilio: a spot: v. a.
to sharpen; to direct towards an
object; to show; to distinguish
by stops or points.
Pỏnt' ing, par. [matcal.
Pỏnt' ẻd, pre.: a. sharp; epigram.
Point ed ly, pỏnt'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, ad. in a
pointed manner. [points; a dog.
Pointer, pỏnt'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. any thing that
Pỏi son, pỏẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. that which de-
stroys or injures life; venom: v.
a. to infect with poison; to cor-
Pỏi son ing, pỏẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, par. [rupt.
Pỏi son ed, pỏẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, [ous.
Pỏi son ous, pỏẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. a venom-
Poise, pỏẻẻ, s. balance, equipoise:
v. a. to balance.
Pỏi es, pỏẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. plu. and pres. t.
Pỏi son ing, pỏẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, par.
Pỏi ed, pỏẻẻ, pre.
Pỏke, s. a pocket, a small bag: v.
a. to feel in the dark, to search
any thing with a long instrument.
Pỏ' kng, par.
Pỏ ked, pỏkt, pre.
Pỏ ker, pỏ' kư, s. the iron bar with
which the fire is stirred. [pole.
Pỏ lar, pỏ' lắ, s. a found near the
Pỏ lar i ty, pỏ-lắ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. a tendency
to the pole.
Pỏ la ry, pỏ' lắ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ'ẻ, s. a having a di-
rection towards the pole.
Pỏle, s. the extremity of the axis of
the earth; a long staff; a new

POL

POM

POO

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

ure of length containing five yards and a half.	from the head; to insert into a number as a voter.	or knob on a sword or saddle; v. a. to bruise.
Pole axe, pôl' âks, a. an axe fixed to a long pole.	Pôl' ling, par.	Pom mel ling, pôm' mli' ling, par.
Pole axes, pôl' âks 'iz, a. plu.	Poil ed, pôld, pre. [of fish.	Pom mell ed, pôm' mli'd, pre.
Pole cat, pôl' kât, a. a stinking animal. [troverfial.	Pôl' lâr'd, s. a tree lopped; a kind	Pôm'p, s. splendour, pride.
Po lem i cal, pô-lêm' é 'kâl, a. con-	Pôl' lock, pôl' lûk, s. a kind of fish.	Pom pos i ty, pôm-pôs' é 'tê, s. a
Po lem ick, pô-lêm' lk, s. a dispu-	Pôl' lû'tê, v. a. to make unclean; to	feciation of pompousness.
tant: a. controversial.	Pôl' lû' ting, par. [defile.	Pom pous, pôm' pûs, a. splendid
Pôl' stâr, s. a star near the pole;	Pôl' lû' téd, pre.	grand. [nificently.
any guide or director.	Pôl' lû' téd 'nêss, } s. the	Pom pous ly, pôm' pûs 'lê, ad. mag
Po lice, pô-lêes, s. the regulation	Pôl' lu tion, pôl' lû' shûn, } s. the	Pom pous nêss, pôm' pûs 'nêss, s.
and government of a city.	state of being defiled, defilement.	magnificence, splendour. [w.
Pol icy, pôl' lê 'sê, s. the art of	Pôl' lu ter, pôl' lû' tûr, s. defiler, cor-	Pônd, s. a small pool or lake of wa-
government; prudence; strata-	rupter. [scoundrel.	Pon der, pôn' dûr, v. a. to weigh
Pol i cies, pôl' lê 'siz, s. plu. [gem.	Pôl' trou, pôl' trôon', s. a coward, a	mentally, consider: v. n. to think
Pôl' ish, v. a. to smooth, to bright-	Po ly an thos, 'pô-lê-ân' thûs, s. a	Pon der ing, pôn' dûr 'ing, par.
en; to make elegant of manners:	plant bearing many flowers.	Pon der ed, pôn' dûrd, pre.
s. artificial gloss; elegance of	Poly e drous, 'pô-lê-ê' drûs, a. hav-	Pon der os i ty, 'pôn-dûr-ôs' é 'tê, s.
manners. [s. plu.	ing many sides. [rarity of wives.	weight, heaviness. [weighty.
Pol ish es, pôl' ish 'iz, pres. t. and	Po ly g a my, pô-lîg' á 'mê, s. plu.	Pon der ous, pôn' dûr 'ûs, a. heavy,
Pôl' ish 'ing, par.	Pol y glot, pôl' lê 'glôt, a. having	Pon der ous ly, pôn' dûr 'ûs-lê, ad.
Pol ish ed, pôl' ish't, pre.	many languages.	with great weight.
Pô-lit'e, a. elegant of manners.	Pol y gon, pôl' lê 'gôn, s. a figure of	Pon der ous nêss, pôn' dûr 'ûs-nêss,
Po li ter, pô-lî' tûr, a. com.	many angles.	s. heaviness, weight.
Pô-lî' têt, a. su.	Po ly g o nal, pô-lîg' ô 'nâl, a. hav-	Pô' nênt, a. western.
Po lite ly, pô-lit'e' lê, ad. with ele-	ing many angles.	Pon iard, pôn' yârd, s. a dagger:
gance of manners.	Pol y gram, pôl' lê 'grâm, s. a figure	v. a. to stab with a poniard.
Pô-lit'e' nêss, s. elegance of man-	consisting of a great number of	Pon iard ing, pôn' yârd 'ing, par.
ners, gentility.	lines. [a. having many petals.	Pon iard ed, pôn' yârd 'êd, pre.
Po lit i cal, pô-lî' é 'kâl, a. relating	Pol y pet a ous, 'pô-lê-pêt' âl 'ûs,	Pôn' tîf, s. a high priest; the pope.
to politics; cunning.	Pol y pous, pôl' lê 'pûs, a. having	Pon tîf i cal, pôn-tîf' é 'kâl, a. be-
Po lit i cal ly, pô-lî' é 'kâl-lê, ad.	the nature of a polypus.	longing to a high priest; popish.
with relation to publick adminis-	Pol y pus, pôl' lê 'pûs, s. a swelling	Pon tîf i cate, pôn-tîf' é 'kât, s. pa-
tration; artfully.	in the nostrils; an animal with	papacy, popeedom.
Pol i ti cian, 'pô-lê-tîsh' ân, s. one	many feet.	Pon ton, pôn-tôon', s. a floating
versed in the arts of government,	Pol y pus es, pôl' lê 'pûs-'iz, s. plu.	bridge, or invention to pass over
or skilled in politics.	Pol y syl la ble, pôl' lê 'sil-lâ 'bl, s.	water.
Pol i tick, pôl' lê 'tik, a. civil; pru-	a word of many syllables.	Po ny, pô' nê, s. a small horse.
dent; artful.	Pol y the sm, pôl' lê 'thê-lzm, s.	Po nies, pô' nîz, s. plu.
Pol i ticks, pôl' lê 'tikks, s. plu. the	the doctrine of plurality of gods.	Pôdl, s. a lake of standing water.
science of government.	Po ma ceous, pô-mâ' shûs, a. con-	Pôdp, s. the hindmost part of the
Pol i ty, pôl' lê 'tê, s. a form of gov-	sisting of apples.	ship. [low.
ernment, civil constitution.	Pô-mâ'dê, s. a fragrant ointment.	Pôdr, s. indigent; trifling; mean;
Poll, pôle, s. the head; a list of vo-	Pô man der, pô-mân' dûr, s. a sweet	Poor er, pôdr' ûr, a. com.
ters at an election: v. a. to lop	Pô-mâ' tûm, s. an ointment. [ball.	Pôdr' êst, a. su.
the top of trees; to pull off hair	Pome gran ate, pôm-grân' ât, s. a	Poor ly, pôdr' lê, ad. without
	tree and its fruit.	wealth; without spirit.
	Pom mel, pôm' mli, s. a round ball	Pôdr' nêss, s. poverty; meanness.

POR

POR

POR

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tât, bâl—ôil—pônd—ân, rais.

bp, s. a small, smart, quick sound :
v. n. to enter with a quick and
bp'pîng, par. [unexpected motion.
op ped, pôpt, pre.
bpe, s. the bishop of Rome.
ope dom, pôpe dûm, s. papal dig-
nity.
[of the church of Rome.
o per y, pô pûr 'rê, s. the religion
ôp' gûn, s. a gun with which 'child-
ren play.
ô' plsh, a. relative to popery.
ôp' lâr, s. a tree. [plant.
ôp py, pôp' pè, s. a saporiferous
ôp pies, pôp' plz, s. plu.
ôp u lace, pôp' û 'lâs, s. the vul-
gar, the multitude.
ôp' û 'lâr, a. vulgar, plebeian ;
pleasing to the people.
ôp u lar i ty, 'pôp-û-lâr' é 'tê, s.
state of being favoured by the
people. [popular manner.
ôp u lar ly, pôp' û 'lâr-lê, ad. in a
ôp' û 'lâte, v. n. to breed people.
ôp' û 'lâ-tîng, par.
ôp' û 'lâ-têd, pre.
ôp u la tion, 'pôp-û-lâr' shûn, s. the
state of a country with respect
to numbers of people. [people.
ôp u lous, pôp' û 'lâs, a. full of
ôp u lous ness, pôp' û 'lâs-nês, s.
the state of abounding with peo-
ple. [ware.
or ce lain, pôre' sé 'lâne, s. china-
arch, pôrtsh, s. a portico, a cover-
ed walk.
orch es, pôrtsh' lîz, s. plu.
or cu pine, pôr' kû 'pine, s. a kind
of hedgehog.
ôre, s. spiracle of the skin, pas-
sage of perspiration ; any nar-
row spiracle or passage : v. n. to
look with great intenseness.
ô' rîng, par.
ô red, pôd, pre.
ôrk, s. swine's flesh.
ô ros i ty, pô-rôs' é 'tê, s. quality
of having pores.
ô rous, pô rûs, a. having small

spiracles or passages.
Por phyr y, pôr' fûr 'rê, s. a marble
of a particular kind.
Por poise, pôr' pûs, s. the sea-hog.
Por pois es, pôr' pûs 'îz, s. plu.
Por ridge, pôr' rîdje, s. a kind of
broth.
Por rin ger, pôr' rîn 'jûr, s. a vessel
in which broth is eaten. [a wine.
Pôrt, s. a harbour ; a gate ; carriage ;
Port a ble, pôrt' á 'bl, a. that may
be carried. [carriage ; port-hole.
Port age, pôrt' lje, s. the price of
Port a ges, pôrt' lî 'îz, s. plu.
Pôrt' ál, s. the gate, the arch under
which the gate opens.
Port cul lis, pôrt-kûl' lîs, s. a ma-
chine hung over the gates of a
city, to be let down to keep out
an enemy. [show.
Pôr-tênd', v. a. to foretold, to fore-
Pôr-tênd' lîng, par.
Pôr-tênd' êd, pre.
Pôr-tênt', s. omen of ill.
Por ten tous, pôr-tên' tûs, a. mon-
strous, foretelling ill.
Port er, pôrt' ûr, s. one that has
charge of the gate ; one who car-
ries burdens for hire ; a kind of
strong beer.
Port er age, pôrt' ûr 'lje, s. money
paid for carriage.
Port-fu li o, pôrt-fû' lé 'ô, s. an
empty binding of the size of a
large book to keep loose papers in.
Port-fu li os, pôrt-fû' lé 'ôze, s. plu.
Por ti co, pôr' té 'kò, s. a covered
walk, a piazza.
Por ti coes, pôr' té 'kòze, s. plu.
Por tion, pôr' shûn, s. a part ; an
allotment ; a fortune : v. a. to
divide ; to endow with a fortune.
Por tion ing, pôr' shûn 'lîng, par.
Por tion ed, pôr' shûn' d, pre.
Port li ness, pôrt' lé 'nês, s. digni-
ty of mien.
Port ly, pôrt' lé, a. grand of mien.
Port man teau, pôrt-mân' tò, s. a

chest or bag in which clothes are
carried. [plu.
Port man teaus, pôrt-mân' tòze, s.
Port trait, pôr' tràtê, s. a picture
drawn after the life.
Por tray, pôr-trâ' v. a. to paint, de-
scribe by picture.
Por trays, pôr-trâze', pres. t.
Por tray ing, pôr-trâ' lîng, par.
Por tray ed, pôr-trâde', pre.
Pôrt' rêss, s. a female guardian
of a gate.
Port res es, pôrt' rês 'îz, s. plu.
Po ry, pô' rê, a. full of pores.
Pose, pôze, v. a. to puzzle.
Po ses, pô' zîz, pres. t.
Po sing, pô' zîng, par.
Po sed, pôzd, pre.
Po si tion, pô-zîsh' ûn, s. a situation ;
principle laid down.
Pos i tive, pôz' é 'tîv, a. real, abso-
lute ; direct. [solutely.
Pos i tive ly, pôz' é 'tîv-lê, ad. ab-
Pôz' sé, s. an armed power.
Pos sess, pôz-zês', v. a. to have as
an owner ; to enjoy or occupy.
Pos ses ses, pôz-zês' sîz, pres. t.
Pos ses sing, pôz-zês' sîng, par.
Pos sess ed, pôz-zêst', pre.
Pos ses sion, pôz-zêsh' ûn, s. the
state of having in one's own power.
Pos ses sive, pôz-zês' sîv,
Pos ses sor y, pôz-zês' sôr 'tê, } a.
having possession.
Pos ses sor, pôz-zês' sôr, s. owner,
proprietor. [with wine.
Pos set, pôs' sît, s. milk curdled
Pos si bil i ty, 'pôs-sé-bîl' lé 'tê, s.
the state of being possible. [plu.
Pos si bil i ties, 'pôs-sé-bîl' lé 'tîz, s.
Pos si ble, pôs' sé 'bl, a. having the
power to be or to be done.
Pos si bly, pôs' sé 'blê, ad. by any
power ; perhaps.
Post, s. a hasty messenger ; quick
course of travelling ; office : sit-
uation ; place ; a piece of tim-
ber set erect : v. n. to travel with

POS

POT

POW

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

speed : v. a. to fix opprobriously on posts ; to place, to station ; to transcribe from one book into [another.
 Pôst' ing, par.
 Pôst' éd, pre.
 Post age, pôst' tje, s. money paid for conveyance of a letter.
 Pôst' date, v. a. to date later than
 Pôst' dà 'tîng, par. [the real time.
 Pôst' dà 'têd, pre.
 Post di lu vi an, 'pôst-dê-lâ' vê 'ân, s. one that lived since the flood.
 Post er, pôst' êr, s. a courier.
 Post er ri or, pôs-tê' rê 'ûr, a. happening after, placed after.
 Post er ri ors, pôs-tê' rê 'ûrs, s. plu. the hinder parts.
 Post er i ty, pôs-têr' ê 'tê, s. succeeding generations, descendants.
 Pôst' têrn, s. a small gate.
 Post ex ist ence, 'pôst-êg-zis't' ênse, s. future existence.
 Pôst-hâste', s. haste like that of a courier. [the use of couriers.
 Pôst' hôse, s. a horse stationed for
 Post hor ses, pôst' hòr 'sîz, s. plu.
 Pôst' hòuse, s. post-office.
 Post hous es, pôst' hòûz 'îz, s. plu.
 Post hu mous, pôst' hû 'mûs, a. done, had, or published after one's death.
 Pos till ion, pôs-tîl' yûn, s. one who guides the first pair of a set of six horses before a coach ; one who guides a post-chaise.
 Post ma ster, pôst' mâ 'stûr, s. one who has the charge of a post-office.
 Post me rid i an, 'pôst-mê-rîd' ê-ân, a. being in the afternoon.
 Post of fice, pôst' ôf 'fîs, s. an office where letters are taken or received and despatched or delivered.
 Post of fices, pôst' ôf 'fîs-îz, s. plu.
 Pôst-pône', v. a. to delay, to put off.
 Pôst-pô' nîng, par.
 Post po ned, pôst-pônd', pre.
 Post script, pôst' skript, s. para-

graph added to the end of a letter.
 Pos tu late, pôs' tshû 'lâte, v. a. to beg or assume without proof.
 Pos tu la ting, pôs' tshû 'lâ-tîng, par.
 Pos tu la téd, pôs' tshû 'lâ-têd, pre.
 Pos tu late, pôs' tshû 'lât, s. a position supposed or assumed without proof.
 Pos tu la tion, 'pôs-tshû-lâ' shûn, s. the act of supposing without proof.
 Pos tu la tum, 'pôs-tshû-lâ' tûm, s. position assumed without proof.
 Pos ture, pôs' tshûre, s. place, situation ; disposition.
 Pos ture ma ster, pôs' tshûre 'mâ-stûr, s. one who teaches or practices artificial contortions of the body. [a motto on a ring.
 Po sy, pô' zê, s. a bunch of flowers ;
 Po siea, pô' zîz, s. plu.
 Pôt, s. a vessel to hold liquids : v. a. to preserve seasoned meats in
 Pôt' tîng, par. [pots.
 Pôt' têd, pre.
 Po ta ble, pô' tâ 'bl, a. drinkable.
 Pôt' âah, s. an impure-fixed alkaline salt, made from the ashes of vegetables. [bout, draught.
 Po ta tion, pô-tâ' shûn, s. drinking
 Pô-tâ' tò, s. an esculent root.
 Po ta toes, pô-tâ' tôze, s. plu.
 Po ten cy, pô' tén 'sê, s. power ; efficacy.
 Pô' tén't, s. powerful, efficacious.
 Pô' tén 'tâte, s. monarch, sovereign.
 Po ten-tial, pô-tén' shâl, a. existing in possibility, not in act. [fully.
 Po tent ly, pô' tén't 'lê, ad. power-
 Poth er, pôth' êr, s. bustle, tumult : v. a. to make a blustering ineffectual effort.
 Poth er ing, pôth' êr 'îng, par.
 Poth er ed, pôth' êrd, pre.
 Pot herb, pôt' êrb, s. an herb fit for the pot. [draught.
 Po tion, pô' shûn, s. a physical
 Pôt' lîd, s. a cover of a pot.

Pot tage, pôt' tje, s. any thing boiled or decocted for food.
 Pot ter, pôt' tûr, s. a maker of earthen vessels. [ing four pints.
 Pot the, pôt' tî, s. a measure consisting of four pints.
 Pouch, pôd'tsh, s. a small bag.
 Pouch es, pôd'tsh' îz, s. plu. [pouches.
 Poult, pôlt, s. a young chicken.
 Poult er er, pôlt' êr 'êr, s. one who sells fowls ready for the cook.
 Pout ice, pôlt' îs, s. a soft molting application : v. a. to apply poultice. [pres.
 Poult i ces, pôlt' îs 'îz, s. plu. [pres.
 Poult i cing, pôlt' îs 'îng, par.
 Poult i ced, pôlt' îst, pre. [fowl.
 Poult ry, pôlt' rê, s. domestic fowls.
 Pounce, pôunse, s. the claw or talon of a bird of prey ; the powder of a kind of gum : v. a. to pierce, perforate. [p.
 Poun ces, pôun' sîz, s. plu. and pres.
 Poun cing, pôun' sîng, par.
 Poun ced, pôunst, pre.
 Pôund, s. a weight, consisting in Troy weight, of twelve, in Avordupois, sixteen ounces ; the sum of twenty shillings ; a pinfold, an enclosure : v. a. to beat, grind a with a pestle ; to imprison, as in
 Pôund' ing, par. [a pound.
 Pôund' éd, pre.
 Pound age, pôund' tje, s. a certain sum deducted from a pound ; payment rated by the weight of the commodity.
 Pound er, pôund' êr, s. a heavy large pear ; a gun ; a pestle.
 Pôar, v. a. to let some liquid out of a vessel ; to emit, to give vent to.
 Pôar' ing, par.
 Pour ed, pôurd, pre. [out the lips.
 Pôut, v. n. to look sullen by thrusting
 Pôut' ing, par.
 Pôut' éd, pre. [necessity ; meanness.
 Pov er ty, pôv' êr 'tê, s. indigence.
 Pow der, pôd' dêr, s. dust ; gun powder ; sweet dust for the hair:

FRA

PRE

nôr, nôc—tâbe, tâb, báll—ôil—pôand—âm, rais.

to reduce to dust; to sprinkle with dust.

ler ing, pôt' dâr 'ing, par.

ler ed, pôt' dârd, pre.

ler horn, pôt' dâr 'hôm, s. a

case in which powder is kept.

ler mill, pôt' dâr 'mîl, s. the

in which gunpowder is made.

ler y, pôt' dâr 'rê, a. dusty,

ble.

r, pôt' âr, s. a command, do-

n; ability, the moving force

n engine; faculty of the mind;

tary force. [mighty.]

r ful, pôt' âr 'fâl, a. potent;

r ful ly, pôt' âr 'fâl-lê, ad.

ntly; forcibly.

r ful ness, pôt' âr 'fâl-nês, s.

er, efficacy. [impotent.]

r less, pôt' âr 'lêa, a. weak,

i cability, 'prâk-tê-kâ-blî-

ê, [bl' nês, }

i ca ble ness, 'prâk' tê 'kâ-

possibility of being performed.

i ca ble, 'prâk' tê 'kâ-bl, a.

ible, capable to be practised.

i ca bly, 'prâk' tê 'kâ-blê, ad.

uch a manner as may be per-

ned.

i cal, 'prâk' tê 'kâl, a. relating

ction, not merely speculative.

i cal ly, 'prâk' tê 'kâl-lê, ad.

practice, in real fact.

i cal ness, 'prâk' tê 'kâl-nês, a.

quality of being practical.

ice, 'prâk' tîs, s. the habit of

ing any thing; use; custom;

al performance; medical

tment of diseases.

i ces, 'prâk' tîs 'îz, s. plu.

ise, 'prâk' tîs, v. a. to do ha-

altly.

is es, 'prâk' tîs 'îz, prea. t.

is ing, 'prâk' tîs 'îng, par.

is ed, 'prâk' tîst, pre.

i tion er, 'prâk-tîsh' ûn 'ûr, s.

engaged in the actual exer-

of any art.

Prae cog ni ta, 'prê-kôg' nê 'tâ, s. plu.

things previously known in order

to understand something else.

Prag mat i cal, 'prâg-mât' ê 'kâl, }

Prag mat ick, 'prâg-mât' îk, }

a. meddling, assuming business

without invitation.

Praise, 'prâze, s. renown, commend-

ation; tribute of gratitude: v. a.

to commend, applaud.

Prais es, 'prâze' îz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Prais ing, 'prâze' îng, par.

Prais ed, 'prâzd, pre. [es.]

Prais er, 'prâze' âr, s. one who prais-

Prais wor thy, 'prâze' wôr 'râé, a.

deserving praise.

Prâme, s. a flat-bottomed boat.

Prance, 'prânse, v. n. to spring and

bound in high mettle.

Pran ces, 'prân' slz, pres. t.

Pran cing, 'prân' sing, par.

Pran ced, 'prânst, pre. [ed act.]

Prank, 'prângk, s. a frolic, a wick-

Prâte, v. n. to talk carelessly and

without weight, to chatter: s.

slight talk, unmeaning loquacity.

Prâ' tîng, par.

Prâ' tîd, pre. [idly.]

Pra ter, 'prâ' tîr, s. one who talks

Prat tle, 'prât' tî, v. n. to talk light-

ly, to chatter: s. empty talk.

Prât' tîng, par.

Prat tled, 'prât' tîd, pre. [er.]

Prat tler, 'prât' tîr, s. a trifling talk-

Prav i ty, 'prâv' ê 'tê, s. corruption,

badness.

Prâwn, s. a small shell-fish.

Pray, 'prâ, v. n. to make petitions

to heaven; to entreat, to ask sub-

missively: v. a. to supplicate,

Prays, 'prâze, pres. t. [implore.]

Pray ing, 'prâ' îng, par.

Pray ed, 'prâde, pre. [entreaty.]

Pray er, 'prâ' âr, s. petition to heaven;

Preach, 'prêétsh, v. n. to pronounce

a public discourse upon sacred

subjects.

Preach es, 'prêétsh' îz, pres. t.

PRE

Preach ing, 'prêétsh' îng, par.

Preach ed, 'prêétsh, pre.

Preach er, 'prêétsh' âr, s. one who

discourses publicly upon reli-

gious subjects.

Pre am ble, 'prê' âm 'bl, s. something

previous, introduction, preface.

Pre an te pe nul ti mate, 'prê' 'ân-tê-

pê-nûl' tê 'mâte, a. the fourth

syllable from the last.

Prêb' ând, s. a stipend granted in

cathedral churches.

Preb en da ry, 'prêb' ên 'dâ-rê, s. a

stipendiary of a cathedral. [plu.]

Preb en da ries, 'prêb' ên 'dâ-rîz, s.

Pre ca ri ous, 'prê-kâ' rê 'ûs, a. de-

pendant, uncertain, held by cour-

tesy.

Preca ri ously, 'prê-kâ' rê 'ûs-lê, ad.

uncertainly, by dependance.

Pre ca ri ous ness, 'prê-kâ' rê 'ûs-

nês, s. uncertainty, dependance

on others. [preventive measure.]

Pre cau tion, 'prê-kâw' shûn, s.

Pre ce da ne ous, 'prê-sê-dâ' nê 'ûs,

a. previous, antecedent.

Pre cede, 'prê-sêde', v. a. to go before.

Pre ce ding, 'prê-sê' dîng, par.

Pre ce ded, 'prê-sê' dèd, pre.

Pre ce dence, 'prê-sê' dèns, }

Pre ce den cy, 'prê-sê' dên 'sê, }

the act or state of going before,

priority.

Pre ce dent, 'prê-sê' dènt, s. a rule

or example, any thing done be-

fore of the same kind.

Pre ce dent, 'prê-sê' dènt, a. former,

going before. [leads the choir.]

Pre ce tor, 'prê-sên' tîr, s. he that

Pre cept, 'prê' sêpt, s. a rule author-

itatively given, a mandate.

Prê cept ive, 'prê-sêpt' îv, a. giving

precepts. [er, a tutor.]

Pre cept or, 'prê-sêpt' âr, s. a teach-

Pre ces sion, 'prê-sêsh' ûn, s. the

act of going before.

Pre cinct, 'prê-shîngt', s. outward

limit, boundary.

PRE

PRE

PRE

Pâte, fât, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

Pre cious, prêsh' ô, a. valuable; costly.	to form an opinion beforehand.	Pred i cate, prêd' é 'kâte, v. i.
Pre cious ly, prêsh' ôs' lê, ad. to.	Pre con ceiv ing, 'prê-kôn-sêév' Ing, par.	affirm any thing of another.
Pre cious ness, prêsh' ôs' nês, a. value, worth.	Pre con ceiv ed, 'prê-kôn-sêévd', [pre.]	Pred i ca ting, prêd' é 'kâ-tîng,
Pre ci pice, prê's' sê 'plâ, s. a. headlong steep, a fall perpendicular.	Pre con ception, 'prê-kôn-sêp' shûn, s. opinion previously formed.	Pred i ca ted, prêd' é 'kâ-têd,
Pre ci pi ces, prê's' sê 'plâ-tz, s. plu.	Pre con tract, 'prê-kôn' trakt, s. a. contract previous to another.	Pred i cate, prêd' é 'kât, s. which is affirmed of the sùt
Pre cip i tance, prê-sip' é 'tân-sê, } s. rash haste, headlong haste.	Pre con tract, 'prê-kôn-trakt', v. a. to contract or bargain beforehand.	Pred i ca tion, 'prêd-é-kâ' shû
Pre cip i tancy, prê-sip' é 'tân-sê, }	Pre contracting, 'prê-kôn-trakt' Ing, par.	affirmation.
Pre cip i tant, prê-sip' é 'tânt, a. falling or rushing headlong; hasty.	Pre con tract ed, 'prê-kôn-trakt' êd, [pre.]	Pre dict, 'prê-dikt', v. a. to fore
Pre cip i tant ly, prê-sip' é 'tânt-lê, ad. in headlong haste.	Pre curse, 'prê-kûrs', a. forewarn	Pre dict ing, 'prê-dikt' Ing, par.
Pre cip i tate, prê-sip' é 'tâte, v. a. to throw headlong; to hurry blindly or rashly; to throw to the bottom.	Pre cur sor, 'prê-kûr' sôr, s. forewarn	Pre dict ed, 'prê-dikt' êd, pre.
Pre cip i ta ting, prê-sip' é 'tâ-tîng,	Pre da ceous, 'prê-dâ' shûs, a. living	Pre dic tion, 'prê-dik' shûn, s. p
Pre cip i ta ted, prê-sip' é 'tâ-têd, pre.	Prê' dâl, a. robbing. [by prey.]	ecy, declaration of something
Pre cip i tate, prê-sip' é 'tât, a. headlong, hasty: s. a. corrosive medicine made by precipitating mercury. [ad. hastily, in blind hurry.]	Pre da tor y, 'prêd' é 'tûr-rê, a. plundering, practising rapine.	tura.
Pre cip i tate ly, prê-sip' é 'tât-lê,	Pre de ces sor, 'prêd-é-sê's' sûr, s. one that was in any state or place before another.	Pre dict or, 'prê-dikt' ôr, s. one predicts or foretels.
Pre cip i ta tion, 'prê-sip-é-tâ' shûn, s. the act of throwing headlong; tumultuous hurry.	Pre des ti na ri an, 'prê 'dês-tê-nâ' rê 'ân, s. one that holds the doctrine of predestination.	Pre di lec tion, 'prêd-é-lêk' sh
Pre cise, 'prê-sîsê, a. exact, strict, nice; formal.	Pre des ti nate, 'prê-dê's' tê 'nâte, v. a. to appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.	ference; prepossession; i
Pre cise ly, 'prê-sîsê' lê, ad. exactly, nicely, accurately.	Pre des ti na ting, 'prê-dê's' tê 'nâ-tîng, par. [têd, pre.]	vour of anything.
Pre cise ness, 'prê-sîsê' nês, s. exactness, rigid nicety. [limitation.]	Pre des ti na ted, 'prê-dê's' tê 'nâ-têd, pre.	Pre dis pose, 'prê-dis-pôzê, v. adapt previously to any c
Pre cision, 'prê-sîzh' ûn, s. exact	Pre des ti na tion, 'prê-dê's-tê-nâ' shûn, s. fatal decree.	purpose.
Pre clude, 'prê-klûde', v. a. to shut out.	Pre de ter mi na tion, 'prê-dê 'têr-mê-nâ' shûn, s. determination made beforehand.	Pre dis po ses, 'prê-dis-pô' zê
Pre clu ding, 'prê-klû' dîng, par.	Pre de ter mine, 'prê-dê-têr' mîn, v. a. to doom or confine by pre	Pre dis po sing, 'prê-dis-pô
Pre clu ded, 'prê-klû' dêd, par.	vious decree.	par.
Pre co ci ty, 'prê-kôs' sê 'tê, s. ripeness before the time.	'Prê-dê-têr' mîn' Ing, par. [pre.]	Pre dis po sed, 'prê-dis-pôzêd
Pre cog ni tion, 'prê-kôg-nîsh' ûn, s. previous knowledge.	Pre de ter mined, 'prê-dê-têr' mînd,	Pre dis po si tion, 'prê 'dis-pô
Pre con ceit, 'prê-kôn-sêét', s. an opinion previously formed.	Pre di al, 'prê-dê 'âl, a. consisting of fairs.	ûn, s. previous adaptation i
Pre con ceive, 'prê-kôn-sêév', v. a.	Pre dic a ment, 'prê-dik' é 'mênt, s. a class, or arrangement.	certain purpose.
	Pred i cant, 'prêd' é 'kânt, a. one that affirms any thing.	Pre dom i nance, 'prê-dôm' é 'r

PRE

ing, 'pré-én-gá' jing, 'pré-én-gájd', prement, 'pré-én-gáje' ecedent obligation. 'é-ég-zíst', v. n. to extend. 'pré-ég-zíst' ing, par. 'pré-ég-zíst' éd, pre. 'pré-ég-zíst' ense, beforehand. 'pré-ég-zíst' ént, a. beforehand. 'fás', s. introduction: something introduced. [pres. t. 'éf' fás 'iz, s. plu. and 'réf' fás 'ing, par. 'éf' fást, pre. 'préf' á 'túr-ré, a. in fèkt, s. a governour. 'préf' ék 'túre, s. come of government. to regard more than advance. par. 'ré-fèrd', pre. 'préf' ér 'á-bl, a. eli something else. 'préf' ér 'ense, s. esti one thing above an ; s. advancement on, 'pré 'fíg-ú-rá' shún, nt representation. v. a. to exhibit by anpresentation. ng, par. 'pré-fíg' úrd, pre. fíks; s. some particle a word. 'é' fíks 'iz, s. plu. 'íks', v. a. to place betle. 'é-fíks' iz, pres. t. 'ré-fíks' ing, par. 'ré-fíks', pre.

PRE

nór, nórt—túbe, túb, búll—óll—pónd—thin, rais.

Prég nan cy, 'prég' nán 'sé, s. the state of being with young; fruitfulness. [fertile. 'Prég' nánt, a. teeming, breeding; Pre judge, 'pré-júdjé', v. a. to determine beforehand. Pre judg es, 'pré-júdj' iz, pres. t. Pre judg ing, 'pré-júdj' ing, par. Pre judg ed, 'pré-júdjé', pre. Pre ju di cate, 'pré-jú' dé 'kát, a. formed by prejudice. Pre ju di ca tion, 'pré 'jú-dé-ká' shún, s. the act of judging beforehand. Prej u dice, 'préj' ú 'dís, s. prepossession; judgement without examination; injury: v. a. to fill with prejudices; to injure. Prej u di ces, 'préj' ú 'dís-iz, s. plu. and pres. t. Prej u di cing, 'préj' ú 'dís-ing, par. Prej u di ced, 'préj' ú 'díst, pre. Prej u di cial, 'préj-ú-dísh' ál, a. mischievous, injurious. Prel a cy, 'prél' lá 'sé, s. the dignity or post of a prelate. Prel ate, 'prél' lát, s. an ecclesiastick of the highest dignity. [ture. Pre lec tion, 'pré-lék' shún, s. a lecture. Pre lim i na ry, 'pré-lím' é 'ná-ré, a. introductory: a preparatory measure. [s. plu. Pre lim i na ries, 'pré-lím' é 'ná-ríz, 'Prél' úde, s. some short flight of musick played before a full concert; something introductory. 'Pré-lúde', v. n. to serve as an introduction. 'Pré-lú' dng, par. 'Pré-lú' dèd, pre. [introductory. Pre lu sive, 'pré-lú' slv, a. previous. 'Pré-má-túre', a. ripe too soon, formed before the time, too hasty. Pre ma ture ly, 'pré-má-túre' lé, ad. too early, too soon. Pre med i ate, 'pré-méd' é 'táte, v. a. to conceive beforehand. Pre med i ta ting, 'pré-méd' é 'tá-ting, par.

PRE

Pre med i ta ted, 'pré-méd' é 'tá-téd, pre. Pre med i ta tion, 'pré 'méd-é-tá' shún, s. act of meditating beforehand. 'Pré-mér' ít, v. a. to deserve before. 'Pré-mér' ít 'ing, par. 'Pré-mér' ít 'éd, pre. [fruits. Prem i ces, 'prém' is 'iz, s. plu. first. Prem ier, 'prémé' yér, a. first, chief. Pre mise, 'pré-míze', v. a. to explain previously, to lay down premises. Pre mi ses, 'pré-mí' zíz, pres. t. Pre mi sing, 'pré-mí' zing, par. 'Pré mi sed, 'pré-mízd', pre. Prem is es, 'prém' is 'iz, s. plu. propositions antecedently supposed or proved; houses or lands. 'Prém' iss, s. an antecedent proposition. [ward. Pre mi um, 'pré' mé 'úm, s. a reward. 'Pré-món' ish, v. a. to warn beforehand. [pres. t. 'Pré-món' ish es, 'pré-món' ish 'iz, 'Pré-món' ish 'ing, par. Pre mon ish ed, 'pré-món' isht, pre. Pre mon i tor y, 'pré-món' é 'túr-ré, a. previously advising. [difficulty. 'Prém' ú 'n'l-ré, s. a writ; penalty; Pre nun ci a tion, 'pré 'nún-shé-á' shún, s. the act of telling before. Pre oc cu pan cy, 'pré-ók' kú 'pán-sé, s. the act of taking possession before another. Pre oc cu pa tion, 'pré 'ók-kú-pá' shún, s. prepossession. Pre oc cu py, 'pré-ók' kú 'pl, v. a. to prepossess. [pres. t. Pre oc cu pies, 'pré-ók' kú 'píze, Pre oc cu py ing, 'pré-ók' kú 'pí-ing, par. Pre oc cu pi ed, 'pré-ók' kú 'píde, Pre o pin ion, 'pré-ó-pln' yún, s. prepossession. Pre or dain, 'pré-ór-dáne', v. a. to ordain beforehand. [par. Pre or dain ing, 'pré-ór-dáne' ing, Pre or dain ed, 'pré-ór-dáne' ed, pre.

PRE

PRE

PRE

Fate, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

Pre or di na tion, pré 'ôr-dé-nâ'-shûn, s. the act of preordaining.

Pre par a tion, 'prép-âr-â' shûn, s. the act of preparing.

Pre par a tive, pré-pâr-â 'tîv, a. having the power of preparing; s. that which has the power of preparing.

Pre par a tor y, pré-pâr-â 'tûr-ré, a. antecedently necessary; introductory.

Pré-pâre', v. a. to fit, adjust, make ready.

Pré-pâ' ring, par.

Pre pa red, pré-pârd', pre.

Pré-pâ' rêd 'nêss, s. the state of being prepared.

Pré-pênse', a. preconceived.

Pre pon der ante, pré-pôn' dêr-ânse, s. superiority of weight.

Pré-pôn' dêr 'ânt, a. outweighing.

Pré-pôn' dêr 'â-tîng, par.

Pré-pôn' dêr 'â-têd, pre.

Pre pon der a tion, pré 'pôn-dêr-â'-shûn, s. the state of outweighing.

Pre pose, pré-pôze', v. a. to put before.

Pre po ses, pré-pô'sîz, pres. t.

Pre po sing, pré-pô' zîng, par.

Pre po sed, pré-pôzd', pre.

Pre po si tion, 'prép-ô-zîsh' ûn, s. a particle governing a case.

Pre po sit or, pré-pôz' ît 'ûr, s. a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest. [prejudice.]

Pre po ses, 'pré-pôz-zê's', v. a. to press.

Pre pos ses ses, 'pré-pôz-zê'sîz', pres. t.

Pre pos ses sing, 'pré-pôz-zê'sîng', par.

Pre pos sess ed, 'pré-pôz-zêsh', pre.

Pre pos ses sion, 'pré-pôz-zêsh' ûn, s. prejudice, preconceived opinion.

Pre pos ter ous, pré-pôs' têr 'ûs, a. absurd.

Pre pos ter ous ness, pré-pôs' têr-ûs-nêss, s. absurdity.

Pre po ten cy, pré-pô' tèn 'sê, s. superiour power.

Pre puce, pré' pûse, s. that which covers the glands.

Pre pu ces, pré' pû'sîz, s. plu.

Pre re qui site, pré-rêk' wê 'zît, s. something previously necessary.

Pre rog a tive, pré-rôg-â 'tîv, s. a peculiar privilege.

Pres age, prés' âje, s. prognostick.

Pres a ges, prés' â' jîz, s. plu.

Pre sage, pré-sâje', v. a. to forebode.

Pre sa ges, pré-sâ' jîz, pres. t.

Pre sa ging, pré-sâ' jîng, par.

Pre sa ged, pré-sâjd', pre.

Pre sage ment, pré-sâje' mên't, s. foretold.

Pres by ter, préz' bê 'tûr, s. a priest.

Pres by te ri an, 'préz-bê-tê' rê 'ân, a. consisting of elders: s. an abettor of presbytery.

Pres by ter y, préz' bê 'têr-ré, s. body of elders.

Pres by ter ies, prés' bê 'têr-rîz, s. plu.

Pre sci ence, pré' shê 'ênse, s. foreknowledge.

Pre sci ent, pré' shê 'ên't, a. fore-

Pre scind, pré-sînd', v. a. to cut off.

Pre scind ing, pré-sînd' îng, par.

Pre scind ed, pré-sînd' êd, pre.

Pre scribe, pré-skîrbe', v. a. to order, to direct.

Pre scri bing, pré-skrî' blîng, par.

Pre scri bed, pré-skrîbd', pre.

Pre script, pré' skript, s. direction, precept.

Pre scrip tion, pré-skrîp' shûn, s. rule produced and authorized by custom; medical recipe.

Pre sence, préz' ênse, s. state of being present; mien; readiness at need.

Pres ent, préz' ênt, a. not absent, face to face, at hand; not past: s. a gift.

Pre sent, pré-zênt', v. a. to exhibit; to offer; to give.

Pre sent ing, pré-zênt' îng, par.

Pre sent ed, pré-zênt' êd, pre.

Pres ent a tion, 'préz-ênt-â' shûn, s. the act of presenting.

Pre sent ee, 'préz-ênt-êé', s. one

presented to a benefice.

Pre sent ees, 'préz-ênt-êéz', s. plu.

Pre sent er, pré-zênt' ûr, s. one who presents.

Pre sen timent, pré-sên' tén't, s. something presented.

Pres ent ly, prés' ênt 'lê, ad. adv. immediately, soon.

Pre sent ment, pré-zênt' mên't, s. the act of presenting.

Pres er va tion, 'préz-êr-vâ'sîon, s. the act of preserving.

Pre serv a tive, pré-zêrv' â'tîv, s. that which has the power of preserving.

Pre serve, pré-zêrv', v. a. to preserve.

Pre serve, pré-zêrv' v. n. to be set over.

Pré-sâ' dîng, par.

Pré-sâ' dêd, pre.

Pres i den cy, préz' é 'dên-sî, s. the head of others; government.

Press, v. a. to squeeze; to drive; to enforce; to force into service: s. an instrument of service; crowd, throng; mission to force men into service.

Press es, préz' sîz, pres. t. and pres. p.

Prés' sîng, par.

Press ed, prést, pre.

Prés' mân, s. one who for other into service; or makes the impression of the press.

Pres sô, ad. quick, at once.

Pre ssume, pré-zûme', v. n. to venture without leave.

Pre su ming, pré-zû' mîng, par.

Pre su med, pré-zûmd', pre.

Pre su ment, pré-zûmên't, s. the act of presuming.

Pre su ment ee, 'préz-ênt-êé', s. one

PRE

sump tion, prè-zùm' shùn, a. supposition previously formed; vagance, confidence.
 ump tive, prè-zùm' tlv, a. taken by previous supposition; asident.
 sump tu ous, prè-zùm' tshù-ù, a. arrogant, confident.
 ump tu ous ly, prè-zùm' tshù-ù-lé, ad. arrogantly, irreverently.
 sump tu ous ness, prè-zùm' ù-ù-à-nès, s. confidence, irreverence.
 up po sal, 'prè-sùp-pó' zài, a. opposed previously formed.
 up pose, 'prè-sùp-póze', v. a. suppose as previous. [pres. t.
 sup po ses, 'prè-sùp-pó' zis, sup po sing, 'prè-sùp-pó' zing, r.
 up po sed, 'prè-sùp-pózd', pre.
 up po si tion, prè 'sùp-pó-zish', a. supposition previously med.
 sur mise, 'prè-sùr-mize', s. surmise previously formed. [plu.
 sur mi ses, 'prè-sùr-m' zis, s. ences, prè-tènse', s. a false argument grounded upon fictitious stulates; assumption; claim ie or false.
 en ces, prè-tèn' s'z, s. plu.
 ènd', v. a. to allege falsely; to ow hypocritically; to claim.
 ènd' ing, par.
 ènd' èd, pre.
 tend er, prè-tènd' ùr, s. one o lays claim to any thing.
 en sion, prè-tèn' shùn, s. claim ie or false.
 er im per fect, prè 'tèr-lm-pèr-ct, a. not perfectly past.
 tèt' t'it, a. past.
 er lap sed, 'prè-tèr-làpst', a. st and gone.
 tèt-m'ù, v. a. to pass by.
 tèt-m'ù t'ing, par

PRE

nòr, nòt—tùb; túb, bùt—òl—pòund—àn, rna.

'Prè-tèr-m' tèt, pre.
 Pre ter nat u ral, 'prè-tèr-nàtsh' ù-ù-ràl, a. different from what is natural. [a. absolutely past.
 Pre ter per fect, 'prè-tèr-pèr' fèkt, pre ter plu per fect, 'prè-tèr-plù-pèr' fèkt, a. relatively past, or past before some other past time.
 Pre text, prè-tèkst', s. pretence, false appearance.
 Prè' tòr, s. a Roman judge.
 Pre to ri an, prè-tò' ré 'àn, a. judicial, exercised by the pretor.
 Pret ti ly, prit' té 'lé, ad. neatly, pleasingly. [ty without dignity.
 Pret ti ness, prit' té 'nès, s. beauty.
 Pret ty, prit' té, a. neat, elegant; ad. in some degree.
 Pre vail, prè-vàlé, v. n. to be in force; to overcome; to persuade.
 Pre vail ing, prè-vàlé' ing, par.: a. predominant.
 Pre vail ed, prè-vàld', pre.
 Prev a lence, prè-v' á 'lénse, }
 Prev a len cy, prè-v' á 'lèn-sé, } s. superiority, influence.
 Prè-v' á 'lènt, a. victorious; predominant.
 Pre var i cate, prè-vár' é 'kàte, v. n. to cavil, to quibble. [par.
 Pre var i ca ting, prè-vár' é 'kà-t'ing, pre var i ca ted, prè-vár' é 'kà-tèd, pre. [shùn, a. shuffle, cavil.
 Pre var i ca tion, prè 'vâr-é-kà'-tion, pre.
 Pre ve ni ent, prè-vé' né 'ènt, a. preceding.
 Prè-vènt', v. a. to go before as a guide; to anticipate; to hinder.
 Prè-vènt' ing, par.
 Prè-vènt' èd, pre.
 Pre ven tion, prè-vèn' shùn, a. the act of going before; hinderance.
 Pre vent ive, prè-vènt' lv, a. preserving; hindering ill: s. a preservative, an antidote.
 Pre vi ous, prè' vé 'ùs, a. antecedent, prior. [beforehand.
 Pre vi ous ly, prè' vé 'ùs-lé, ad.

PRI

Prey, prà, s. something to be devoured; plunder; depredation; booty: v. n. to feed by violence; to plunder; to waste.
 Preys, pràse, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Prey ing, prà' ing, par.
 Prey ed, pràde, pre. [reward.
 Price, prise, s. value, estimation;
 Pri ces, pr' s'z, s. plu.
 Prick, prik', v. a. to pierce; to erect; to spur; to pain; to mark a tune: s. anything by which a puncture is made; remorse of conscience.
 Prick ing, prik' k'ing, par.
 Prick ed, prikt', pre. [point.
 Prick le, prik' kl, s. a small sharp
 Prick ly, prik' lé, a. full of sharp points.
 Pride, s. inordinate self-esteem; loftiness of air; elevation; ostentation.
 Pri er, pri' ùr, s. one who inquires too narrowly. [in sacred offices.
 Priest, prèst, s. one who officiates
 Priest craft, prèst' kràft, s. religious fraud.
 Priest ess, prèst' ès, s. a woman who officiates in heathen rites.
 Priest ess es, prèst' ès 'z, s. plu.
 Priest hood, prèst' hòd, s. the office and character of a priest.
 Priest li ness, prèst' lé 'nès, s. the appearance of a priest. [priest.
 Priest ly, prèst' lé, a. becoming a Plm, a. formal, precise: v. a. to form to an affected nicety.
 Prim mer, pri'm' mûr, a. com.
 Pri'm' mèst, a. su.
 Pri'm' ming, par.
 Prim med, pri'm' med, pre.
 Pri ma cy, pri' má 'sé, s. the chief ecclesiastical station.
 Pri ma ri ly, pri' má 'ré-lé, ad. originally, in the first intention.
 Pri ma ry, pri' má 'ré, a. original; first; chief. [ecclesiastical.
 Pri mate, pri' mât, s. the chief

PRI

PRI

PRO

Fàto, fâr, fáll, fát—mé, mét—pine, pin—nò, móve,

Prime, s. the dawn; the beginning; the best part; the spring of life; the first part: a. early; principal; original: v. a. to put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun; to lay the first colours on in painting.

Prí' mng, par.

Prí med, prímd, pre. [excellently.

Prime ly, príme' lè, ad. originally;

Prim er, prí'm' mûr, s. a small book in which children are taught to read.

Prí-mé' rò, s. a game at cards.

Prí-mé' vâl, a. original.

Prim i tive, prí'm' é' tlv, a. ancient, original; primary. [antiquity.

Prim i tive ness, prí'm' é' tlv-nès, a.

Prí mo ge ni al, 'prí-mò-jé' nè' 'âl, a. first-born, primary.

Prí mo gen i ture, 'prí-mò-jèn' é- 'tûre, s. seniority, state of being first-born.

Prí mor di al, prí-mòr' dé' 'âl, a. original, existing from the beginning.

Prim rose, prí'm' ròze, s. a flower.

Prim ro ses, prí'm' rò' 'ziz, s. plu.

Prince, prí'nse, s. a sovereign; the son of a king.

Prin ces, prí'n' slz, s. plu.

Prince dom, prí'nse' dôm, s. the rank, estate, or power of a prince.

Prince ly, prí'nse' lè, a. becoming a prince, royal, grand: ad. like a prince.

Prin cess, prí'n' sès, s. a sovereign lady; the daughter of a king; the wife of a prince.

Prin cess es, prí'n' sès' 'iz, s. plu.

Prin ci pal, prí'n' sé' 'pâl, a. chief; capital: s. a head, a chief; a capital sum placed out at interest.

Prin ci pal i ty, 'prín-sé-pâl' lè' 'té, s. sovereignty; the country which gives title to a prince. [s. plu.

Prin ci pali ties, 'prín-sé-pâl' lè' 'tiz,

Prin ci pal ly, prí'n' sé' 'pâl-lé, ad. chiefly, above all.

Prin ci ple, prí'n' sé' 'pl, s. element; constituent part; original cause; fundamental truth; ground of action; tenet. [show.

Prink, príngk, v. n. to deck for

Prink ing, príngk' íng, par.

Prink ed, príngkt, pre.

Print, v. a. to impress any thing so as to leave its form; to impress words, or make books, by the press: s. mark made by impression; picture made by impression; the form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books, &c.

Prínt' íng, par.

Prínt' éd, pre.

Print er, prínt' úr, s. one who prints.

Prí or, prí' úr, a. former, before, antecedent: s. the head of a convent of monks.

Prí or ess, prí' úr' 'ès, s. a lady superior of a convent of nuns.

Prí or ess es, prí' úr' 'ès-lz, s. plu.

Prí or i ty, prí-ór' é' 'tè, s. the state of being first.

Prí or y, prí' úr' 'vè, s. a convent in dignity below an abbey.

Prí or ies, prí' úr' 'iz, s. plu.

Prism, prízm, s. a kind of mathematical glass. [ed as a prism.

Pris mat ick, prízmát' ík, a. form-

Pris moid, prízmóid, s. a body approaching to the form of a prism.

Pris on, prízm' zn, s. a jail, a place of confinement. [one under arrest.

Pris on er, prízm' zn' úr, s. a captive;

Pris time, prísm' tîn, a. ancient, original. [thee.

Príth ee, príth' éé, abbrev. for I pray

Prí va cy, prí' vá' 'sè, s. state of being secret, secrecy.

Prí va cies, prí' vá' 'siz, s. plu.

Prí vate, prí' vát, a. secret; alone.

'Prí-vá-téér', s. a private ship of war: v. n. to fit out ships against

enemies, at the charge of private

'Prí-vá-téér' íng, par. [persons.

Prí va teer ed, 'prí-vá-téér'd, pre.

Prí vate ly, prí' vát' 'lè, ad. secretly.

Prí va tion, prí-vá' shûn, s. removal or destruction of any thing.

Prí va tive, prív' á' 'tív, a. causing privation.

Prí vet, prív' ít, s. an evergreen.

Prí vi lege, prív' é' 'lîje, s. peculiar advantage; immunity: v. a. to grant a privilege; to exempt.

Prí vi le ges, prív' é' 'lîj-lz, s. pl. and pres. t.

Prí vi le ging, prív' é' 'lîj-íng, par.

Prí vi le ged, prív' é' 'lîjd, pre.

Prí vi ly, prív' é' 'lè, ad. secretly, privately. [communication.

Prí vi ty, prív' é' 'tè, s. privacy.

Prí vi ties, prív' é' 'tiz, s. plu.

Prí v y, prív' é, a. secret; admitted to secrets: s. place of retirement.

Prí vies, prív' iz, s. plu.

Prí ze, s. a reward gained by contest with competitors; plunder: v. a. to rate, to value; to esteem.

Prí zes, prí' ziz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Prí zing, par.

Prí zed, prízd, pre.

Prí ze fight er, príze' fíte' úr, s. one that fights publicly for a reward.

Prob a bil i ty, 'pròb-á-bíl' lè' 'tè, s. likelihood, appearance of truth.

Prob a ble, prób' á' 'bl, a. likely.

Prob a bly, prób' á' 'blé, ad. likely.

Prò bát, s. the proof of a will.

Pro ba tion, 'prò-bá' shûn, s. proof, evidence; trial. [a. serving for trial.

Pro ba tion ary, 'prò-bá' shûn' á- 'ré,

Pro ba tion er, 'prò-bá' shûn' úr, s. one who is upon trial.

Prò-bá' tûm' 'ést, s. a Latin expression, signifying, it is tried or

proved.

Pròbe, s. a surgeon's instrument: v. a. to search, try by an instrument.

Prò bling, par.

Pro bed, próbd, pre. [cerity.

Prob i ty, prób' é' 'tè, s. honesty, sin

Pròb' lém, s. a question proposed

PRO

nôr, nô-t—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôlî—pônd—thin, rms.

PRO

PRO

Prob le mat i cal, 'prôb-lê-mât' é 'kâl, a. uncertain, disputable.
Pro bos cis, 'prô-bôs' sîs, s. a snout, the trunk of an elephant.
Pro ca cious, 'prô-kâ' shûs, a. petulant, loose. [of proceeding.
Pro cé dure, 'prô-sêé' jûre, s. manner
Pro ceed, 'prô-sêéd', v. n. to go forward; to come forth; to advance; to act.
Pro ceed ing, 'prô-sêéd' ing, par. : s. progress from one thing to another, transaction.
Pro ceed ed, 'prô-sêéd' êd, pre.
Pro cess, 'prôs' sês, s. tendency; gradual progress; course of law.
Pro cess es, 'prôs' sês 'îz, s. plu.
Pro ces sion, 'prô-sêsh' ûn, s. a train marching in ceremonious solemnity. [relating to procession.
Pro ces sion al, 'prô-sêsh' ûn 'âl, a.
Pro claim, 'prô-klâmé', v. a. to promulgate; to tell openly.
Pro claim ing, 'prô-klâmé' ing, par.
Pro claim ed, 'prô-klâméd', pre.
Proc la ma tion, 'prôk-lâ-mâ' shûn, s. publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will.
Pro cliv i ty, 'prô-kliv' é 'tê, s. tendency. [v. a. to defer, to delay.
Pro cras tin ate, 'prô-krâs' tîn 'âte,
Pro cras tin a ting, 'prô-krâs' tîn 'â-tîng, par. [têd, pre.
Pro cras tin a ted, 'prô-krâs' tîn 'â-
Pro cras tin a tion, 'prô'krâs-tîn-â'-shûn, s. delay. [generate.
Pro cre ate, 'prô'krê' 'âte, v. a. to
Pro cre a ting, 'prô'krê' 'â-tîng, par.
Pro cre a ted, 'prô'krê' 'â-têd, pre.
Pro cre a tion, 'prô-krê-â' shûn, s. generation. [generative.
Pro cre a tive, 'prô'krê' 'â-tîv, a.
Proc tor, 'prôk' tûr, s. an attorney in the spiritual court.
Proc tor ship, 'prôk' tûr 'shîp, s. the office of a proctor.
Pro cum bent, 'prô-kûm' bêt, a. lying down.

Pro cu ra ble, 'prô-kû' râ 'bl, a. obtainable. [manager.
Proc u ra tor, 'prôk-û-râ' tûr, s. a
Pro cure, 'prô-kûré', v. a. to manage, transact for another; to obtain, acquire.
Pro cu ring, 'prô-kû' rîng, par.
Pro cu red, 'prô-kûrd', pre.
Pro cu rer, 'prô-kû' rûr, s. one that gains, or obtains.
Pro cu ress, 'prô-kû' rês, s. a bawd.
Pro cu ress es, 'prô-kû' rês 'îz, s. plu.
Prod i gal, 'prôd' é 'gâl, a. profuse, wasteful: s. one who wastes, a spendthrift.
Prod i gal i ty, 'prôd-é-gâl' lé 'tê, s. extravagance, waste.
Prod i gal ly, 'prôd' é 'gâl-lé, ad. profusely, wastefully.
Pro di gious, 'prô-dj' ûs, a. amazing.
Pro di gious ly, 'prô-dj' ûs 'lé, ad. amazingly.
Prod i gy, 'prôd' é 'jê, s. any thing out of the ordinary process of nature; portent; monster.
Prod i gies, 'prôd' é 'jîz, s. plu.
Prod uce, 'prôd' dûse, s. product; amount, gain.
Pro duce, 'prô-dûse', v. a. to exhibit; to bear, to bring forth.
Pro du ces, 'prô-dû' sîz, pres. t.
Pro du cing, 'prô-dû' sîng, par.
Pro du ced, 'prô-dûst', pre.
Pro du cent, 'prô-dû' sênt, s. one that exhibits. [produces.
Pro du cer, 'prô-dû' sûr, s. one that
Prod uct, 'prôd' ûkt, s. something produced.
Pro duc tion, 'prô-dûk' shûn, s. the thing produced, product.
Pro ductive, 'prô-dûkt' îv, a. having the power to produce, fertile.
Prô'êm, s. preface, introduction.
Prof a na tion, 'prôf-â-nâ' shûn, s. the act of violating any thing sacred.
Prô-fané, s. irreverent; secular; polluted: v. a. to violate, to pollute.

Pro fa ner, 'prô-fâ' nûr, a. com. : s. a polluter.
Prô-fâ' nêst, a. su. [a polluter.
Prô-fâ' nîng, par.
Pro fa nêd, 'prô-fând', pre.
Pro fane ly, 'prô-fâné' lé, ad. with irreverence.
Prô-fâné' nêss, s. irreverence.
Prô-fêss', v. n. to declare openly.
Pro fes ses, 'prô-fêss' sîz, pres. t.
Prô-fêss' sîng, par.
Pro fes sed, 'prô-fêst', pre.
Pro fes sed ly, 'prô-fêss' sêd 'lé, ad. according to open declaration.
Pro fes sion, 'prô-fêsh' ûn, s. vocation; declaration.
Pro fes sion al, 'prô-fêsh' ûn 'âl, a. relating to a profession.
Pro fes sor, 'prô-fêss' sûr, s. one who declares himself of any opinion or party; one who publicly teaches an art.
Pro fes sor ship, 'prô-fêss' sûr 'shîp, s. the station or office of a public teacher.
Prof fer, 'prôf' fûr, v. a. to propose : s. offer made.
Prof fer ing, 'prôf' fûr 'îng, par.
Prof fer ed, 'prôf' fûrd', pre.
Pro fi cien cy, 'prô-fîsh' ên 'sé, s. advancement in any thing, improvement gained.
Pro fi cient, 'prô-fîsh' ênt, s. one who has made advancement in any study or business.
Pro file, 'prô-fêl', s. the side face.
Prôf' ît, s. gain, advantage : v. a. to benefit, to advantage.
Prôf' ît 'îng, par.
Prôf' ît 'êd, pre.
Prof it a ble, 'prôf' ît 'â-bl, a. gainful; advantageous.
Prof it a ble ness, 'prôf' ît 'â-bl' nêss, s. advantageousness. [vantage.
Prôf' ît 'lêss, a. void of gain or advantage.
Prof li gate, 'prôf' lê 'gât, a. abandoned, lost to virtue and decency : a. an abandoned, dissipated wretch.

PRO

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—plne, pln—nô, nôvê,

PRO

PRO

Prof li gate ness, prôf' lê 'gât-nêa,
s. the quality of being prodigate.Pro lu ence, prôf' lê 'ênse, s. prog-
ress.Prôf' lê 'ënt, a. flowing forward.
Prô-fônd', a. deep; submissive;
learned.Prô-fônd' nêss, }
Pro fund i ty, prô-fund' é 'vê, }
depth of place or knowledge.

Prô-fuse, a. lavish, prodigal.

Pro fuse ly, prô-fuse lê, ad. prodig-
ally.

Prô-fuse' nêss, s. prodigality.

Pro fu sion, prô-fû shûn, s. lavish-
ness; abundance. [ancestor.

Pro gen i or, prô-jên' lt 'ûr, s. an

Pro ge ny, prô' é 'nê, s. offspring,
race.Prog nos ti cate, prôg-nô's té 'kâte,
v. a. to foretel. [ting, par.

Prog nos ti ca ting, prôg-nô's té 'kâ-

Prog nos ti ca ted, prôg-nô's té 'kâ-
têd, pre. [shûn, s. a foretaken.

Prog nos ti ca tion, prôg 'nô's-tê-kâ-

Prog nos ti ca tor, prôg-nô's té 'kâ-
tûr, s. one who foretels.Prog nos tick, prôg-nô's tîk, s. a pre-
diction. [a circuit.

Prôg rêss, s. course; advancement;

Pro gres sion, prô-grêsh' ûn, a. pro-
cess, regular and gradual ad-
vance.Pro gres sive, prô-grê's sîv, a. go-
ing forward. [by regular course.

Pro gres sive ly, prô-grê's sîv 'vê, ad.

Prô-hîb' lt, v. a. to forbid, to inter-

Prô-hîb' lt 'îng, par. [dict.

Prô-hîb' lt 'vêd, pre.

Pro hi bi tion, 'prô-hê-bîk' ûn, s.
forbiddance, interdict.Pro hib i tor y, prô-hîb' é 'tûr-rê, a.
forbidding. [trivance.

Proj ect, prô' êkt, s. scheme, con-

Pro ject, prô-jêkt', v. a. to throw
out, cast forward; to scheme:
v. n. to shoot forward.

Pro ject ing, prô-jêkt' ing, par.

Pro ject ed, prô-jêkt' êd, pre.

Pro jec tile, prô-jêkt' tîl, s. a body
put in motion: a. impelled for-
ward.Pro jec tion, prô-jêkt' shûn, s. the
act of shooting forward; plan,
delineation. [forms schemes.

Pro ject or, prô-jêkt' ûr, s. one who

Prô-lâ'te', v. a. to utter.

Prô-lâ' tîng, par.

Prô-lâ' têd, pre. [ance.

Pro la tion, prô-lâ' shûn, s. utter-

Pro lif ick, prô-lîf' lk, a. fruitful,
generative.

Pro lix, prô-lîks', a. long, tedious.

Pro lix i ty, prô-lîks' é 'vê, s. tedi-
ousness.

Pro lix ly, prô-lîks' lê, ad. tediously.

Pro lo cu tor, 'prô-lô-kû' tûr, s. the
speaker of a convocation.Pro lo gue, prôl' lôg, s. a preface, in-
troduction to a play.

Prô-lông', v. a. to lengthen out.

Prô-lông' ing, par.

Pro long ed, prô-lông'êd', pre.

Pro lon ga tion, 'prô-lông-gâ' shûn,
a. delay to a longer time.Prom i nent, prôm' é 'nênt, a.
standing out beyond the other
parts, protuberant.

Prom i nence, prôm' é 'nênse, }

Prom i nen cy, prôm' é 'nên-sê, }
s. protuberance.

Prom i nen ces, prôm' é 'nên-sîz, }

Prom i nen cies, prôm' é 'nên-sîz, }
s. plu. [a mingled, confused.

Pro mis cu ous, prô-mîs' kû 'ûs,

Pro mis cu ous ly, prô-mîs' kû 'ûs-
lê, ad. indiscriminately.Prom ise, prôm' mîz, a. declaration
of some benefit to be conferred:
v. a. to make declaration of some
benefit to be conferred: v. n. to
assure one by a promise.Prom is es, prôm mîz 'îz, s. plu.
and pres. t.

Prom is ing, prôm' mîz 'îng, par.

Prom is ed, prôm' mîzêd, pre.

Prom is er, prôm' mîs 'ûr, a. one
who promises.Prom is or y, prôm' mîs 'ûr-rê, s.
containing profession of some
promise.Prom is or i ly, prôm' mîs 'ûr-rê-
lê, ad. by way of promise.Prom on tor y, prôm' ûn 'tûr-rê, s.
a headland; a cape, high land
jutting into the sea.Prom on tor ies, prôm' ûn 'tûr-rê,
s. plu.Prô-môte', v. a. to forward, ad-
vance; to elevate, exalt, prefer.

Prô-mô' tîng, par.

Prô-mô' têd, pre. [er, encourage.

Pro mo ter, prô-mô' tûr, s. forward

Pro mo tion, prô-mô' shûn, s. ad-
vancement, exaltation to some
new honour or rank, preferment.Prompt, prôm't, a. quick; petulant;
ready without hesitation, want-
ing no new motive: v. a. to assist
by private instruction; to incite,
instigate; to remind.Prompt er, prôm't 'ûr, a. com.: s.
one who helps a publick speaker,
by suggesting the word to him
when he falters; an admonisher.

Prompt est, prôm't 'êst, a. su.

Prompt ing, prôm't 'îng, par.

Prompt ed, prôm't 'êd, pre.

Prompt i tude, prôm't é 'tûde, s.
readiness, quickness.Prompt ly, prôm't lê, ad. readily,
with expedition.Prompt ness, prôm't nêss, s. readi-
ness, quickness, alacrity.Prô-mûl' gâ'te, v. a. to publish, make
known by open declaration.

Prô-mûl' gâ' tîng, par.

Prô-mûl' gâ' têd, pre.

Prom ul ga tion, 'prôm-ûl-gâ' shûn,
s. publication, open exhibition.Prom ul ga tor, 'prôm-ûl-gâ' tûr, s.
publisher, open teacher.Pro mulge, prô-mûlje', v. a. to pro-
mulgate, publish.

PRO

il ges, prò-mô' jîz, pres. t.
 il ging, prò-mô' jîng, par.
 il ger, prò-mô' jîr, pre.
 il ger, prò-mô' jîr, a. a prom-
 tor.
 a. bending downward; pre-
 tant, headlong; sloping; dis-
 ed.
 r, prò' nûr, a. com.
 ãst, a. su.
 nãss, s. the state of bending
 nwards; the state of lying
 the face downwards; de-
 t, declivity; disposition to ill.
 s. a branch or part of a fork.
 m i nal, prò-nôm' é' nâl, a.
 ing the nature of a pronoun.
 ãn, s. a word used instead of
 un or name.
 ounce, prò-nôânse', v. a. to
 ik, utter; to utter solemnly,
 onfidently; to form or artic-
 e by the organs of speech:
 . to speak with confidence or
 istory.
 un ces, prò-nôân' sîz, pres. t.
 un cing, prò-nôân' sîng, par.
 un ced, prò-nôânst', pre.
 un cer, prò-nôân' sîr, s. one
 pronounces.
 m ci a tion, prò' nûn-shé-á'-
 1, s. act or mode of utterance.
 s. evidence, test, trial, exper-
 nt; firm temper; the rough-
 ight of a sheet when first
 ted; a. impenetrable.
 lãss, a. unproved.
 v. a. to sustain, to support:
 support, a. stay.
 ping, par.
 xed, pròpt, pre.
 á' gâte, v. a. to increase, pro-
 e; to generate.
 á' gâ-tîng, par.
 á' gâ-têd, pre.
 i ga tion, 'pròp-á-gâ' shôn, s.
 tinuance or diffusion by gen-
 ion or successive production.

PRO

nôr, nôc--tâbe, tâb, bôll--ôll--pôând--shin, raip

Prò-pêl', v. a. to drive forward.
 Prò-pêl' lîng, par.
 Prò pell ed, prò-pêld', pre.
 Prò-pênse', a. inclined, disposed.
 Prò pen si ty, prò-pên' sé' tẽ, s. in-
 clination; tendency. [plu.
 Prò pen si ties, prò-pên' sé' tîz, s.
 Prop er, pròp' ùr, a. peculiar; fit;
 suitable; just. [suitably.
 Prop er ly, pròp' ùr' lẽ, ad. fitly.
 Prop er ty, pròp' ùr' tẽ, s. peculiar
 quality; right of possession.
 Prop er ties, pròp' ùr' tîz, s. plu.
 Proph e cy, pròf' é' sã, s. predic-
 tion.
 Proph e cies, pròf' é' sîz, s. plu.
 Proph e sy, pròf' é' sâl, v. a. to pre-
 dict, foretel.
 Proph e sies, pròf' é' sîze, pres. t.
 Proph e sy ing, pròf' é' sî-lîng, par.
 Proph e si ed, pròf' é' sîde, pre.
 Proph et, pròf' ìt, s. one who tells
 future events.
 Proph et ess, pròf' ìt' sã, s. a wom-
 an who foretels future events.
 Proph et ess es, pròf' ìt' sã-sîz, s.
 plu.
 Pro phet i cal, prò-fêt' é' kâl, }
 Pro phet ick, prò-fêt' ìk, } a.
 foretelling future events.
 Pro pia qui ty, prò-plîngk' wẽ' tẽ, s.
 nearness. [to conciliate.
 Pro pi ti ate, prò-plîsh' é' tate, v. a.
 Pro pi ti a ting, prò-plîsh' é' tîng,
 par. [pre.
 Pro pi ti a ted, prò-plîsh' é' tã-têd,
 Pro pi ti a tion, prò-plîsh' é' tã' shôn,
 s. the act of making propitious;
 an atonement.
 Pro pi ti a tor y, prò-plîsh' é' tã-tûr-
 tẽ, a. having the power to make
 propitious. [able, kind.
 Pro pi tious, prò-plîsh' tũ, s. favour-
 Pro pi tious ness, prò-plîsh' tũ' nẽs,
 s. favourableness, kindness.
 Pro plasm, prò' plãsm, s. mould,
 matrix. [proposal.
 Prò-pô' nẽt, s. one that makes a

PRO

Pro por tion, prò-pôre' shôn, s.
 comparative relation of one thing
 to another, ratio; v. a. to adjust
 by comparative relation.
 Pro por tion ing, prò-pôre' shôn-
 ing, par. [pre.
 Pro por tion ed, prò-pôre' shônd,
 Pro por tion a ble, prò-pôre' shôn-
 'á-bl, a. adjusted by comparative
 relation.
 Pro por tion a bly, prò-pôre' shôn-
 'á-blẽ, ad. according to propor-
 tion.
 Pro por tion al, prò-pôre' shân' ál,
 a. having a settled comparative
 relation.
 Pro por tion ate, prò-pôre' shôn' át,
 a. adjusted to something else ac-
 cording to a certain rate.
 Pro po sal, prò-pô' sâl, s. a scheme
 propounded; offer.
 Pro pose, prò-pôze', v. a. to offer to
 the consideration.
 Pro po ses, prò-pô' sîz, pres. t.
 Pro po sing, prò-pô' sîng, par.
 Pro po sed, prò-pôzd', pre.
 Pro po ser, prò-pô' sîr, a. one who
 proposes.
 Prop o si tion, 'pròp-ô-sîsh' ãn, s. a
 sentence in which any thing is
 affirmed or decreed; proposal.
 Prò-pôund', v. a. to offer to consid-
 eration, propose.
 Prò-pôund' lîng, par.
 Prò-pôund' ed, pre.
 Pro pri e tor, prò-pri' é' tûr, s. a
 possessor in his own right.
 Pro pri e ty, prò-pri' é' tẽ, s. a exclu-
 sive right; accuracy, justness.
 Pro pugn, prò-pâne', v. a. to defend.
 Pro pugn ing, prò-pâne' lîng, par.
 Pro pugn ed, prò-pând', pre.
 Pro pul sion, prò-pêl' shôn, s. the
 act of driving forward.
 Pro r o ga tion, 'pròr-ô-gâ' shôn, s.
 continuance, interruption of the
 session of parliament by royal
 authority.

PRO

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pline, pin—nô, môve;

PRO

PRO

Pro rogue, prô-rôg, v. a. to protract; to put off.

Pro ro guing, prô-rô' ging, par.

Pro ro gued, prô-rôg' ed, pre. [prose.]

Pro sa ick, prô-sâ' ik, a. resembling

Pro scribe, prô-akribe', v. a. to censure capitally.

Pro scri bing, prô-akri' bing, par.

Pro scri bed, prô-akribd', pre.

Pro scrip tion, prô-akrip' shôn, a.

doom to death or confiscation.

Prose, prôze, a. language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables.

Pros e cute, prôs' é' kûte, v. a. to pursue; to continue; to sue criminally.

Pros e cu ting, prôs' é' kû-ting, par.

Pros e cu ted, prôs' é' kû-téd, pre.

Pros e cu tion, 'prôs-é-kû' shôn, a. pursuit, endeavour to carry on; suit against a man in a criminal cause.

Pros e cu tor, prôs' é' kû-tûr, s. one who pursues any purpose.

Pros e lyte, prôs' é' lyte, s. a convert.

Pro sem i na tion, prô 'sem-é-nâ' shôn, s. propagation by seed.

Pro so di an, prô-sô' dé 'ân, s. one skilled in metre or prosody.

Pros o dy, prôs' ô' dé, a. the part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

Pros o po ce ia, 'prôs-ô-pô-pé' yâ, s. personification, figure by which things are made persons.

Pros pect, prôs' pèkt, a. view of something distant; object of view.

Pro spec tive, prô-spèkt' iv, a. viewing at a distance.

Pros per, prôs' pûr, v. a. to favour; v. n. to be successful; to thrive.

Pros per ing, prôs' pûr' ing, par.

Pros per ed, prôs' pûrd' ed, pre.

Pros per i ty, prôs-pèr' é' tye, s. success, good fortune.

Pros per ous, prôs' pûr' yâs, a. suc-

cessful, fortunate. [fortunately.]

Pros per ous ly, prôs' pûr' 'ûs-lè, ad.

Pro spi ci ence, prô-splsh' é' ènse, s. the act of looking forward.

Pros ti tute, prôs' té' 'ûte, v. a. to expose to crimes for a reward; a. sold to infamy or wickedness; s. a hireling; a strumpet.

Pros ti tu ting, prôs' té' 'û-ting, par.

Pros ti tu ted, prôs' té' 'û-téd, pre.

Pros ti tu tion, 'prôs-té-tû' shôn, s. the state of being set to sale for vile purposes. [length.]

Pros trate, prôs' trât, a. lying at

Pros' trâte, v. a. to throw down; to fall down in adoration.

Pros' trâ' 'ting, par.

Pros' trâ' 'téd, pre.

Pros tra tion, prôs-trâ' shôn, s. the act of falling down in adoration.

Pro tect, prô-tèkt', v. a. to defend.

Pro tect ing, prô-tèkt' ing, par.

Pro tected, prô-tèkt' éd, pre.

Pro tec tion, prô-tèk' shôn, s. a defence, shelter from evil. [sive.]

Pro tec tive, prô-tèkt' iv, a. defend-

Pro tect or, prô-tèkt' ûr, s. a de-fender.

Pro tec to rate, prô-tèk' tò 'râte, s. government by a protector.

Pro tect ress, prô-tèkt' rês, s. a female who protects. [plu.]

Pro tect resses, prô-tèkt' rês 'îz, s.

Prô-tènd', v. a. to hold out.

Prô-tènd' ing, par.

Prô-tènd' éd, pre.

Prôt' èst, a. a solemn declaration of opinion against something; a notice that a note is not paid.

Prô-tèst', v. n. to give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution:

v. a. to note the non-payment of a bill of exchange; to give notice that a note is not paid.

Prô-tèst' ing, par.

Prô-tèst' éd, pre.

Prôt' èst 'ânt, a. belonging to protestants: s. one who protests

against the church of Rome.

Prot est ant ism, prôt' èst 'ânt-izm,

s. the protestant religion.

Prot est a tion, 'prôt-èst-â' shôn, s. a solemn declaration.

Pro thon o ta ry, prô-thôn' ô' 'tâ-t, a. the head register.

Pro to mar tyr, 'prô-tô-mâr' tûr, s. the first martyr.

Pro to type, prô' tò 'tipe, s. the original of a copy.

Pro tract, prô-trâkt', v. a. to draw out, to delay, to lengthen.

Pro tract ing, prô-trâkt' ing, par.

Pro tract ed, prô-trâkt' éd, pre.

Pro trac tion, prô-trâk' shôn, s. the act of drawing to length.

Pro tract ive, prô-trâkt' iv, a. dicta-

tory. [forward.]

Pro trude, prô-trôdd', v. a. to thrust

Pro tru ding, prô-trôdd' ding, par.

Pro tru ded, prô-trôdd' dèd, pre.

Pro tru sion, prô-trôdd' shôn, s. the

act of thrusting forward.

Pro tu ber ance, prô-tû' bér 'ânse, s. something swelling above the rest. [sz, s. plu.]

Pro tu ber an ces, prô-tû' bér 'ân-Prô-tâ' bér 'ânt, a. swelling, prominent. [lofty.]

Prôdd', a. elated; arrogant, haughty; Proud er, prôdd' ûr, a. com.

Prôdd' èst, a. su.

Proud ly, prôdd' lê, ad. arrogantly.

Prove, prôvv, v. a. to evince, to show by argument or testimony;

Pro ving, prôv' vîng, par. [to try.]

Pro ved, prôvvd', pre. [he proved.]

Prove a ble, prôvv' â' bl, a. that may

Prov en der, prôv' èn 'dâr, s. drj food for brutes, hay and corn.

Prôv' èrb, s. a common saying, an adage. [tioned in a proverb.]

Pro ver bi al, prô-vèr' bè 'âl, a. men-

Pro ver bi al ly, prô-vèr' bè 'âl-ly, ad. in a proverb. [nib.]

Pro-vide', v. a. to procure; to sup-

nòr, nòt—tábe, túb, báll—óll—póónd—tín, rai.

; Prò-ví' dèd, pre.

Prov i dence, pròv' é 'dènsè, s. foresight; the care of God over created beings; frugality.

Prov i dent, pròv' é 'dènt, a. forecasting, cautious.

Prov i den tial, 'pròv-é-dén' shál, a. effected by providence.

Prov i dent ly, pròv' é 'dènt-lé, ad. with foresight, with wise precaution.

[provides or procures.

Pro vi der, prò-ví' dâr, s. he who

Prov ince, pròv' ínse, s. a conquered country, governed by a delegate; the proper office or business of any one; a tract.

Prov in ces, pròv' ín 'sz, s. plu.

Pro vin cial, prò-vín' shál, a. relating to a province: s. a spiritual governour.

Pro vin ci ate, prò-vín' shé 'áte, v. a. to turn to a province.

Pro vin ci a ting, prò-vín' shé 'át-ting, par.

[tèd, pre.

Pro vin ci a ted, prò-vín' shé 'át-ting, par.

Pro vis ion, prò-vízh' ún, s. the act of providing beforehand; measure taken; food; stipulation.

Pro vis ion al, prò-vízh' ún 'ál, a. provided for present need.

Pro vi so, prò-ví' zò, s. stipulation.

Pro vi soes, prò-ví' zòse, s. plu.

Prov o ca tion, 'pròv-ò-ká' shún, s. cause of anger.

Pro vo ca tive, prò-vò' ká 'tív, s. any thing which revives a decayed appetite.

Prò-vòkè', v. a. to rouse; to incense.

Prò-vò' kíng, par.

Pro vo ked, prò-vò' kíng, pre.

Pro vo ker, prò-vò' kûr, s. one that raises anger.

Pro vo king ly, prò-vò' kíng 'lé, ad. in such a manner as to raise anger.

[any body.

Prov ost, pròv' òst, s. the chief of

Prow, pròd, s. the head or forepart

Prows, pròdz, s. plu. [of a ship.

Prow ess, pròd' éa, s. bravery,

valour, military gallantry. [prey.

Prowl, pròd, v. n. to wander for

Prowl ing, pròd' íng, par.

Prowl ed, pròd, pre. [near.

Prox i mate, pròks' é 'mát, a. next,

Prox im i ty, pròks-im' é 'tè, s.

nearness.

Prox y, pròks' é, s. the substitution

of another; the person deputed.

Prox ies, pròks' íz, s. plu.

Prude, pròd, s. a woman over-nice

and scrupulous.

Prudence, pròd' dènsè, s. wisdom

applied to practice. [wise.

Pru dent, pròd' dènt, a. practically

Pru den tial, pròd-dén' shál, a. elig-

ible on principles of prudence.

Pru den tials, pròd-dèu' shálz, s.

plu. maxims of prudence.

Pru dent ly, pròd' dènt 'lé, ad. dis-

creetly. [nicety in conduct.

Pru der y, pròd' dâr 'ré, s. overmuch

Fru dish, pròd' dîsh, a. affectedly

grave.

Prune, pròd, v. a. to lop, divest

trees of their superfluities: s. a

dried plum.

Pru ning, pròd' níng, par.

Pru ned, pròd, pre. [silken stuff.

Pru nel lo, pròd-nèl' lò, s. a kind of

Pru ner, pròd' nûr, s. one that crops

trees.

Pru ri ence, pròd' ré 'ènsè, s. an itch-

ing or great desire.

Pru ri ent, pròd' ré 'ènt, s. itching.

Pry, prí, v. n. to peep narrowly.

Pries, prize, pres. t.

Pry ing, prí 'íng, par.

Pri ed, pride, pre.

Psalm, sám, s. a holy song.

Psalmist, sál' míst, s. a writer of

holy songs. [singing holy songs.

Psalmody, sál' mò 'dé, s. the act of

Psal ter, sáwl' tûr, s. the volume of

psalms.

Psal ter y, sáwl' tûr 'ré, s. a kind

of harp beaten with sticks.

Pshaw, shaw, in. an expression of

contempt.

Ptis an, tîz-zán', s. a medical drink.

Pu ber ty, pû' bér 'tè, s. ripe age in

the sexes.

Pu bes cence, pû-bès' sènsè, s. the

state of arriving at puberty.

Pub li can, pûb' lé 'kán, s. a man

that keeps a house of general en-

tertainment; a toll-gatherer.

Pub li ca tion, 'pûb-lé-ká' shún, s.

the act of publishing.

Pub lick, pûb' lík, a. belonging to

a state or nation; open, noto-

rious: s. the general body of a

nation; open view.

Pub lick ly, pûb' lík 'lé, ad. openly.

Pûb' ísh, v. a. to make openly

known.

Pub lish es, pûb' ísh 'íz, pres. t.

Pûb' ísh 'íng, par.

Pub lish ed, pûb' ísh't, pre.

Pub lish er, pûb' ísh 'ûr, s. one who

makes public; one who pub-

lishes a book. [of virginity.

Pu cel age, pû' sèl 'áje, s. a state

Puck er, pûk' kûr, v. a. to gather

into wrinkles, to contract into

folds.

Puck er ing, pûk' kûr 'íng, par.

Puck er ed, pûk' kûr'd, pre.

Pud der, pûd' dâr, s. a tumult: v.

a. to perplex.

Pud der ing, pûd' dâr 'íng, par.

Pud der ed, pûd' dâr'd, pre.

Pûd' dîng, s. a kind of food vari-

ously compounded.

Pud die, pûd' dí, s. a small muddy

lake, a dirty plash. [esty, chastity.

Pu dí ci ty, pû-dí's' sé 'tè, s. mod-

Pu e rile, pû' é 'ríl, a. childish, boy-

ish. [childishness, harmlessness.

Pu e ril i ty, 'pû-é-ríl' lé 'tè, s.

Pûf, s. a small blast of wind; a

fungus; any thing light and po-

rous; something to sprinkle per-

der on the hair; unmerited or

exaggerated commendation.

TUL

PUN

PUR

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

- a. to swell as with wind; to blow up with praise.
 Pûf' fîng, par.
 Pûf' sed, pûf', pre.
 Pûf' fy, pûf' fê, a. stultent.
 Pûg, s. a kind name of a monkey.
 Pûgh, pûôh, in. a word of contempt.
 Pûg na ciôus, pûg-nâ' shûs, a. quarrelsome.
 Pug na ci ty, pûg-nâs' sé' vé, s. inclination to fight.
 Pu is sance, pû-ls' sânsê, s. power, strength, force.
 Pû-ls' sânt, a. powerful.
 Pûke, s. a vomit: v. n. to vomit.
 Pû' kîng, par.
 Pu ked, pûkt, pre. [beauty.
 Pûl chri tude, pûl' krê' tûde, s. a Fûle, v. n. to cry like a chicken.
 Pû' fîng, par.
 Pu led, pûld, pre. [act of pulling.
 Pûll, v. a. to draw forcibly: s. the Pûl' fîng, par.
 Pull ed, pûld, pre.
 Pûl tel, pûl' lit, s. a yûng hen.
 Pûl ley, pûl' lê, s. a small wheel for a running cord.
 Pûl leys, pûl' lîz, s. plu.
 Pûl mo na ry, pûl' mô' nâ-rê, a. be-longing to the lungs.
 Pûlp, s. any soft mass; the soft part of fruit.
 Pûl' pît, s. a place raised on high, where a speaker stands; the higher desk in a church.
 Pûlp ous, pûlp' ôs, a. soft.
 Pûl sa tion, pûl-sâ' shûn, s. the act of beating with quick strokes against any thing opposing.
 Pûlse, s. the motion of any artery as the blood is driven through it; leguminous plants.
 Pûl ver i za tion, pûl-vêr-ê-zâ' shûn, s. reduction to dust or powder.
 Pûl' vêr' lêze, v. a. to reduce to powder.
 Pûl ver i zes, pûl' vêr' lêz, pres. t.
 Pûl' vêr' lêz, par.
- Pûl ver i zed, pûl' vêr' lêz, pre.
 Pûl' vîl, a. sweet scents: v. a. to sprinkle with perfumes in powder.
 Pûl' vîl' fîng, par.
 Pûl vill ed, pûl' vîld, pre.
 Pûm ice, pûm' mîs, s. a cinder of some fossil.
 Pûmp, s. an engine by which water is drawn up from wells, &c.; a kind of shoe: v. n. to work a pump: v. a. to examine artfully.
 Pûmp' fîng, par.
 Pump ed, pûmpt, pre.
 Pump ion, pûmp' yûn, s. a plant.
 Pûn, s. a quibble: v. n. to quibble.
 Pûn' nîng, par.
 Pun ned, pûnd, pre.
 Punch, pûnsh, s. a pointed instrument; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons; the harlequin of a puppet-show: v. a. to bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument. [pres. t.
 Punch es, pûnsh' lz, s. plu. and
 Punch ing, pûnsh' fîng, par.
 Punch ed, pûnsh't, pre. [of liquids.
 Punch eon, pûnsh' ûn, s. a measure
 Punc til iô, pûngk-tîl' yô, s. nicety of behaviour.
 Punc til iô, pûngk-tîl' yôze, s. plu.
 Punc til ious, pûngk-tîl' yûs, a. nice, exact.
 Punc to, pûngk' tû, s. the point in fencing.
 Punc toes, pûngk' tûze, s. plu.
 Punc tu al, pûngk' tshû' âl, a. ex-act, nice.
 Punc tu al i ty, pûngk-tshû-â'l' lê-â, s. nicety, scrupulous exact-ness. [ad. nicely, exactly.
 Punc tu al ly, pûngk' tshû' â'l-lê,
 Punc tu a tion, pûngk-tshû-â' shûn, s. the act or method of pointing.
 Punc ture, pûngk' tshûre, s. a hole made with a sharp point.
 Pun gen cy, pûn' jên' sê, s. power of pricking; keenness.
- Pun gent, pûn' jênt, a. pricking; acrimonious. [pres.
 Pu ni ness, pû' né' nês, a. small.
 Pûn' ish, v. a. to chastise.
 Pun ish es, pûn' ish' tîz, pres. t.
 Pûn' ish' fîng, par.
 Pun ish ed, pûn' ish't, pre.
 Pun ish a ble, pûn' ish' â-bl, s. worthy of punishment.
 Pûn' ish' mêt, s. an infliction im-posed in vengeance of a crime.
 Pu ni tion, pû-nîsh' ûn, s. punish-ment. [punishment.
 Pu ni tive, pû' né' tîv, a. inflicting
 Pûnk, pûngk, s. a common prosti-tute.
 Pun ster, pûn' stûr, s. a low wit
 Pûny, pû' né, a. young; inferior, petty.
 Pûp, v. n. to bring forth whelps.
 Pûp' fîng, par.
 Pûp ped, pûpt, pre.
 Pû' pîl, s. the apple of the eye; a scholar.
 Pu pîl age, pû' pîl' âje, s. state of being a scholar; wardship.
 Pu pîl la ry, pû' pîl' lâ-rê, a. per-taining to a pupil or ward.
 Pup pet, pûp' pît, s. a small image moved by men in a mock drama.
 Pup pet-show, pûp' pît' shô, s. a mock drama performed by im-ages. [pertinent fellow.
 Pup py, pûp' pé, s. a whelp; an im-
 Pup pies, pûp' pîz, s. plu.
 Pûr' blind, a. near-sighted.
 Pur chase, pûr' tshâs, s. any thing bought or obtained for a price: v. a. to buy for a price; to obtain at any expense. [and pres. t.
 Pur chas es, pûr' tshâs' tîs, s. plu.
 Pur chas ing, pûr' tshâs' fîng, par.
 Pur chas ed, pûr' tshâst, pre. [er.
 Pur chas er, pûr' tshâs' ûr, s. a buy-
 Pûre, a. not sullied; clear; free;
 Pu rer, pûr' rûr, a. com. [chase.
 Pûr' rêst, a. su. [manner.
 Pûr' lîy, pûr' lê, ad. in a pure

PUR

Pûr' nêss, s. clearness; simplicity; innocence. [of cleansing]
Pur ga tion, **pûr-gâ' shôn**, s. the act
Pur ga tive, **pûr-gâ' tîv**, a. cathar-
 tick, purging downwards.
Pur ga tor y, **pûr-gâ' tûr-rê**, s. an
 imaginary place of purgation af-
 ter death.
Purge, **pûrje**, v. a. to cleanse, to
 clear: s. a cathartick medicine.
Pur ges, **pûr' jiz**, pres. t. and s. plu.
Pur ging, **pûr' jîng**, par.
Pur ged, **pûrjd**, pre.
Pu ri fi ca tion, 'pû-rê-fê-kâ' shôn,
 s. the act of making pure.
Pu ri fi ca tor y, **pû-rîf' ê-kâ' tûr-rê**,
 a. having power to make pure.
Pu ri fi er, **pû' rê' fî-ûr**, s. one who
 cleanses or refines. [pure]
Pu ri fy, **pû' rê' fî**, v. a. to make
Pu ri fies, **pû' rê' fîze**, pres. t.
Pu ri fy ing, **pû' rê' fî-ing**, par.
Pu ri fi ed, **pû' rê' fîde**, pre.
Pu ri tan, **pû' rê' tân**, s. a sectary.
Pu ri tan i cal, 'pû-rê-tân' ê' kâl, a.
 relating to puritans. [chastity]
Pu ri ty, **pû' rê' tê**, s. cleanness;
Pûrl, s. a kind of lace; a medica-
 ted malt liquor: v. n. to murmur,
 to flow with a gentle noise.
Pûrl' ing, par.
Pûrl ed, **pûrljd**, pre. [sure]
Pur lieu, **pûr' lîeu**, s. a border, enclo-
Pur lieus, **pûr' lôze**, s. plu.
Pur lins, **pûr' lînz**, s. plu. those pie-
 ces of timber that lie across the
 rafters on the inside, to keep them
 from sinking in the middle.
Pûr-lôn' y, v. a. to steal, take by
Pûr-lôn' ing, par. [theft]
Pur loin ed, **pûr-lônjd**, pre. [blue]
Pur ple, **pûr' pl**, a. red tinged with
Pur ples, **pûr' plz**, s. plu. spots of
 livid red, which break out in ma-
 lignant fevers.
Pûr' plsh, a. somewhat purple.
Pûr' pôrt, s. design, tendency; v.
 n. to intend, to show.

PUR

nôr, nôt—tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pônd—thin, rala.

Pûr' pôrt' ing, par.
Pûr' pôrt' êd, pre.
Pur pose, **pûr' pôs**, s. intention, de-
 sign: v. n. to intend, to design.
Pur poses, **pûr' pôs' iz**, s. plu. and
Pur posing, **pûr' pôs' ing**, par. [pres. t.]
Pur pos ed, **pûr' pôst**, pre. [design]
Pur pose ly, **pûr' pôs' lê**, ad. by
Pûrr, v. n. to murmur as a cat.
Pûr' ring, par.
Pur red, **pûrd**, pre.
Pûrse, s. a small bag for money:
 v. a. to contract as a purse.
Pur ses, **pûr' sz**, s. plu. and pres. t.
Pûr' slng, par.
Pur sed, **pûrst**, pre. [money]
Pûrse' prôdd, a. puffed up with
Pur ser, **pûr' sûr**, s. the paymaster
 of a ship. [ness of breath]
Pur si ness, **pûr' sê' nês**, s. short-
Purs lain, **pûrs' lîn**, s. a plant.
Pur su a ble, **pûr-sû' â' bl**, a. that
 may be pursued. [cessa]
Pur su ance, **pûr-sû' ânse**, s. pro-
Pûr-sû' ânt, a. done in consequence
 or prosecution of any thing.
Pur sue, **pûr-sû'**, v. a. to chase; to
 prosecute; to imitate.
Pur sues, **pûr-sûze'**, pres. t.
Pûr-sû' ing, par.
Pur su ed, **pûr-sûde'**, pre.
Pur su er, **pûr-sû' ûr**, s. one who
 pursues. [lowing]
Pur suit, **pûr-sûte'**, s. the act of fol-
Pur sui vant, **pûr' swê' vânt**, s. an
 attendant on the heralds.
Pur sy, **pûr' sê**, a. short-breathed.
Pu ru lence, **pû' rû' lense**, s. gen-
 eration of pus and matter.
Pû' rû' lènt, s. consisting of pus.
Pur vey, **pûr-vâ'**, v. a. to procure:
 v. n. to buy in provisions.
Pur vey s, **pûr-vâze'**, pres. t.
Pur vey ing, **pûr-vâ' ing**, par.
Pur vey ed, **pûr-vâde'**, pre.
Pur vey ance, **pûr-vâ' ânse**, s. pro-
 vision. [provides victuals]
Pur vey or, **pûr-vâ' ûr**, s. one that

PYR

Pûs, s. the matter of a well-digested
 soup.
Pûsh, v. a. to strike with a thrust;
 to press forward; to urge: s.
 thrust; an impulse; trial. [plu]
Push es, **pûsh' iz**, pres. t. and s.
Pûsh' ing, par.: a. enterprising.
Push ed, **pûshjd**, pre.
Pu sil lan im i ty, **pû' sîl-lân-lm' ê'**
 'vé, s. cowardice. [a cowardly]
Pu sil lan i mous, 'pû-sîl-lân' ê' mûs,
Pûss, s. a cat; a hare.
Puss es, **pûs' iz**, s. plu. [swelling]
Pus tle, **pûs' tshûle**, s. a pimple, a
Pus tu lous, **pûs' tshû' lûs**, a. full of
 pustules. [pre. and per. par.]
Pût, v. a. to lay; to place; to cause:
Pût' ing, par.
Pût, s. a rustick, a clown.
Pû' tld, a. mean, low.
Pu tre fac tion, 'pû-trê-fâk' shôn, s.
 the state of growing rotten.
Pu tre fac tive, 'pû-trê-fâk' tîv, a.
 making rotten. [rotten, to corrupt]
Pu tre fy, **pû' trê' fî**, v. a. to make
Pu tre fies, **pû' trê' fîze**, pres. t.
Pu tre fy ing, **pû' trê' fî-ing**, par.
Pu tre fi ed, **pû' trê' fîde**, pre.
Pu tres cence, **pû-três' sênce**, s. the
 state of rotting. [ing rotten]
Pu tres cent, **pû-três' sênt**, a. grow-
Pû' trld, a. rotten, corrupt.
Put ty, **pû' têt**, s. a cement used by
 glaziers.
Puz zle, **pûz' zl**, v. a. to perplex,
 embarrass: s. an embarrassment.
Pûz' zîng, par.
Puz zled, **pûz' zld**, pre.
Pyr a mid, **pîr' â' mld**, s. a solid
 figure, whose base is a polygon,
 and whose sides are plain trian-
 gles, their several points meeting
 in one.
Py ram i dal, **pê-râm' ê' dâl**, }
Py r a mid i cal, 'pîr-â' mld' ê' kâl, }
 a. having the form of a pyramid.
Pyre, **pîr**, s. a pile to be burnt.
Py ri tes, **pê-rî' tîz**, s. a substance

QUA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pln—nô, môve,

QUA

QUA

Pyr o man cy, pl' ô mân-sé, s. divination by fire.
Pyr o tech nicks, 'plr-ô-têk' nlks, s. plu. the art of fire-works.
Pyr rho nism, pl' rô 'nlzm, s. skepticisn, universal doubt.
Pythagorean, pé 'thâg-ô-rê' ân, a. founded on the opinion of Pythagoras.

Q

Quack, kwâk, v. n. to cry like a duck: s. a boastful pretender to arts which he does not understand; a vain boastful pretender to physick.
Quack ing, kwâk' k'ng, par.
Quack ed, kwâkt, pre.
Quack er y, kwâk' kûr 'rê, s. mean or bad acts in physick.
Quadragesimal, 'kwôd-râ-jês' ê-mâl, a. belonging to Lent.
Quadrangle, kwôd' râng' g'l, s. a surface with four right angles.
Quadrangle, kwâ-drâng' gû-ldr, a. square, having four right angles.
Quadrant, kwâ' drânt, s. the fourth part; an instrument with which latitudes are taken.
Quadrantal, kwâ-drân' tâl, a. in the fourth part of a circle.
Quadrant, kwâ' drâte, a. square, having four equal sides: s. a square.
Quadrant, kwâ-drât' lk, a. belonging to a square.
Quadrant, kwâ-drên' né 'âl, a. happening once in four years.
Quadrant, kwôd' rê 'bl, a. that may be squared.
Quadrantal, 'kwôd-rê-lât' êr-âl, a. having four sides. [cards.
Quadrille, kâ-drîl', s. a game at
Quadrant, kwâ-drîp' âr 'tite, a. divided into four parts.
Quadrant, kwôd' rû 'pêd, s. an

animal that goes on four legs.
Quadrant, kwôd' rû 'pl, a. four-fold.
Quadrant, kwôd-rû-plê-kâ' shûn, s. the taking a thing four times. [low.
Quadrant, kwâf, v. a. to drink, to swallow.
Quadrant, kwâf' f'ng, par.
Quadrant, kwâft, pre.
Quadrant, kwâg' gê, a. boggy.
Quadrant, kwâg' mlre, s. a shaking marsh.
Quadrant, kwâle, s. a bird of game.
Quadrant, kwânt, a. neat; affected.
Quadrant, kwânt' lê, ad. nicely, exactly.
Quadrant, kwânt' nês, s. nicety.
Quadrant, kwâke, v. n. to shake with cold or fear.
Quadrant, kwâ' k'ng, par.
Quadrant, kwâkt, pre. [igious sect.
Quadrant, kwâ' kûr, s. one of a regiment.
Quadrant, kwôl-lê-fê-kâ-shûn, s. accomplishment; abatement.
Quadrant, kwôl' lê 'fl, v. a. to fit for any thing; to accomplish; to abate.
Quadrant, kwôl' lê 'fize, pres. t.
Quadrant, kwôl' lê 'fl-îng, par.
Quadrant, kwôl' lê 'fide, pre.
Quadrant, kwôl' lê 'rê, s. nature relatively considered; property; rank.
Quadrant, kwôl' lê 'tîz, s. plu.
Quadrant, kwâm, s. a sudden fit of sickness. [with sickly languor.
Quadrant, kwâm' lsh, a. seized.
Quadrant, kwôn-dâ' rê, s. a doubt, a difficulty.
Quadrant, kwôn-dâ' rîz, s. plu.
Quadrant, kwôn' tê 'rê, s. bulk or weight; a portion; a part; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.
Quadrant, kwôn' tê 'tîz, s. plu.
Quadrant, kwôn' tûm, s. the quantity.

Quadrant, kwôr-rân-têu', a. forty days; the time which a ship suspected of infection is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.
Quadrant, kwôr' rîl, s. a brawl, a scuffle: v. n. to debate, squabble.
Quadrant, kwôr' rîl 'îng, par.
Quadrant, kwôr' rîld, pre.
Quadrant, kwôr' rîl 'sûm, a. inclined to brawls.
Quadrant, kwôr' rîl 'sûm-nês, s. petulance.
Quadrant, kwôr' rê, s. game flown at by a hawk; a stone mine: v. a. to prey upon, to dig out stones.
Quadrant, kwôr' rîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Quadrant, kwôr' rê 'îng, par.
Quadrant, kwôr' rîd, pre.
Quadrant, kwôr', s. the fourth part of a gallon. [day agree.
Quadrant, kwôr' tân, s. the fourth.
Quadrant, kwôr-tâ' shûn, s. a chymical operation.
Quadrant, kwôr' tûr, s. a fourth part; the place where soldiers are lodged; mercy granted by a conqueror; a measure of eight bushels: v. a. to divide into four parts; to station or lodge soldiers.
Quadrant, kwôr' tûr 'îng, par.
Quadrant, kwôr' tûrd, pre.
Quadrant, kwôr' tûr 'îje, s. a quarterly allowance.
Quadrant, kwôr' tûr 'dê, s. one of the four days in the year on which rent or interest is paid.
Quadrant, kwôr' tûr 'dêk, s. the short upper deck of a ship.
Quadrant, kwôr' tûr 'lê, s. containing a fourth part: ad. once in a quarter.
Quadrant, kwôr' tûr 'mâ-stûr, s. one who regulates the quarters of soldiers.
Quadrant, kwôr' tûm, s. the fourth part of a pint.

QUE

QUI

QUI

nôr, nôc—tâbe, tâb, bâl—ôl—pôând—thin, rais.

Quar ter staff, kwôr tûr 'stâf, s. a staff of defence.

Quar to, kwôr tò, s. a book in which every sheet makes four leaves.

Quar toes, kwôr tõe, s. plu.

Quash, kwôsh, v. a. to crush; to subdue; to annul.

Quash es, kwôsh' iz, pres. t.

Quash ing, kwôsh' ing, par.

Quash ed, kwôsh't, pre.

Qua ter ni on, kwâ-têr' nè 'ân, }
Qua ter ni ty, kwâ-têr' nè 'tê, }
the number four.

Qua train, kwâ trîn, s. a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Qua ver, kwâ vûr, v. n. to shake the voice; to vibrate: s. a note in music.

Qua ver ing, kwâ' vûr' ing, par.

Qua ver ed, kwâ' vûrd, pre.

Quay, kê, s. an artificial bank to the sea or river, a wharf.

Quays, kêéz, s. plu.

Quean, kwêen, s. a worthless woman.

Quea sy, kwê' zê, a. fastidious.

Queen, kwêen, s. the wife of a king, a supreme governess.

Queer, kwêér, a. odd, strange.

Queer er, kwêér' ûr, a. com.

Queer est, kwêér' êst, a. su.

Queer ly, kwêér' lê, ad. oddly.

Queer ness, kwêér' nês, s. oddness.

Quell, kwêl, v. a. to crush, subdue.

Quell ing, kwêl' ing, par.

Quell ed, kwêld, pre.

Quell que chose, kék' shôze, s. a tri-
quench, kwênsh, v. a. to extinguish.

Quench es, kwênsh' iz, pres. t.

Quench ing, kwênsh' ing, par.

Quench ed, kwênsh't, pre.

Quench less, kwênsh' lês, a. unex-
tinguishable.

Que rent, kwê' rênt, s. the com-
Que rist, kwê' rîst, s. an inquirer.

Quer po, kwêr' pô, s. a dress close
to the body, a waistcoat.

Quer u lous, kwêr' ù lûs, a. habitu-
ally complaining.

Que ry, kwê' rê, s. a question, an
inquiry to be resolved: v. a. to
ask questions.

Que ries, kwê' rîz, s. plu. and pres.

Que ry ing, kwê' rê' ing, par.

Que ri ed, kwê' rîd, pre.

Quest, kwêst, s. search, act of seek-

Question, kwêst' tshûn, s. interroga-

tory; inquiry: v. n. to inquire:

v. a. to examine one by ques-

tions; to doubt, to be uncertain of.

Question ing, kwêst' tshûn' ing, par.

Quest ion ed, kwêst' tshûnd, pre.

Que s tion a ble, kwêst' tshûn' â-bl,

a. doubtful, disputable.

Que s tion less, kwêst' tshûn' lês, ad.

without doubt.

Quest man, kwêst' mân, s. starter
of lawsuits or prosecutions.

Que s tu a ry, kwêst' tshû' â-rê, a.

studious of profit.

Quib ble, kwîb' bl, v. n. to pun, to

play on the sounds of words: s. a

low conceit, a pun.

Quib bling, kwîb' blîng, par.

Quib bled, kwîb' bld, pre.

Quib bler, kwîb' blûr, s. a punster.

Quick, kwîk, a. living; swift, nim-

ble: ad. nimbly, speedily: s. the

living flesh; a plant of haw-

thorn.

Quick er, kwîk' kêr, a. com. [thorn.

Quick est, kwîk' kêst, a. su.

Quick en, kwîk' kn, v. a. to make

alive; to hasten: v. n. to become

alive.

Quick en ing, kwîk' kn' ing, par.

Quic k en ed, kwîk' knd, pre.

Quick lime, kwîk' lîme, s. lime un-

quenched.

Quick ly, kwîk' lê, ad. nimbly.

Quick ness, kwîk' nês, s. speed;

activity.

Quick sand, kwîk' sând, s. moving

Quick set, kwîk' sêt, s. living plant

set to grow.

Quick sight ed, kwîk' site' êd, a.

having a sharp sight.

Quick sil ver, kwîk' sîl vûr, s. a

mineral substance, mercury.

Quid di ty, kwîd' dé 'tê, s. essence;

a cavil.

Qui es cence, kwî-ês' sênce, s. rest.

Qui es cent, kwî-ês' sênt, a. resting.

Qui et, kwî' êt, a. still, peaceable:

s. rest, repose: v. a. to calm; to

Qui et ing, kwî' êt' ing, par. [still.

Qui et ed, kwî' êt' êd, pre.

Qui et ly, kwî' êt' lê, ad. at rest.

Qui et ness, kwî' êt' nês, s. peace;

stillness.

Qui e tude, kwî' ê 'tude, s. 'rest, re-

Quill, kwîl, s. the strong feather of

the wing, of which a pen is

made; dart of a porcupine.

Quilt, kwîlt, s. a cover of a bed: v.

a. to stitch one cloth upon an-

other with something soft between.

Quilt ing, kwîlt' ing, par. [them.

Quilt ed, kwîlt' êd, pre. [fruit.

Quince, kwînce, s. a tree and its

Quin cea, kwîn' sîz, s. plu.

Quin quan gu lar, kwîn-kwáng' gû-

'lâr, a. having five corners.

Quin quen ni al, kwîn-kwên' nè-

'âl, a. lasting five years, happen-

ing once in five years.

Quin sy, kwîn' zê, s. a tumid in-

flammation in the throat.

Quint, kînt, s. a set of five.

Quin tain, kwîn' tîn, s. a post with

a turning top.

Quin tes sence, kwîn' tês' sênce, s.

an extract from any thing, con-

taining all its virtues.

Quin tu ple, kwîn' tû' pl, a. fivefold.

Quip, kwîp, s. a sharp jest, a taunt.

Quire, kwîre, s. a bundle of paper

consisting of twenty four sheets.

Quirk, kwêrk, s. subtlety, nicety.

Quit, kwît, v. a. to discharge an ob-

ligation; to resign, give up: pre.

and per. par.

Quit ting, kwît' tîng, par.

Quite, kwîte, ad. completely, per-

fectly. [reserved.

Quit rent, kwît' rênt, s. a small rent

RAB

Quintance, kwí'tánse, a discharge.
 Quiv'er, kwí'v'ér, s. a case for arrows: v. n. to quake; to shiver.
 Quiv'er ing, kwí'v'ér'ing, par.
 Quiv'er ed, kwí'v'ér'd, pres. [lety.
 Quod li bet, kwò'd' lè' bét, s. a substitute.
 Quoit, kwóit, s. something thrown to a great distance to a certain point. [been formerly.
 Quon dam, kwón' dām, a. having
 Quo rum, kwó' rŭm, s. a bench of justices; such a number of any officers as is sufficient to do business. [portion.
 Quo ta, kwó' tǎ, s. a share, a proportion.
 Quo ta tion, kwó-tǎ' shŭn, s. the act of quoting, citation; passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration; marked thus [" "]
 Quote, kwóte, v. a. to cite an author, or the words of another.
 Quo ting, kwó' tŭng, par.
 Quo ted, kwó' téd, pre.
 Quoth, kwúth, v. defective, for Say or Said.
 Quo tid ian, kwó-tíd'jé'ân, a. daily.
 Quo tient, kwó' shént, s. the number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other; thus, divide 12 by 4, and 3 is the quotient.

R

Rab bet, ráb' bít, v. a. to pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another: s. a joint made by paring two pieces so that they wrap over one another; a carpenter's
 Rab bet ing, ráb' bít'ing, par. [tool.
 Rab bet ed, ráb' bít'éd, pre.
 Ráb' bí, } s. a doctor among the
 Ráb' bí, } Jews.
 Rab bin i cal, ráb-bín' é' kál, a. be-
 longing to the Rabbins.
 Ráb' bí, s. a small furry animal.

RAD

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mâ, mêt—plne, plo—nô, nôre,

Rab ble, ráb' bí, s. a tumultuous
 Ráb' bí, s. fierce. [crowd.
 Race, rase, s. a family; a genera-
 tion; a particular breed; contest
 in running; course.
 Ra ces, rá' sêz, s. plu.
 Race horse, rase' hōse, s. a horse
 bred to run for prizes.
 Race hor ses, rase' hōr' sêz, s. plu.
 Ra cer, rá' sêr, s. one that contends
 in speed. [of being racy.
 Ra ci ness, rá' sé' nês, s. the quality
 Rack, rák, s. an engine of torture;
 torture; a wooden grate in which
 hay is put for cattle: v. a. to tor-
 ment; to stretch; to draw off
 from the lees.
 Rack ing, rák' kŭng, par.
 Rack ed, rákt, pre.
 Rack-rent, rák' rént, s. rent raised
 to the uttermost.
 Rack et, rák' kŭt, s. a clattering
 noise; an instrument to strike a
 ball. [can animal.
 Rack oon, rák-kōōn', s. an Ameri-
 Ra cy, rá' sé, s. flavoursous.
 Ra di ance, rá' dé'ânse, } s. spark-
 Ra di ancy, rá' dé'ân-sé, } ling lustre.
 Ra di ant, rá' dé'ânt, s. shining,
 brightly sparkling. [emit rays.
 Ra di ate, rá' dé'âte, v. n. to
 Ra di a ting, rá' dé'ât'ing, par.
 Ra di a ted, rá' dé'ât'éd, pre.
 Ra di a tion, rá' dé'ât' shŭn, s. emis-
 sion of rays. [original.
 Rad i cal, rád' é' kál, s. primitive,
 Rad i cal ly, rád' é' kál-lé, ad. origi-
 nally. [plant deeply.
 Rad i cate, rád' é' kate, v. a. to
 Rad i ca ting, rád' é' ká-tŭng, par.
 Rad i ca ted, rád' é' ká-téd, pre.
 Rad i cle, rád' é' kl, s. that part of
 the seed of a plant which be-
 comes its root.
 Rád' ish, s. a well-known garden
 root.
 Rad ish es, rád' ish' éz, s. plu.

RAI

Ra di us, rá' dé' ūs, s. the semi-
 ameter of a circle.
 Raf fle, ráf' fl, v. n. to cast dice for
 a prize: s. a species of game a
 lottery.
 Ráf' fling, par.
 Raf fled, ráf' flid, pre.
 Ráft, s. a frame or float made by
 laying pieces of timber across
 each other. [timbers of a house.
 Raf ter, ráf' tŭr, s. the secondary
 Rág, s. a piece of cloth torn from
 the rest, a tatter.
 'Rág-á-mŭt' fln, s. a mean fellow.
 Rage, ráje, s. violent anger, veh-
 ment fury: v. n. to be heated
 with excessive anger.
 Ra ges, rá' jŭz, pres. t.
 Ra ging, rá' jŭng, par.
 Ra ged, rájd, pre.
 Rag ged, rág' gŭd, s. rent into
 tatters; uneven.
 Rag ged ness, rág' gŭd' nês, s. state
 of being dressed in tatters.
 Ra ging ly, rá' jŭng' lŭ, ad. with
 vehement fury. [rags.
 Rág' mán, s. one who deals in
 Ra gout, rá-gōō', s. meat stewed
 and highly seasoned.
 Rail, rále, s. a cross beam fixed at
 the ends in two upright posts: v.
 a. to enclose with rails: v. n. to
 use insolent language.
 Rail ing, rále' ing, par.: s. a series
 of rails; reproachful language.
 Rail ed, ráld, pre.
 Rail er, rále' ér, s. one who rails.
 Rail er y, ráf' lŭr' ré, s. slight satire.
 Rail er ies, ráf' lŭr' rŭz, s. plu.
 Rai ment, rá' mént, s. vestment,
 dress.
 Rain, râne, s. the moisture or wa-
 ter that falls from the clouds: v.
 n. to fall in drops from the clouds
 Rain ing, râne' ing, par.
 Rain ed, ránd, pre.
 Raiu bow, râne' bó, s. the iris, the
 semicircle of various colour

RAM

RAN

RAS

nôr, nô-tube, tûh, bôl-bôl-pônd—âm, rai.

which appears in showery weather.
 Rain deer, rânê dêér, s. a deer [with large horns].
 Rain y, rânô'ê, a. showery.
 Raise, raze, v. a. to lift; to exalt; to advance; to excite.
 Rais es, raze' lz, pres. t.
 Rais ing, raze' lng, par.
 Rais ed, râzd, pre.
 Rais er, raze' ôr, s. one who raises.
 Rai sin, rân' zô, s. a dried grape.
 Rake, s. an instrument with teeth; a loose, disorderly fellow: v. a. to gather with a rake; to search with eager diligence; to fire on a ship in the direction of head and
 Râ' kîng, par. [stern].
 Ra ked, râkt, pre.
 Râ' kîsh, a. loose, dissolute.
 Ral ly, râl' lê, v. a. to put disorderly forces into order; to treat with satirical meriment.
 Ral lies, râl' lîz, pres. t.
 Ral ly ing, râl' lê' lng, par.
 Ral li ed, râl' lîd, pre.
 Râm, s. a male sheep; an instrument to batter walls: v. a. to drive with violence.
 Râm' mîng, par.
 Ram med, râmt, pre.
 Ram ble, râm' bl, v. n. to rove loosely: s. irregular excursion.
 Râm' blîng, par.
 Ram bled, râm' bîd, pre.
 Ram bler, râm' blôr, s. a wanderer.
 Ram fi ca tion, 'râm-ê-fô-kâ' shûn, s. division or separation into branches.
 Ram i fy, râm' ê' yî, v. a. to separate into branches.
 Ram i fies, râm' ê' yîze, pres. t.
 Ram i fy ing, râm' ê' yî' lng, par.
 Ram i fi ed, râm' ê' fîde, pre.
 Ram mer, râm' mûr, s. an instrument with which any thing is driven hard.
 Ra mous, râ' mûs, a. branchy.
 Râmp, v. n. to leap with violence;

to climb as a plant: s. leap.
 Râmp' lng, par. [spring].
 Ramp ed, râmt, pre. [berance].
 Ram pan cy, râm' pân' sê, s. exuberant.
 Râm' pân, s. an exuberant.
 Râm' pân, s. the wall round fortified places.
 Rân, pre. of Run.
 Ran cid, rân' sîd, s. strong-scented.
 Ran cid ness, rân' sîd' nês, s. strong scent.
 Ran cid i ty, rân' sîd' ê' tê, s. scent.
 Ran cor ous, râng' kûr' ôs, a. malignant.
 Ran cour, râng' kûr, s. inveterate.
 Ran dom, rân' dûm, s. want of direction: a. done by chance.
 Râng, pre. of Ring.
 Range, rânje, s. a rank; a class; excursion; room for excursion: v. a. to place in order; to rove over.
 Rang es, rânê' jîz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Ran ging, rânê' jîng, par.
 Ran ged, rânjd, pre.
 Ran ger, rânê' jûr, s. a rover; an officer who tends the game of a forest.
 Rank, rângk, a. high growing, luxuriant; strong-scented: s. line of men placed abreast; a row; class: v. a. to place abreast; to range in any particular class.
 Rank er, rângk' ôr, a. com.
 Rank est, rângk' êst, a. su.
 Rank ing, rângk' lng, par.
 Rank ed, rângkt, pre.
 Rank le, rângk' kl, v. n. to fester.
 Rank ling, rângk' kîng, par.
 Rank led, rângk' kîd, pre. [grossly].
 Rank ly, rângk' lê, ad. coarsely.
 Rank ness, rângk' nês, s. exuberance. [der.] to search narrowly.
 Ran sack, rân' sâk, v. a. to plunder.
 Ran sack ing, rân' sâk' lng, par.
 Ran sack ed, rân' sâkt, pre.
 Ran som, rân' sôm, s. price paid for redemption: v. a. to redeem.
 Ran som ing, rân' sôm' lng, par.
 Ran som ed, rân' sômd, pre.
 Rânt, v. n. to rave in high-sound-

ing language: s. high-sounding.
 Rânt' lng, par. [language].
 Rânt' êd, pre. [low].
 Rant er, rânt' ôr, s. a ranting fellow.
 Rant i pole, rânt' ê' pôle, a. rakish.
 Râp, s. a quick smart blow: v. n. to strike with a quick smart blow.
 Râp' plng, par.
 Rap ped, râpt, pre. s.
 Ra pa cious, râ-pâ' shûs, a. given to plunder, seizing by violence.
 Ra pa ci ty, râ-pâs' sê' tê, s. addictedness to plunder.
 Râpe, s. violent deforation of chastity; a plant.
 Râp' lîd, a. quick, swift. [swiftness].
 Ra pid i ty, râ-plîd' ê' tê, s. velocity.
 Rap id ly, râp' lî' lê, ad. swiftly.
 Ra pi cr, râ' pê' ôr, s. a small sword used only in thrusting.
 Rap ine, râp' ln, s. violence, force.
 Rap ture, râp' tshûre, s. ecstasy, transport. [porting].
 Rap tur ous, râp' tshûr' ôs, a. transcer who is scarce; subtle; not fully subdued by the fire.
 Ra rer, râ' rûr, a. com.
 Râ' rêst, a. su.
 Ra re fac tion, 'râr-ê-fâk' shûn, s. extension of the parts of a body.
 Ra re fy, râ' ê' yî, v. a. to make thin: v. n. to become thin.
 Ra re fies, râ' ê' yîze, pres. t.
 Ra re fy ing, râ' ê' yî' lng, par.
 Ra re fi ed, râ' ê' fîde, pre.
 Rare ly, râre' lê, ad. seldom; finely.
 Râre' nês, s. uncommon.
 Ra ri ty, râ' rê' tê, s. ness; a thing valued for its scarcity.
 Ras cal, râs' kâl, s. a mean fellow.
 Ras cal i ty, râs-kâl' lê' tê, s. villainy. [of the lowest people].
 Ras call ion, râs-kâl' yûn, s. one.
 Ras cal ly, râs' kâl' lê, a. mean.
 Râsh, a. hasty: s. a breaking out.
 Rash er, râsh' ôr, a. com. s. a thin slice of bacon.
 Râsh' êst, a. su. [slice of bacon].
 Rash ly, râsh' lê, ad. hastily.

RAT

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môve,

Râsh' nêss, s. foolish contempt of danger. [to rub to powder.
Râsp, s. a berry; a rough file: v. a. Râsp' ing, par.
Râsp ed, râsp't, pre. [of berry.
Râsp ber ry, râs' bêr' yê, s. a kind
Râsp ber ries, râs' bêr' yê, s. plu.
Ra sure, râ' zhûre, s. the act of scraping; a mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out.
Rât, s. an animal of the mouse kind.
Ra ta ble, râ' tâ' bl, a. set at a certain rate. [liquor.
Rat a fi a, 'rât-â-fê' a, s. a fine
Rât-ân', s. an Indian cane.
Râte, s. price fixed; quantity assignable; tax imposed: v. a. to value; to chide hastily.
Râ' tîng, par.
Rât' têt, pre.
Rath, râth, a. early. [ly.
Rath er, rârn' ûr, ad. more willing.
Rat i fi ca tion, 'rât-ê-fê-kâ' shûn, s. confirmation. [firm, settle.
Rat i fi, râ' t' fî, v. a. to con-
Rat i fies, râ' t' fîze, pres. t.
Rat i fy ing, râ' t' fî-ing, par.
Rat i fi ed, râ' t' fîde, pre.
Ra ti o, râ' shê' ô, s. proportion.
Ra ti os, râ' shê' ôze, s. plu.
Ra ti o ci nate, 'râsh-ê-ô-s' ê' nâte, v. a. to reason. [ting, par.
Ra ti o ci na ting, 'râsh-ê-ô-s' ê' nâ-
Ra ti o ci na ted, 'râsh-ê-ô-s' ê' nâ-
têt, pre.
Ra ti o ci na tion, 'râsh-ê-ô-s-ê-nâ'-
shûn, s. the act of reasoning.
Ra tion al, râsh' ûn 'âl, a. agreeable to reason; wise.
Ra ti o nal i ty, 'râsh-ê-ô-nâl-ê' lê, s. the power of reasoning.
Ra tion al ly, râsh' ûn 'âl-ê, ad. reasonably. [nick.
Râts' bâne, s. a poison for rats; arse-
Rât-tên', s. a kind of woollen stuff.
Rât' tle, râ' t' l, v. n. to make a quick sharp noise: s. a quick noise

RAY

nimbly repeated; an instrument which agitated makes a clatter.
Rât' tling, par. [ing noise.
Rat tied, râ' t' tîd, pre.
Rat tie snake, râ' t' tî 'snâke, s. a kind of serpent. [a. to lay waste.
Rav age, râv' lje, s. spoil, waste: v.
Rav a ges, râv' lje' z, s. plu. and
[Rav a ging, râv' lje' ing, par. [pres. t.
Rav a ged, râv' lje' d, pre.
Rav a ger, râv' lje' ûr, s. a plunderer.
Râve, v. u. to be delirious; to burst out into furious exclamations.
Râ' ving, par.
Ra ved, râvd, pre. [unweave.
Rav el, râv' vl, v. a. to entangle; to
Rav el ling, râv' vl' ling, par.
Rav ell ed, râv' vld, pre.
Rave lin, râv' lln, s. a half moon in fortification.
Ra ven, râ' vn, s. a large black fowl.
Rav en, râv' vn, v. a. to devour with great eagerness.
Rav en ing, râv' vn' ing, par.
Rav en ed, râv' vnd, pre. [cious.
Rav en ous, râv' vn' ûs, a. voracious.
Rav en ous ly, râv' vn' ûs-lê, ad. with raging voracity.
Rav en ous ness, râv' vn' ûs-nêss, s. furious voracity.
Râv' ln, s. prey; rapine.
Râv' lsh, v. a. to constipate by force; to take away by violence; to delight.
Rav ish es, râv' lsh' lje, pres. t.
Râv' lsh' ing, par.
Rav ish ed, râv' lsh' t, pre.
Rav ish er, râv' lsh' ûr, s. one who takes any thing by violence.
Râv' lsh' m'ent, s. violation; trans-
port. [bleak, chill.
Râw, a. not subdued by the fire;
Raw er, râw' ûr, a. com.
Râw' êst, a. su.
Raw bo ned, râw' bônd, a. having bones scarcely covered with flesh.
Râw' nêss, s. a state of being raw.
Ray, râ, s. beam of light; a fish.

REA

Rays, râze, s. plu.
Râze, s. a root of ginger; overthrow; to destroy; abolish.
Ra zes, râ' zlz, pres. t.
Râ' zling, par.
Ra zed, râzd, pre.
Ra zor, râ' zûr, s. an instrument with which the beard
Re so cess, 'rê-âk-sêss', renewed.
Reach, rêâtsh, v. a. to the hand extended; to extend: v. n. to be s. act of reaching by the hand; power; cost.
Reach es, rêâtsh' lje, pre.
Reach ing, rêâtsh' ing, par.
Reach ed, rêâtsh' t, pre.
Re act, rê-âkt', v. a. to be
Re act ing, rê-âkt' ing, par.
Re act ed, rê-âkt' êd, par.
Re ac tion, rê-âk' shûn, s. re-
location of any impulse
impressed.
Read, rêéd, v. a. to peruse.
Read ing, rêéd' ing, par.
Re ad er, rêéd' er, s. a peruser of books; a le
Read, rêd, pre. and per.
Re ad ep tion, 'rê-âd-ê-ti recovery.
Read er, rêéd' ûr, s. one
Read i ly, rêd' lê, ad. hindrance or delay.
Read i ness, rêd' ê' nêss, of being ready; facility.
Re ad mis sion, 'rê-âd-mis the act of admitting a
'Rê-âd-mit', v. a. to let in
'Rê-âd-mit' ting, par.
'Rê-âd-mit' têt, pre.
Read y, rêd' dê, a. pre-
pared; willing; near
Re af firm ance, 'rê-âf-firm s. second affirmation.
Rê' âl, a. true, genuine.
Re al i ty, rê-âl' lê' tye
Re al i ties, rê-âl' lê' tye,

nór, nót—tùbe, tùb, báll—óil—pónd—thin, ruis.

Rè' ál 'tze, v. a. to bring into being
or act.

Re al i zes, rè' ál 'tze, pres. t.

Rè' ál 'tzing, par.

Re al i zed, rè' ál 'tzed, pre.

Re al ly, rè' ál 'lè, ad. with actual
existence; truly.

Realn, rèlm, s. a kingdom.

Ream, réém, s. a bundle of paper
containing twenty quires.Re a n i mate, ré-án' é 'máte, v. a.
to revive. [par.]Re a n i ma ting, ré-án' é 'má-ting,
Re a n i ma ted, ré-án' é 'má-téd,
pre. [nec again.]

Re a n nex, 'ré-án-nèks', v. a. to an-

Re a nex es, 'ré-án-nèks' lz, pres. t.

Re a nex ing, 'ré-án-nèks' lng, par.

Re a nex ed, 'ré-án-nèks', pre.

Reap, réép, v. a. to cut grain; to
gather, obtain.

Reap ing, réép' lng, par.

Reap ed, réépt, pre.

Reap er, réép' ùr, s. one that reaps.

Rear, réér, s. the hinder troop of
an army; the last class: v. a. to
raise up; to educate; to rouse.

Rear ing, réér' lng, par.

Rear ed, réérd, pre.

Rear wárd, réér wárd, s. the latter
part. [mount again.]

Re a s cend, 'ré-ás-sénd', v. a. to

Re a s cend ing, 'ré-ás-sénd' lng, par.

Re a s cend ed, 'ré-ás-sénd' éd, pre.

Re a son, ré' zn, s. cause, principle;
argument, motive: v. n. to ar-

gue rationally; to debate.

Re a son ing, ré' zn 'ng, par.: s. ar-

gument.

Re a son ed, ré' znd, pre.

Re a son a ble, ré' zn 'á-bl, s. hav-

ing the faculty of reason; agree-

able to reason.

Re a son a ble ness, ré' zn 'á-bl 'nès,
s. the faculty of reason.

Re a son a bly, ré' zn 'á-blè, ad.

agreeably to reason. [reasons.]

Re a son er, ré' zn 'ùr, s. one who

Re a s em ble, 'ré-ás-sém' bl, v. a.
to collect anew.

'Ré-ás-sém' blng, par.

Re a s em bled, 'ré-ás-sém' bld, pre.

'Ré-ás-sème', v. a. to resume, take

'Ré-ás-sù' ming, par. [again.]

Re a s su med, 'ré-ás-súmd', pre.

Re a s su re, 'ré-ás-shùre', v. a. to
free from fear.

Re a s su ring, 'ré-ás-shù' ring, par.

Re a s su red, 'ré-ás-shùrd', pre.

Reave, réév, v. a. to take away by

Reav ing, réév' lng, par. [stealth.]

Reav ed, réévd, pre.

'Ré-báp-tize', v. a. to baptize again.

Re báp ti zes, 'ré-báp-ti' ziz, pres. t.

'Ré-báp-ti' zng, par.

Re báp ti zed, 'ré-báp-tizd', pre.

Rè-báte', v. a. to blunt.

Rè-bá' ting, par.

Rè-bá' téd, pre.

Re beck, ré' bæk, s. a three stringed
fiddle. [authority.]

Rèb' èl, s. one who opposes lawful

Rè-bèl', v. n. to rise in opposition
against lawful authority.

Rè-bèl' lng, par.

Re bell ed, ré-bèld', pre.

Re bell ion, ré-bèl' yün, s. insur-

rection against lawful authority.

Re bell ious, ré-bèl' yüs, a. oppo-

nent to lawful authority.

Rè-bònd', v. a. to spring back: s.

the act of flying back.

Rè-bònd' lng, par.

Rè-bònd' éd, pre.

Rè-búf', s. quick and sudden re-

sistance: v. a. to beat back.

Rè-búf' lng, par.

Re buf fed, ré-búf', pre.

Re build, ré-blld', v. a. to re-edify,

to repair.

Re build ing, ré-blld' lng, par.

Re build, ré-bilt', pre. and per. par.

Rè-búke', v. a. to chide: s. repre-

hension, chiding expression.

Rè-bú' kng, par.

Re bu ked, ré-búke', pre.

Rè' búš, s. a kind of riddle.

Re bus es, ré' búš 'tze, s. plu.

Rè-bút', v. a. to drive back.

Rè-bút' tng, par.

Rè-bút' téd, pre.

Re call, ré-káwl', v. a. to call back,

revoke: s. revocation.

Re call ing, ré-káwl' lng, par.

Re call ed, ré-káwl'd', pre.

Re cant, ré-kánt', v. a. to retract,

to recall.

Re cant ing, ré-kánt' lng, par.

Re cant ed, ré-kánt' éd, pre.

Rec ant a tion, 'rék-ánt-á' shün, s.
retraction.Re ca pit u late, 'ré-ká-pltsh' ú 'láte,
v. a. to repeat again distinctly.Re ca pit u la ting, 'ré-ká-pltsh' ú
'lá-ting, par. ['lá-téd, pre.]Re ca pit u la ted, 'ré-ká-pltsh' ú
Re ca pit u la tion, 'ré-ká-pltsh-ú

Já' shün, s. distinct repetition.

Re cede, ré-sédé', v. a. to fall back;
to desist.

Re ce ding, ré-sé' dng, par.

Re ce ded, ré-sé' dèd, pre.

Re ceipt, ré-séér', s. the act of re-

ceiving; a note by which money
is acknowledged to have been

received. [ble of being received.]

Re ceiv a ble, ré-séév' á 'bl, s. capa-

Re ceive, ré-séév', v. a. to take; to

admit.

Re ceiv ing, ré-séév' lng, par.

Re ceiv ed, ré-séévd', pre. [receives.]

Re ceiv er, ré-séév' ùr, s. one who

Re cen cy, ré' sèn 'sé, s. newness.

Re cent, ré' sènt, s. new; late.

Re cent ly, ré' sènt 'lè, ad. newly,
freshly. [ness, freshness.]

Re cent ness, ré' sènt 'nès, s. new-

Re cep ta cle, ré-sép' tá 'kl, s. a ves-

sel or place into which anything
is received. [of receiving.]

Re cep tion, ré-sép' shün, s. the act

Re cep tive, ré-sép' tív, s. having
the quality of admitting.

Re cessa, ré-sèss, s. recess.

REC

treat; suspension of any process.
 Re cess es, rē-sēs' lē, s. plus [dure].
 Re ces sion, rē-sēs'h' ūn, s. the act of retreating. [change again].
 Re change, rē-tshānjē, v. a. to
 Re chan ges, rē-tshānjē' jīz, pres. t.
 Re chan ging, rē-tshānjē' jīng, par.
 Re chan ged, rē-tshānjē' d, pre.
 Re charge, rē-tshānjē, v. a. to accuse in return; to attack anew.
 Re char ges, rē-tshānjē' jīz, pres. t.
 Re char ging, rē-tshānjē' jīng, par.
 Re char ged, rē-tshānjē' d, pre.
 Re ci pe, rēs' sé' pé, s. a medical prescription; prescription of ingredients. [ceiver].
 Re cip i ent, rē-síp' é' ūnt, s. a. re-
 Re cip ro cal, rē-síp' rō' kál, a. alternate; mutual.
 Re cip ro cal ly, rē-síp' rō' kál-lē, ad. mutually; in an alternate manner.
 Re cip ro cate, rē-síp' rō' kâte, v. n. to alternate. [par].
 Re cip ro ca ting, rē-síp' rō' ká-tīng,
 Re cip ro ca ted, rē-síp' rō' ká-tēd, pre. [shūn, s. action interchanged].
 Re cip ro ca tion, rē-síp' rō' ká-tion, s. a mutual return.
 Re cis ion, rē-sīzh' ūn, s. the act of cutting off.
 Re ci tal, rē-sí' tál, }
 Re ci ta tion, rē-sé-tá' shūn, } s. repetition, rehearsals.
 Re ci ta tive, rēs-sé-tá-téév', }
 Re ci ta tiv o, rēs-sé-tá-téév' ō, } s. a kind of tuneful pronunciation; a chant.
 Re cite, rē-sítē, v. a. to rehearse.
 Re ci ting, rē-sí' tīng, par.
 Re ci ted, rē-sí' tēd, pre.
 Reck less, rēk' lēs, a. careless.
 Reck on, rēk' kn, v. a. 'to number; to esteem; to compute.
 Reck on ing, rēk' kn' īng, par. s. computation; money charged by a host.

REC

Fâte, fât, fâh, fât—mé, mét—pine, pin—nô, nôre,

Reck on ed, rēk' knēd, pre.
 Reck on er, rēk' kn' ūr, s. one who computes.
 Re claim, rē-klāmē, v. a. to re-
 Re claim ing, rē-klāmē' īng, par.
 Re claim ed, rē-klāmē' d, pre.
 Re cline, rē-klīnē, v. a. to lean back or sidewise; v. n. to repose.
 Re cli ning, rē-klī' nīng, par.
 Re cli ned, rē-klīnē' d, pre. [again].
 Re close, rē-klōsē, v. a. to close.
 Re clo ses, rē-klō' sīz, pres. t.
 Re clo sing, rē-klō' sīng, par.
 Re clo sed, rē-klōsē' d, pre.
 Re clude, rē-klōdē, v. a. to open.
 Re clu ding, rē-klō' dīng, par.
 Re clu ded, rē-klō' dēd, pre.
 Re cluse, rē-klūsē, a. shut up, or retired; s. a person shut up or retired.
 Re co ag u la tion, 'rē-kō' āg-ū-lā-shūn, s. second coagulation.
 Re cog ni sance, rē-kōg' nē' zānse, s. a bond of record; a badge.
 Rec og nise, rēk' ōg' nīze, v. a. to acknowledge; to review.
 Rec og ni ses, rēk' ōg' nī-zīz, pres. t.
 Rec og ni sing, rēk' ōg' nī-zīng, par.
 Rec og ni sed, rēk' ōg' nīzēd, pre.
 Re cog ni see, rē' kōg-nē-zéé, s. he in whose favour the bond is drawn. [plu].
 Re cog ni sees, rē' kōg-nē-zéé, s.
 Re cog ni sor, rē' kōg-nē-zōr, s. he who gives the recognisance.
 Rec og ni tion, 'rēk-ōg-nīsh' ūn, s. a review; acknowledgment.
 Re coil, rē-kōll, v. n. to rush back; to shrink.
 Re coil ing, rē-kōll' īng, par.
 Re coil ed, rē-kōllē' d, pre.
 Re coin age, rē-kōln' hē, s. the act of coining anew.
 Rec ol lect, 'rēk-ōl-lēkt', v. a. to recover to memory.
 Rec ol lect ing, 'rēk-ōl-lēkt' īng, par.
 Rec ol lect ed, 'rēk-ōl-lēkt' ēd, pre.
 Rec ol lec tion, 'rēk-ōl-lēkt' shūn, a.

REC

recovery of notion, re memory. [a. to beg].
 Re com mence, 'rē-kōm-nē, s. the beginning.
 Re com men ces, 'rē-kōm-nēs, s. the beginning.
 Re com men ced, 'rē-kōm-nēs, s. the beginning.
 Re com mend, 'rēk-ōm-mē, v. a. to praise to another; to commend; to commit with.
 Re com mend ing, 'rēk-ōm-mēd' īng, par.
 Re com mend ed, 'rēk-ōm-mēd' ēd, pre.
 Re com mend a tion, 'rēk-ōm-mēd' ā' shūn, s. the act of recommending.
 Re com mend a tor y, 'rēk-ōm-mēd' ā' tōr-rē, s. a tha mends to another. [comm].
 Re com mit, 'rē-kōm-mīt', v. a. to commit; to entrust.
 Re com mit ting, 'rē-kōm-mīt' īng, par.
 Re com mit ted, 'rē-kōm-mīt' ēd, pre.
 Re com pense, 'rēk' ōm' pēs, s. the act of repaying; requite; s. eq compensation.
 Re com pen ses, 'rēk' ōm' pēs, s. the act of repaying; requite; s. eq compensation.
 Re com pen sed, 'rēk' ōm' pēs, s. the act of repaying; requite; s. eq compensation.
 Re com pile ment, 'rēk' ōm' pīl-mēt, s. new compilation.
 Re com pose, 'rē-kōm-pōz, v. a. to settle; to quiet; to adjust.
 Re com po ses, 'rē-kōm-pōz, s. the act of settling; to adjust.
 Re com po sing, 'rē-kōm-pōz' īng, par.
 Re com po sed, 'rē-kōm-pōz' ēd, pre.
 Rec on cile, 'rēk' ōn' sīlē, v. a. to compose differences; to reconcile.
 Rec on ciling, 'rēk' ōn' sīl' īng, par.
 Rec on ciled, 'rēk' ōn' sīlēd, pre.
 Rec on cile a ble, 'rēk-ōn-sīl-ē, s. capable of renewed kindness.
 Rec on cile a ble ness, 'rēk-ōn-sīl-ē' nēs, s. the quality of being reconcilable.

RÊC

REC

RED

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tâb, bôl—ôl—pôônd—tlin, tris.

à 'bl-nês, s. possibility to be reconciled.
 Rec on cile ment, rêk' ôn 'âl-le-mên, [à' shûn, }
 Rec on cil i a tion, 'rêk-ôn 'âl-l-ê, s. renewal of kindness or friendship.
 Rec on dite, rêk' ôn 'dî-tê, s. secret.
 Re con duct, 'rê-kôn-dûkt', v. a. to conduct again. [par.
 Re con duct ing, 'rê-kôn-dûkt' ing, [conquer again.
 Re con duct ed, 'rê-kôn-dûkt' êd, [conquer again.
 Re con quer, 'rê-kôngk' ôr, v. a. to Re con quer ing, 'rê-kôngk' ôr' ing, [par.
 Re con quer ed, 'rê-kôngk' ôrd, pre. Re con venê, 'rê-kôn-vênê', v. a. to assemble anew. [par.
 Re con ve nîng, 'rê-kôn-vê' nîng, Re con ve ned, 'rê-kôn-vênd', pre.
 Rec ord, rêk' ôrd, s. register, authentic memorial. [to celebrate.
 Re cord, 'rê-kôrd', v. a. to register; Re cord ing, 'rê-kôrd' ing, par.
 Re cord ed, 'rê-kôrd' êd, pre.
 Re cord er, 'rê-kôrd' ôr, s. one who registers events; the keeper of the rolls in a city. [in detail.
 Re count, 'rê-kôunt', v. a. to relate Re count ing, 'rê-kôunt' ing, par.
 Re count ed, 'rê-kôunt' êd, pre.
 Re course, 'rê-kôrsê', s. application as for help or protection; access.
 Re cour ses, 'rê-kôrs' sîz, s. plu.
 Re cov er, 'rê-kûv' ôr, v. a. to restore from sickness; to regain.
 Re cov er ing, 'rê-kûv' ôr' ing, par.
 Re cov er ed, 'rê-kûv' ôrd, pre.
 Re cov er a ble, 'rê-kûv' ôr 'â-bl, a. possible to be restored.
 Re cov er y, 'rê-kûv' ôr 'rê, s. restoration from sickness; act of regaining.
 Re cov er ies, 'rê-kûv' ôr 'rîz, s. plu.
 Rec re ant, rêk' rê 'ânt, a. cowardly; apostate. [fresh, amuse.
 Rec re ate, rêk' rê 'âte, v. a. to re-

Rec re a ting, rêk' rê 'â-tîng, par.
 Rec re a ted, rêk' rê 'â-têd, pre.
 Rec re a tion, 'rêk-rê-â' shûn, s. amusement; refreshment, diversion. [freshing, amusing.
 Rec re a tive, rêk' rê 'â-tîv, a. re-
 Rec re ment, rêk' rê 'mên, s. dross, spume.
 Rec re ment al, 'rêk-rê-mên't' âl, [tîsh' ôs, }
 Rec re men ti tious, 'rêk-rê-mên-ti-ôus, s. drossy, superfluous.
 Re crim i nate, 'rê-krîm' ê 'nâte, v. n. to return one accusation with another. [tîng, par.
 Re crim i na ting, 'rê-krîm' ê 'nâte, v. n. to return one accusation with another.
 Re crim i na tion, 'rê-krîm-ê-nâ-tîd, pre.
 Re crim i na tion, 'rê-krîm-ê-nâ-shûn, s. return of one accusation with another.
 Re cruit, 'rê-krôôt', v. a. to repair: v. n. to raise new soldiers: s. a supply of any thing wasted; a new soldier.
 Re cruit ing, 'rê-krôôt' ing, par.
 Re cruit ed, 'rê-krôôt' êd, pre.
 Rec tan gle, rêk' tâng 'gl, s. a figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.
 Rec tan gu lar, 'rêk-tâng' gû 'lâr, a. right-angled.
 Rec ti fi a ble, 'rêk' tê 'fî-â' 'bl, a. capable to be set right.
 Rec ti fy, 'rêk' tê 'fî, v. a. to make right; to exalt and improve by repeated distillation.
 Rec ti fies, 'rêk' tê 'fîz, pres. t.
 Rec ti fy ing, 'rêk' tê 'fî-ing, par.
 Rec ti fi ed, 'rêk' tê 'fîde, pre.
 Rec ti lin e ar, 'rêk-tê-lîn ê 'ûr, a. consisting of right lines.
 Rec ti tude, 'rêk' tê 'tûde, s. uprightness, freedom from moral obliquity.
 Rec tor, rêk' tûr, s. ruler; parson of a parish not impropriated.
 Red to ri al, 'rêk-tô' rê 'âl, a. be-
 longing to a rector.

Rec tor ship, rêk' tûr 'shîp, s. the rank or office of a rector.
 Rec tor y, rêk' tûr 'rê, s. a parish not impropriated.
 Rec tor i es, rêk' tûr 'rîz, s. plu.
 Rec u bu tion, 'rêk-û-bâ' shûn, s. the act of lying or leaning.
 Re cum ben cy, 'rê-kûm' bèn 'sê, s. the posture of leaning.
 Re cum bent, 'rê-kûm' bèn't, a. lying, leaning.
 Re cur, 'rê-kûr', v. n. to come back to the thought; to have recourse
 Re cur ring, 'rê-kûr' rîng, par. [to.
 Re cur red, 'rê-kûrd', pre. [turn.
 Re cur rence, 'rê-kûr' rên'sê, s. re-
 Re cur ren ces, 'rê-kûr' rên 'sîz, s. plu. [turning from time to time.
 Re cur rent, 'rê-kûr' rên't, a. re-
 Re cur va tion, 'rê-kûr-vâ' shûn, }
 Re cur vi ty, 'rê-kûr' vê 'tê, }
 s. flexure backwards.
 Re cu sant, 'rê-kû' sânt, s. one who does not conform.
 Rêd, a. of the colour of blood: s. one of the primitive colours.
 Red der, 'rêd' dûr, a. com.
 Rêd' dêst, a. su. [bird
 Rêd' breast, 'rêd' brêst, s. a small Red den, 'rêd' dên, v. a. to make red. v. n. to grow red.
 Red den ing, 'rêd' dên 'ing, par.
 Red den ed, 'rêd' dên'd, pre.
 Rêd' dîsh 'nês, s. tendency to redness. [tion.
 Red-di tion, 'rêd-dîsh' ôn, s. restitu-
 Red di tive, 'rêd' dê 'tîv, a. an-
 swering to an interrogative.
 Red dle, 'rêd' dl, s. a sort of mineral.
 Rê-dêem', v. a. to ransom; to res-
 Rê-dêem' ing, par. [cûs.
 Re deem ed, 'rê-dêem'd', pre.
 Re deem a ble, 'rê-dêem' â 'bl, a. capable of redemption.
 Re deem er, 'rê-dêem' ôr, s. one who redeems; our Saviour.
 Re de liv er y, 'rê-dê-lîv' ôr 'rê, s. the act of delivering back.

RED

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pla—nô, môve,

REE

REF

Re demp tion, rê-dêm' shûn, a. ransom, release.

Re demp tor y, rê-dêm' tûr 'rê, a. paid for ransom.

Rêd' hòt, a. heated to redness.

Red lead, rêd-lêd', s. minium. [red.]

Rêd' nêss, s. the quality of being

Red o lence, rêd' ô 'lênse, }

Red o len cy, rêd' ô 'lên-se, }

sweet scent.

Rêd' ô 'lênt, a. sweet of scent.

Re doub le, rê-dûb' bl, v. a. to re-

peat often: v. n. to become

twice as much.

Re doub ling, rê-dûb' bling, par.

Re doub led, rê-dûb' bl'd, pre.

Re doubt, rê-dôût, s. the outwork

of a fortification. [midable.]

Re doubt a ble, rê-dôût' à 'bl, a. for-

Re doubt ed, rê-dôût' êd, a. dread-

ful. [by reaction.]

Rê-dôûnd', v. n. to be sent back

Rê-dôûnd' ing, par.

Rê-dôûnd' êd, pre.

Rê-drêss', v. a. to set right; to re-

lieve: s. relief, remedy. [s. plu.]

Re dress es, rê-drêss' slz, pres. t. and

Rê-drêss' s'ing, par.

Re dress ed, rê-drêss' êd, pre.

Re duce, rê-dûse', v. a. to make

less; to degrade; to bring into

a class.

Re du ces, rê-dû' slz, pres. t.

Re du cing, rê-dû' s'ing, par.

Re du ced, rê-dûs't, pre.

Re du cement, rê-dûsê' mêt, s. the

act of bringing back.

Re du ci ble, rê-dû' sê 'bl, a. pos-

sible to be reduced.

Re du cion, rê-dûk' shûn, s. the

act of reducing.

Re du tive, rê-dûk' tîv, a. having

the power of reducing.

Re dun dance, rê-dûn' dânsê, }

Re dun dan cy, rê-dûn' dânsê, }

superfluity.

Rê-dûn' dânt, a. exuberant, su-

perfluous.

Re du pli cate, rê-dû' plê 'kâte, v. a. to double.

Re du pli ca ting, rê-dû' plê 'kâ-

Re du pli ca ted, rê-dû' plê 'kâ-

têd, pre.

Re du pli ca tion, rê 'dû-plê-kâ-

shûn, s. the act of doubling.

Re du pli ca tive, rê-dû' plê 'kâ-tîv,

a. double. [back.]

Re-ech o, rê-êk' kô, v. n. to echo

Re-ech oes, rê-êk' kôze, pres. t.

Re-ech o ing, rê-êk' kô 'ing, par.

Re-ech o ed, rê-êk' kôde, pre.

Rêêd, s. a hollow stalk; a small

pipe; an arrow.

Re-ed i fy, rê-êd' é 'fî, v. a. to re-

build.

Re-ed i fies, rê-êd' é 'fîze, pres. t.

Re-ed i fy ing, rê-êd' é 'fî'ing, par.

Re-ed i fi ed, rê-êd' é 'fîde, pre.

Reed y, rêêd' é, a. abounding with

reeds. [smoke, to steam.]

Rêêk, s. smoke, steam: v. n. to

Rêêk' ing, par.

Reek ed, rêêkt, pre.

Rêêl, s. a frame upon which yarn

is wound: v. a. to gather yarn

off the spindle: v. n. to stagger.

Rêêl' ing, par.

Reel ed, rêêld, pre.

Re-e lec tion, rê-ê-lêk' shûn, s.

repeated election.

Re-en force, rê-ên-fôrse', v. a. to

strengthen with new assistance.

Re-en for ces, rê-ên-fôr' slz, pres. t.

Re-en for cing, rê-ên-fôr' s'ing, par.

Re-en for ced, rê-ên-fôrse', pre.

Re-en force ment, rê-ên-fôrse'-

mêt, s. fresh assistance.

Re-en joy, rê-ên-jôé', v. a. to en-

joy anew.

Re-en joys, rê-ên-jôlz', pres. t.

Re-en joy ing, rê-ên-jôé' ing, par.

Re-en joy ed, rê-ên-jôld', pre.

Re-en ter, rê-ên' tûr, v. a. to enter

again.

Re-en ter ing, rê-ên' tûr' ing, par.

Re-en ter ed, rê-ên' tûrd', pre.

'Rê-ê-stâb' lîab, v. a. to establish

anew. [tîz, pres. t.]

Re-e stab lish es, rê-ê-stâb' lîab-

'Rê-ê-stâb' lîsh' ing, par. [pre.]

Re-e stab lish ed, rê-ê-stâb' lîsh't,

'Rê-ê-stâb' lîsh' mêt, s. the act of

re-establishing.

Re-ex am ine, rê-êgz-âm' in, v. a.

to examine anew. [par.]

Re-ex am in ing, rê-êgz-âm' in'ing,

Re-ex am in ed, rê-êgz-âm' in'd,

pre.

Re fec tion, rê-fêk' shûn, s. re-

freshment after hunger or fatigue

Re fec tor y, rê-fêk' tûr 'rê, s. room

of refreshment. [plu.]

Re fec tor ies, rê-fêk' tûr' iez, s.

Rê-fêl', v. a. to refute.

Rê-fêl' ing, par.

Re fêl ed, rê-fêld', pre.

Rê-fêr', v. a. to dismiss for infor-

mation or judgement; to be-

take for decision.

Rê-fêr' rîng, par.

Re fer red, rê-fêrd', pre.

'Rêf-êr-êé', s. one to whom any

thing is referred.

Ref er ces, rêf-êr-êéz', s. plu.

Ref er ence, rêf' êr 'ênse, s. rela-

tion, allusion to; dismissal to

another tribunal.

Ref er en ces, rêf' êr 'ên-slz, s. plu.

Rê-fîne', v. a. to purify; to polish.

Rê-fî' nîng, par.

Re fi ned, rê-fînd', pre.

Rê-fînê' mêt, s. the act of purify-

ing; improvement; affection

of elegance. [fine.]

Re fi ner, rê-fî' nûr, s. one who re-

Rê-fîl', v. a. to repair.

Rê-fîl' tîng, par.

Rê-fîl' têd, pre.

Re flect, rê-fîêkt', v. a. to throw

back: v. n. to throw reproach.

Re flect ing, rê-fîêkt' ing, par.

Re flect ed, rê-fîêkt' êd, pre.

Re flec tion, rê-fîêk' shûn, s. the act

of throwing back; that which is

REK

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—pîne, pîn—nô, môve,

Re gon, rē jân, a tract of land, country.
 Re gis ter, rē j is 'tûr, a. an account of any thing regularly kept: v. a. to record.
 Re gis ter ing, rē j is 'tûr-ing, par.
 Re gis ter ed, rē j is 'tûrd, pre.
 Rêg nânt, a. reigning.
 Re gor ge, rē-gôr'je, v. a. to vomit up.
 Re gor ges, rē-gôr' jiz, pres. t.
 Re gor ging, rē-gôr' jing, par.
 Re gor ged, rē-gôr'jd, pre.
 Râ grêss, a. passage back.
 Re gress es, rē' grês 'iz, s. plu.
 Re gress ion, rē-grêsh' ün, a. the act of returning or going back.
 Rê-grêt, a. vexation at something past; grief: v. a. to repent, grieve at.
 Rê-grêt' ling, par.
 Rê-grêt' téd, pre.
 Rêg' ü 'lâr, a. agreeable to rule.
 Reg u lar i ty, 'rêg-ü-lâr é 'tê, a. method, certain order.
 Reg u lar i ties, 'rêg-ü-lâr é 'tiz, s. plu.
 Reg u lar ly, rêg' ü 'lâr-lê, ad. in a manner concordant to rule.
 Rêg' ü 'lâte, v. a. to adjust; to direct.
 Rêg' ü 'lâ-ting, par.
 Rêg' ü 'lâ-téd, pre.
 Reg u la tion, 'rêg-ü-lâ' shûn, a. the act of regulating; method.
 Reg u la tor, rêg' ü 'lâ-tûr, s. one that regulates.
 Re hear sal, rê-hêr' sâl, a. recital.
 Re hear se, rê-hêrs', v. a. to repeat, recite.
 Re hear ses, rê-hêr' siz, pres. t.
 Re hear sing, rê-hêr' sing, par.
 Re hear sed, rê-hêrst, pre.
 Reign, râne, v. n. to exercise sovereign authority; to prevail: s. royal authority; time of a king's government.
 Reign ing, râne' ing, par.
 Reign ed, rând, pre.
 Re im bod y, 'rê-lm-bôd' dè, v. a. to embody again.

REJ

Re im bod ies, 'rê-lm-bôd' dîz, pres. t.
 Re im bod y ing, 'rê-lm-bôd' dè-ing, par.
 Re im bod i ed, 'rê-lm-bôd' dîd, [pre].
 'Rê-lm-bôrs', v. a. to repay. [t].
 Re im bur ses, 'rê-lm-bôr' siz, pres.
 'Rê-lm-bôr' sing, par.
 Re im bur sed, 'rê-lm-bôr'st, pre.
 'Rê-lm-bôrs' mêt, a. reparation.
 Re im pres sion, 'rê-lm-prêsh' ün, a. a repeated impression.
 Rein, râne, s. part of a bridle: v. a. to govern by a bridle; to restrain.
 Rein ing, râne' ing, par.
 Rein ed, rând, pre.
 Reins, rânz, s. plu. the kidneys.
 Re im spi re, v. a. to inspire anew.
 'Rê-lm-spî' ring, par.
 Re in spi red, 'rê-lm-spîrd', pre.
 'Rê-lm-stâte', v. a. to put again in [possession].
 'Rê-lm-stâ' ling, par.
 'Rê-lm-stâ' téd, pre.
 'Rê-lm-vêst', v. a. to invest anew.
 'Rê-lm-vêst' ing, par.
 'Rê-lm-vêst' éd, pre.
 Rê-l' êr 'âte, v. a. to repeat again.
 Rê-l' êr 'â-ting, par. [and again].
 Rê-l' êr 'â-téd, pre. [repetition].
 Re it e ra tion, rê 'it-êr-â' shûn, a.
 Re ject, rê-jêkt', v. a. to refuse; to throw aside.
 Re ject ing, rê-jêkt' ing, par.
 Re ject ed, rê-jêkt' éd, pre.
 Re jec tion, rê-jêkt' shûn, a. the act of casting off.
 Re joice, rê-jôlse', v. a. to exhibit: v. n. to be glad, exult.
 Re joi ces, rê-jôls' iz, pres. t.
 Re joi cing, rê-jôls' ing, par.
 Re joi ced, rê-jôlst', pre.
 Ré-jôln', v. a. to join again: v. n. to answer to an answer.
 Ré-jôln' ing, par.
 Re join ed, ré-jôln'd', pre.
 Re join der, ré-jôln' dûr, s. a reply.
 Re judge, ré-jûdje', v. a. to re-examine.
 Re judg es, ré-jûdj' iz, pres. t.

REL

Re judg ing, ré-jûdj' ing, par.
 Re judg ed, ré-jûdj'd', pre.
 Ré-kin' dle, ré-kin' dî, v. a. to set off.
 Ré-kin' dling, par. [fire again].
 Re kin dled, ré-kin' dîd, pre.
 Ré-lâpsé, s. fall into vice or error once forsaken; regression from a state of recovery to sickness: v. n. to fall back into vice and error; to fall back from a state of recovery to sickness.
 Re lap ses, ré-lâp' siz, s. plu. and
 Ré-lâp' sing, par. [pres. t].
 Re lap sed, ré-lâps't', pre.
 Ré-lâte', v. a. to tell, recite: v. n. to Ré-lâ' ting, par. [have reference].
 Ré-lâ' téd, pre. [relates].
 Re la ter, ré-lâ' tûr, s. one who
 Re la tion, ré-lâ' shûn, s. reference; connexion, kindred; narrative.
 Rel a tive, rêl' â 'tîv, a. having relation, respecting: s. a relation.
 Rel a tive ly, rêl' â 'tîv-lê, ad. as it respects something else. [divert].
 Re lax, ré-lâks', v. a. to slacken; to
 Re lax es, ré-lâks' iz, pres. t.
 Re lax ing, ré-lâks' ing, par.
 Re lax ed, ré-lâkst', pre.
 Rel ax' a tion, 'rêl-âks-â' shûn, a. diminution of tension; remission of attention.
 Re lay, ré-lâ', s. horses on the road to relieve others.
 Re lays, ré-lâse', s. plu.
 Re lease, ré-lêése', v. a. to set free; to quit; to slacken: s. dismissal from confinement or servitude; remission of a claim; acquittance from a debt signed by the creditor. [s. plu].
 Re leas es, ré-lêés' iz, pres. t. and
 Re leas ing, ré-lêés' ing, par.
 Re leas ed, ré-lêést', pre.
 Rêl' é 'gâte, v. a. to banish.
 Rêl' é 'gâ-ting, par.
 Rêl' é 'gâ-téd, pre. [exile].
 Rel e ga tion, 'rêl-é-gâ' shûn, s.

REL

REM

REM

nôr, nôc—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pônd—tûin, tris.

Rê-lânt', v. n. to soften.
 Rê-lânt' ing, par.
 Rê-lânt' éd, pre.
 Rê-lânt' lèss, a. un pitying.
 Rêl' é 'vânt, a. relieving.
 Reli' ance, rê-l'ânse, a. trust, de-
 pendance.
 Rel' ick, rêl' ick, s. that which re-
 mains; that which is kept in
 memory of another.
 Rel' ict, rêl' ict, s. a widow.
 Re' lief, rê-léef', s. the prominence
 of a figure in stone or metal; al-
 leviation; dismissal of a sentinel
 from his post; legal remedy of
 wrongs. [port, assist.
 Re' lieve, rê-léev', v. a. to sup-
 plie' ing, rê-léev' ing, par.
 Re' lieved, rê-léev'd', pre.
 Re' liev' o, rê-léev' ô, s. the promi-
 nence of a figure or picture.
 Re' liev' ces, rê-léev' ôze, s. plu.
 Re' li' gion, rê-l'ij' ün, s. a system of
 divine faith and worship.
 Re' li' gion' ist, rê-l'ij' ün' ist, s. a
 bigot to any religious persuasion.
 Re' li' gious, rê-l'ij' üs, a. pious, strict.
 Re' li' gious' ly, rê-l'ij' üs' lê, ad. pi-
 ously, reverently.
 Re' lin' quish, rê-l'ing' kwish, v. a.
 to forsake; to quit.
 Re' lin' quish' es, rê-l'ing' kwish' 'iz,
 pres. t.
 Re' lin' quish' ing, rê-l'ing' kwish-
 'ing, par.
 Re' lin' quish' ed, rê-l'ing' kwish't, pre.
 Rêl' ish, s. taste; liking: v. a. to
 give a taste to any thing; to taste.
 Rel' ish' es, rêl' ish' 'iz, pres. t.
 Rêl' ish' ing, par.
 Rel' ish' ed, rêl' ish't, pre.
 Re' lu' cent, rê-l'ü' sênt, a. shining.
 Re' luc' tance, rê-lük' tânse, } s.
 Re' luc' tan' cy, rê-lük' tân' sé, }
 unwillingness. [willing.
 Re' luc' tant, rê-lük' tânt, a. un-
 willing.
 Rê-lâmé', } v. a. to light
 Relu' mine, rê-l'ü' mîn, } anew.

Rê-l'ü' mîn, }
 Rê-l'ü' mîn' ing, } par.
 Re' lu' med, rê-lâméd', }
 Re' lu' min' ed, rê-l'ü' mîn'd, } pre.
 Re' ly, rê-l'ü, v. n. to put trust in.
 Re' lies, rê-l'ize', pres. t.
 Re' ly' ing, rê-l'ü' ing, par.
 Re' li' ed, rê-l'ide', pre.
 Re' main, rê-mâne', }
 Re' main' der, rê-mâne' dûr, } s.
 relic, what is left.
 Re' main, rê-mâne', v. n. to be left
 out of a greater quantity; to
 continue.
 Re' main' ing, rê-mâne' ing, par.
 Re' main' ed, rê-mând', pre.
 Rê-mând', v. a. to send back.
 Rê-mând' ing, par.
 Rê-mând' éd, pre.
 Rê-m' 'nênt, s. the part remaining.
 Rê-mârk', s. observation, note: v.
 a. to note, observe.
 Rê-mârk' ing, par.
 Re' mark' ed, rê-mârk't, pre.
 Re' mark' a' ble, rê-mârk' á 'bl, a.
 observable, worthy of note.
 Re' mark' a' bly, rê-mârk' á 'blé, ad.
 in a manner worthy of observa-
 tion. [who remarks.
 Re' mark' er, rê-mârk' ür, s. one
 Re' me' di' a' ble, rê-mé' dé 'á-bl, a.
 capable of remedy.
 Rem' e' di' less, rê-m' é 'dé-lèss, a. not
 admitting remedy.
 Rem' e' dy, rê-m' é 'dé, s. a medi-
 cine by which any illness is cu-
 red; reparation: v. a. to cure;
 to repair mischief. [pres. t.
 Rem' e' dies, rê-m' é 'diz, s. plu. and
 Rem' e' dy' ing, rê-m' é 'dé-ing, par.
 Rem' e' di' ed, rê-m' é 'd'ld, pre.
 Re' mem' ber, rê-mêm' bûr, v. a. to
 bear in mind; to put in mind;
 to recollect. [par.
 Re' mem' ber' ing, rê-mêm' bûr' ing,
 Re' mem' ber' ed, rê-mêm' bûrd', pre.
 Re' mem' brance, rê-mêm' brânse, s.
 recollection; memorial.

Re' mem' bran' cer, rê-mêm' brân-
 'dûr, s. one that reminds; an
 officer of the exchequer.
 Rem' i' grate, rê-m' é 'grâte, v. n. to
 remove back again.
 Rem' i' gra' ting, rê-m' é 'grá-t'ing, par.
 Rem' i' gra' ted, rê-m' é 'grá-téd, pre.
 Rê-m'ind', v. a. to put in mind.
 Rê-m'ind' ing, par.
 Rê-m'ind' éd, pre.
 Rem' i' nis' cence, rê-m-é-n'is' sênce,
 s. recollection, recovery of ideas.
 Rem' i' nis' cen' ces, rê-m-é-n'is' sên-
 's'iz, s. plu.
 Rê-m'iss', s. slack; althoful.
 Re' mis' sion, rê-mish' ün, s. abate-
 ment, relaxation.
 Re' miss' ly, rê-m'is' lê, ad. carelessly.
 Rê-m'iss' nêss, s. carelessness.
 Rê-m'it', v. a. to relax; to forgive;
 to send money to a distant place
 Rê-m'it' ing, par.
 Rê-m'it' téd, pre.
 Re' mit' tance, rê-m'it' tânse, s. sum
 sent to a distant place.
 Re' mit' tan' ces, rê-m'it' tân' 's'iz, s. plu.
 Rê-m' nânt, s. residue.
 Re' mon' strance, rê-môn' strânse,
 s. strong representation.
 Re' mon' stran' ces, rê-môn' strân-
 's'iz, s. plu.
 Rê-môn' strâ'te, v. n. to make a
 strong representation; to show
 reasons.
 Rê-môn' strâ' t'ing, par.
 Rê-môn' strâ' téd, pre.
 Rê-môr'se', s. pain of guilt.
 Rê-môr'se' lèss, a. unpitying.
 Rê-môte', s. distant, far off.
 Re' mo' ter, rê-m'ô' tûr, s. com.
 Rê-m'ô' têt, s. su. [distance.
 Re' mote' ly, rê-môte' lê, ad. at a
 Rê-môte' nêss, s. state of being re-
 mote.
 Rê-môunt', v. n. to mount again.
 Rê-môunt' ing, par.
 Rê-môunt' éd, pre.
 Re' mo' va' ble, rê-môv' á 'bl, s.

REN

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

REP

REP

much as may be removed.

[C] See IRREMOVABLE.

Re mo val, ré-môv' vâl, a. dismission from a post; the state of being removed.

Re move, ré-môv' v. a. to put from its place: v. n. to change place; to go from one place to another: a change of place; departure; a step in the scale of gradation.

Re mo ving, ré-môv' vîng, par.

Re mo ved, ré-môvd' par.

Re mu ner a ble, ré-mu' nêr 'â-bl, a. rewardable.

Ré-mu' nêr 'â-te, v. a. to reward, to requite.

Ré-mu' nêr 'â-tîng, par.

Ré-mu' nêr 'â-têd, pre.

Re mu ner a tion, ré-mu' nêr-'â-shûn, s. reward, requital.

Re mu ner a tive, ré-mu' nêr 'â-tîv, a. exercised in giving rewards.

Ré-mûr' mûr, v. a. to utter back in murmurs, repeat in low hoarse

Ré-mûr' mûr' îng, par. [sounds.]

Re mur mur ed, ré-mûr' mûrd, pre.

Rên' ârd, s. the name of a fox.

Re nas cent, ré-nâs' sênt, a. rising again into being.

Ren coun ter, rên-kôûn' tûr, s. sudden combat: v. n. to clash; to fight hand to hand.

Ren coun ter ing, rên-kôûn' tûr-'îng, par. [pre.]

Ren coun ter ed, rên-kôûn' tûrd, Rênd, v. a. to tear with violence,

Rênd' îng, par. [lacerate.]

Ren der, rên' dûr, v. a. to return, to pay back; to translate.

Ren der ing, rên' dûr' îng, par.

Ren der ed, rên' dûrd, pre.

Ren dez vous, 'rên-dê-vôdz', s. assembly; place of meeting: v. n. to meet at a place appointed.

Ren dez vous ing, 'rên-dê-vôdz' îng, par.

Ren dez vous ed, 'rên-dê-vôdzd', pre.

Rên' è 'gâde, } s. an apostate; one
'Rên-è-gâ' dô, } that revolts.

Rêne ga does, 'rên-è-gâ' dôze, s. plu.

Re new, ré-nû', v. a. to restore to the former state; to make anew.

Re news, ré-nûze', pres. t.

Re new ing, ré-nû' îng, par.

Re new ed, ré-nûde', pre.

Re new a ble, ré-nû' 'â-bl, a. capa-

ble of being renewed. [renewing.]

Re new al, ré-nû' âl, s. the act of

Ren net, rên' nît, s. a kind of apple. [own.]

Re nounce, ré-nôûnse', v. a. to dis-

Re noun ces, ré-nôûn' sîz, pres. t.

Re noun cing, ré-nôûn' sîng, par.

Re noun ced, ré-nôûnst', pre.

Re nounce ment, ré-nôûnse' mêtnt, s. renunciation.

Rên' ô 'vâte, v. a. to renew.

Rên' ô 'vâ-tîng, par.

Rên' ô 'vâ-têd, pre. [renewal.]

Ren o va tion, 'rên-ô-vâ' shûn, s.

Re nown, ré-nôûn', s. fame, ce-

lebrity. [celebrated.]

Re nown ed, ré-nôûnd', a. famous.

Rênt, s. a break, a laceration; an-

nual payment; money paid for

anything held of another: v. a.

to hold by paying rent: pre. and

Rênt' îng, par. [per. par. of Rend.]

Rênt' êd, pre.

Rên' âl, s. account of rents.

Rent er, rên' ûr, s. he that holds

by paying rent.

Re nun ci a tion, ré 'nûn-shê-'â-

shûn, s. the act of renouncing.

Re or dain, 'rê-ôr-dân', v. a. to or-

dain again.

Re or dain ing, 'rê-ôr-dân' îng, par.

Re or dain ed, 'rê-ôr-dând', pre.

Re or di na tion, 'rê-ôr-dê-nâ' shûn,

s. repetition of ordination.

Re paid, ré-pâde', pre. and per.

par. of Repay.

Re pair, ré-pâre', v. a. to restore af-

ter injury: s. a reparation, supply

of loss.

Re pair ing, ré-pâre' îng, par.

Re pair ed, ré-pârd', pre.

Rep a ra ble, rép 'â-râ-bl, a. capa-

ble of being amended.

Rep a ra tion, 'rêp-'â-râ' shûn, s.

the act of repairing.

'Rêp-'â-rêd', s. smart reply.

Rep ar tees, 'rêp-'â-rê-têz', s. plu.

Ré-pâs', v. a. to pass again.

Re pas ses, ré-pâs' sîz, pres. t.

Ré-pâs' sîng, par.

Re pass ed, ré-pâst', pre.

Ré-pâst', s. a meat; food.

Re pay, ré-pâ', v. a. to requite,

Re pays, ré-pâse', pres. t.

Re pay ing, ré-pâ' îng, par.

Re pay ment, ré-pâ' mêtnt, s. the

act of repaying.

Re peal, ré-pêel', v. a. to recall;

to revoke: s. revocation, abro-

gation.

Re peal ing, ré-pêel' îng, par.

Re peal ed, ré-pêeld', pre.

Re peat, ré-pêet', v. a. to do or

speak again; to rehearse.

Re peat ing, ré-pêet' îng, par.

Re peat ed, ré-pêet' êd, pre.

Re peat ed ly, ré-pêet' êd lê, ad.

over and over.

Re peat er, ré-pêet' ûr, s. one that

repeats; a watch that strikes the

hours at will by compression of a

Ré-pêl', v. a. to drive back. [spring.]

Ré-pêl' îng, par.

Re pell ed, ré-pêld', pre.

Ré-pêl' lêtnt, s. an application that

has a repelling power.

Ré-pênt', v. n. to think on any

thing past with sorrow.

Ré-pênt' îng, par.

Ré-pênt' êd, pre.

Re pent ance, ré-pênt' ânse, s. sor-

row for any thing past.

Ré-pênt' ânt, a. sorrowful for the

past, or for sin.

Re per cuss, 'rê-pêr-kûs', v. a. to

beat or drive back. [c.]

Re per cuss ses, 'rê-pêr-kûs' sîz, pres.

REP

REP

REP

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tâb, báll—ôn—póand—tân, vsis.

Re per cus sing, 'rê-pêr-kûs' sing, par.
 Re per cuss ed, 'rê-pêr-kûst', pre.
 Re per cus sion, 'rê-pêr-kûsh' ân, s. the act of driving back.
 Re per cus sive, 'rê-pêr-kûs' sly, a. rebounding.
 Rep er tor y, 'rêp'êr' tûr-rê, s. a treasury. [plu.]
 Rep er tor ies, 'rêp'êr' tûr-ris, s.
 Rep e tition, 'rêp-ê-tîsh' ân, s. iteration of the same thing, recital.
 Rê-plîné, v. n. to fret, to vex.
 Rê-pl' níng, par.
 Re pi nêd, 'rê-pînd', pre.
 Re place, 'rê-plâsé', v. a. to put again in place.
 Re pla ces, 'rê-plâ' sly, pres. t.
 Re pla cing, 'rê-plâ' slyng, par.
 Re pla ced, 'rê-plâstê', pre.
 Rê-plânt', v. a. to plant anew.
 Rê-plânt' Ing, par.
 Rê-plânt' êd, pre.
 Re plant a tion, 'rê-plânt-â' shûn, s. the act of planting again.
 Rê-plên' Ish, v. a. to stock, to fill.
 Re plên ish ea, 'rê-plên' Ish 'lz, pres.
 Rê-plên' Ish' Ing, par. [t.]
 Re plên ish ed, 'rê-plên' laht, pre.
 Rê-plêté, a. full.
 Re ple tion, 'rê-plê' shûn, s. the state of being over-full.
 Re plev i a ble, 'rê-plêv' é 'â-bl, a. that may be replevined.
 Rê-plêv' In, }
 Re plev y, 'rê-plêv' vê, } v. a. to take back or set at liberty any thing seized, upon security given.
 Rê-plêv' In' Ing, }
 Re plev ying, 'rê-plêv' vê' Ing, } par.
 Re plev in ed, 'rê-plêv' Ind, } pre.
 Re plev i ed, 'rê-plêv' vîd, }
 Re pli ca tion, 'rêp-lê-kâ' shûn, s. a reply.
 Re ply, 'rê-plî', v. n. to make return to an answer: s. return to an answer. [plu.]
 Re plies, 'rê-plîzé', pres. t. and s.

Re ply ing, 'rê-plî' Ing, par.
 Re pli ed, 'rê-plîdé', pre.
 Rê-pôl' Ish, v. a. to polish again.
 Re pol ish es, 'rê-pôl' Ish 'lz, pres. t.
 Rê-pôl' Ish' Ing, par.
 Re pol ish ed, 'rê-pôl' llaht, pre.
 Rê-pôrt', v. a. to give an account of: s. rumour; sound.
 Rê-pôrt' Ing, par.
 Rê-pôrt' êd, pre. [gives an account.]
 Re port er, 'rê-pôrt' êr, s. one that reports.
 Re pose, 'rê-pôzé', v. a. to lay to rest: v. n. to sleep; to rest in confidence: s. sleep, quiet.
 Re po sea, 'rê-pô' zly, pres. t.
 Re po sing, 'rê-pô' zlyng, par.
 Re po sed, 'rê-pôzd', pre.
 Re pos ite, 'rê-pôz' It, v. a. to lay up, to lodge as in a place of safety.
 Re pos it ing, 'rê-pôz' It' Ing, par.
 Re pos it ed, 'rê-pôz' It' êd, pre.
 Re pos i tor y, 'rê-pôz' é 'tûr-rê, s. a place where any thing is safely laid up. [plu.]
 Re pos i tor ies, 'rê-pôz' é 'tûr-ris, s.
 Re pos sess, 'rê-pôz-zês', v. a. to possess again.
 Re pos sess es, 'rê-pôz-zês' sly, pres. [t.]
 Re pos sess ing, 'rê-pôz-zês' slyng, par.
 Re pos sess ed, 'rê-pôz-zêst', pre.
 'Rêp-rê-hênd', v. a. to reprove.
 'Rêp-rê-hênd' Ing, par.
 Rêp-rê-hênd' êd, pre.
 Rep re hen si ble, 'rêp-rê-hên' sê-bl, a. blameable.
 Rep re hen sion, 'rêp-rê-hên' shûn, s. a reproof, open blame.
 Rep re hen sive, 'rêp-rê-hên' sly, a. given in reproof.
 Rep re sent, 'rêp-rê-zênt', v. a. to exhibit; to fill the place of another by a vicarious character.
 Rep re sent ing, 'rêp-rê-zênt' Ing, par. [pre.]
 Rep re sent ed, 'rêp-rê-zênt' êd, pre.
 Rep re sent a tion, 'rêp-rê-zênt-â' shûn, s. image, likeness.

Rep re sent a tive, 'rêp-rê-zênt' â-tîv, a. exhibiting a similitude: s. one exhibiting the likeness, or exercising the power, of another.
 Rep re sent ment, 'rêp-rê-zênt' mênst, s. image, or idea proposed.
 Rê-prêss', v. a. to crush, subdue.
 Re pres sea, 'rê-prês' sly, pres. t.
 Rê-prês' slyng, par.
 Re press ed, 'rê-prêst', pre.
 Re pres sion, 'rê-prêsh' ân, s. act of repressing.
 Re prês sive, 'rê-prês' sly, a. having power to repress.
 Re pri eve, 'rê-prêv', v. a. to respite after sentence of death: s. respite after sentence of death.
 Re pri ev ing, 'rê-prêv' Ing, par.
 Re pri ev ed, 'rê-prêvd', pre.
 Rep ri mand, 'rêp-rê-mând', v. a. to reprove: s. reproof. [par.]
 Rep ri mand ing, 'rêp-rê-mând' Ing, par.
 Rep ri mand ed, 'rêp-rê-mând' êd, pre. [edition.]
 Rê-print', v. a. to print a new
 Rê-print' Ing, par.
 Rê-print' êd, pre. [t.]
 Re pri sal, 'rê-prî' zâl, s. something seized by way of retaliation.
 Re proach, 'rê-prôsh', v. a. to censure; to upbraid: s. censure, shame. [and pres. t.]
 Re proach es, 'rê-prôsh' lz, s. plu.
 Re proach ing, 'rê-prôsh' Ing, par.
 Re proach ed, 'rê-prôsh' t', pre.
 Re proach a ble, 'rê-prôsh' â 'bl, a. worthy of reproach.
 Re proach ful, 'rê-prôsh' fûl, a. infamous, vile.
 Re proach ful ly, 'rê-prôsh' fûl 'lê, ad. infamously.
 Rêp' rô 'bâ-te, a. lost to virtue: s. a wretch abandoned to wickedness: v. a. to reject.
 Rêp' rô 'bâ-tîng, par.
 Rêp' rô 'bâ-têd, pre.
 Rep ro ba tion, 'rêp-rô-bâ-shûn, s. a condemnatory sentence.

REP

RES

RES

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, pin—mô, môve,

Re pro duce, 'rê-prô-dûsê', v. a. to produce again. [pres. t.
Re pro du ces, 'rê-prô-dû' sîz, Re pro du cing, 'rê-prô-dû' sîng, par.
Re pro du ced, 'rê-prô-dûsê', pre.
Re pro duc tion, 'rê-prô-dûk' shûn, s. the act of producing anew.
Rê-prôdû', s. a blame to the face.
Re pro va ble, 'rê-prôd' vâ 'bl, a. blameable. [to chide.
Re prove, 'rê-prôdv', v. a. to blame;
Re pro ving, 'rê-prôdv' ving, par.
Re pro ved, 'rê-prôdv', pre.
Re prune, 'rê-prôôn', v. a. to prune a second time.
Re pru ning, 'rê-prôd' ning, par.
Re pru ned, 'rê-prôdv', pre.
Rep tile, 'rêp' tîl, s. an animal that creeps upon many feet.
Re pub li can, 'rê-pûb' lê 'kân, a. placing the government in the people: s. one who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government.
Re pub li can ism, 'rê-pûb' lê 'kân-izm, s. attachment to a republican government.
Re publick, 'rê-pûb' îlk, s. commonwealth.
Re pu di ate, 'rê-pû' dê 'âte, v. a. to divorce. [par.
Re pu di a ting, 'rê-pû' dê 'â-tîng, Re pu di a ted, 'rê-pû' dê 'â-têd, pre.
Re pu di a tion, 'rê-pû' dê-â' shûn, s. a divorce.
Re pug nance, 'rê-pûg' nânse, } s. reluctance. [ry.
Re pug nan cy, 'rê-pûg' nân 'sê, } s. reluctance. [ry.
Rê-pûg' nânt, a. reluctant; contra-
Rê-pûsê', s. the condition of being driven off or put aside: v. a. to beat back.
Re pul ses, 'rê-pûl' sîz, pres. t. and
Rê-pûl' sîng, par. [s. plu.
Re pul sed, 'rê-pûl'sê', pre.
Re pul sion, 'rê-pûl' shûn, s. the act or power of driving off from itself.

Re pul sive, 'rê-pûl' sîv, a. driving off. [buy again.
Re pur chase, 'rê-pûr' tshâs, v. a. to Re pur chas es, 'rê-pûr' tshâs 'îz, pres. t. [par.
Re pur chas ing, 'rê-pûr' tshâs 'îng, Re pur chas ed, 'rê-pûr' tshâsêd, Re p u ta ble, 'rêp' û 'tâ-bl, a. honourable. [without discredit.
Re p u ta bly, 'rêp' û 'tâ-blê, ad. Re p u ta tion, 'rêp-û-tâ' shûn, s. credit, honour. [v. a. to account.
Rê-pûsê', s. character, reputation:
Rê-pû' tîng, par.
Rê-pû' tîd, pre.
Re quest, 'rê-kwêst', s. petition, entreaty: v. a. to solicit.
Re quest ing, 'rê-kwêst' ing, par.
Re quest ed, 'rê-kwêst' êd, pre.
Re qui em, 'rê' kwê 'êm, s. a hymn in which they implore rest for the dead. [mand; to need.
Re quire, 'rê-kwîrê', v. a. to demand.
Re qui ring, 'rê-kwî' ring, par.
Re qui red, 'rê-kwîrê', pre.
Re qui site, 'rêk' wê 'zî, a. necessary: s. any thing necessary.
Re qui si tion, 'rêk-kwê-zîsh-ûn, s. a requiring of something. [reward.
Re qui tal, 'rê-kwî' tâl, s. retaliation.
Re quite, 'rê-kwîtê', v. a. to retaliate.
Re qui ting, 'rê-kwî' tîng, par.
Re qui ted, 'rê-kwî' têd, pre.
Re sail, 'rê-sâle', v. a. to sail back.
Re sail ing, 'rê-sâle' ing, par.
Re sail ed, 'rê-sâld', pre.
Rê-sâle', s. a sale at second hand.
Re scind, 'rê-sînd', v. a. to cut off.
Re scind ing, 'rê-sînd' ing, par.
Re scind ed, 'rê-sînd' êd, pre.
Re scribe, 'rê-skîrîbê', v. a. to write over again.
Re scri bing, 'rê-skîr' bîng, par.
Re scri bed, 'rê-skîrîd', pre.
Re script, 'rê-skîrîpt', s. an edict of an emperor.
Res cue, 'rêz' kû, v. a. to set free from any violence, confinement,

or danger: s. deliverance from violence, confinement, or danger.
Res cues, 'rêz' kûze, pres. t. and
Res cu ing, 'rêz' kû' ing, par. [plu.
Res cu ed, 'rêz' kûde, pre. [rescues.
Res cu er, 'rêz' kû 'ûr, s. one that
Re search, 'rê-sêrtsh', s. inquiry.
Re search es, 'rê-sêrtsh' îz, s. plu.
Re sem blance, 'rê-zêm' blânse, s. likeness, similitude. [s. plu.
Re sem blan ces, 'rê-zêm' blân 'sê, Re sem ble, 'rê-zêm' bl, v. a. to be like; to compare.
Re sem bling, 'rê-zêm' blîng, par.
Re sem bled, 'rê-zêm' bîd, pre.
Re sent, 'rê-zênt', v. a. to take ill.
Re sent ing, 'rê-zênt' ing, par.
Re sent ed, 'rê-zênt' êd, pre.
Re sent ful, 'rê-zênt' fûl, a. easily provoked to anger.
Re sent ment, 'rê-zênt' mêt, a. deep sense of injury.
Res er va tion, 'rêz-êr-vâ' shûn, s. reserve; something kept back.
Re serve, 'rê-zêrv', v. a. to keep in store; to retain: s. something kept for exigence; something concealed in the mind; exception; modesty.
Re serv ing, 'rê-zêrv' ing, par. [est.
Re serv ed, 'rê-zêrvêd', pre.: a. mod-
Res er voir, 'rêz-êr-vwôr', s. a place where any thing is kept.
Re set tle, 'rê-sêt' tî, v. a. to settle
Rê-sêt' tîng, par. [again.
Re set tled, 'rê-sêt' tîd, pre.
Re set tle ment, 'rê-sêt' tî 'mêt, s. the act of settling again.
Re side, 'rê-zîdê', v. n. to live, dwell.
Re si ding, 'rê-zî' dîng, par.
Re si ded, 'rê-zî' dêd, pre.
Re si dence, 'rêz' ê 'dênsê, s. act of dwelling in a place; place of abode.
Re si dent, 'rêz' ê 'dênt, a. dwelling in any place: s. agent; an inhabitant. [a. holding residence.
Re si den ti ar y, 'rêz-ê-dên' shêr 'rê,

RES

RES

RES

rêr, nêr—têbe, tûb, bôll—ôl—pôund—thin, zais.

Re sid u al, rê-sîd' jû 'âl, } a re-
 Re sid u ar y, rê-sîd' jû 'â-rê, } a re-
 lating to the residue. [is left]
 Res i dua, rêz' é 'dû, a. that which
 Re sign, rê-zîne', v. a. to give up;
 to submit.
 Re sign ing, rê-zîne' ing, par.
 Re sign ed, rê-zînd', pre.
 Res ig na tion, 'rêz-ig-nâ' shûn, a.
 the act of resigning; submission.
 Re signa ment, rê-zîne' mên't, a. act
 of resigning.
 Re sil i ence, rê-zîl' é 'nêse, a. the
 act of starting back. [ing back]
 Re sil i ent, rê-zîl' é 'ên't, a. start-
 Res in, rêz' in, a. the fat sulphurous
 part of some vegetable, which is
 natural or procured by art, and
 will incorporate with oil or spir-
 it; the dried juice of trees. [resin]
 Res in ous, rêz' in 'ûs, a. containing
 Re sist, rê-zîst', v. a. to oppose.
 Re sist ing, rê-zîst' ing, par.
 Re sist ed, rê-zîst' éd, pre.
 Re sist ance, rê-zîst' ânse, a. the act
 of resisting. [may be resisted]
 Re sist i ble, rê-zîst' é 'bl, a. that
 Re sist less, rê-zîst' lês, a. irresiste-
 ble. [may be dissolved]
 Res o lu ble, rêz' é 'lû-bl, a. that
 Res o lute, rêz' é 'lûte, a. determin-
 ed, firm. [steadily]
 Res o lute ly, rêz' é 'lûte-lê, ad.
 Res o lute ness, rêz' é 'lûte-nêse, a.
 state of being resolute.
 Res o lu tion, 'rêz-ô-lû' shûn, a. fixed
 determination; firmness.
 Re solv a ble, rê-zôlv' é 'bl, a. that
 may be analyzed.
 Re solve, rê-zôlv', v. a. to inform;
 to solve; to settle in an opinion;
 to analyze: v. n. to determine;
 to melt: a. resolution.
 Re solv ing, rê-zôlv' ing, par.
 Re solv ed, rê-zôlv'd', pre.
 Re solv ent, rê-zôlv' ênt, a. that
 which causes solution. [ing]
 Res onant, rêz' é 'nânt, a. resound-

Re sort, rê-zôrt', v. n. to have re-
 course to: a. assembly; concourse.
 Re sort ing, rê-zôrt' ing, par.
 Re sort ed, rê-zôrt' éd, pre.
 Rê' sôund, v. a. to sound again.
 Rê' sôund' ing, par.
 Rê' sôund' éd, pre. [sounds]
 Re sound, rê-zôund', v. a. to return
 Re sound ing, rê-zôund' ing, par.
 Re sound ed, rê-zôund' éd, pre.
 Re source, rê-zôrse', a. resort, ex-
 pedient.
 Re sour ces, rê-zôr' siz, a. plu.
 Re spect, rê-spêkt', v. a. to regard:
 a. regard; reverence.
 Re spect ing, rê-spêkt' ing, par.
 Re spect ed, rê-spêkt' éd, pre.
 Re spect a ble, rê-spêkt' é 'bl, a. de-
 serving of regard. [monious]
 Re spect ful, rê-spêkt' fûl, a. cere-
 Re spect ful ly, rê-spêkt' fûl 'lê, ad.
 with some degree of reverence.
 Re spect ive, rê-spêkt' iv, a. par-
 ticular; relative. [particularly]
 Re spect ive ly, rê-spêkt' iv 'lê, ad.
 Res pi ra tion, 'rêz-pô-râ' shûn, a.
 the act of breathing.
 Rê-spîre', v. n. to breathe.
 Rê-spîr' ring, par.
 Re spi red, rê-spîrd', pre.
 Res pite, rês' pît, a. reprieve; pause:
 v. a. to relieve by a pause; to
 Rês' pît' ing, par. [suspend]
 Rês' pît' éd, pre.
 Re splen dence, rê-splên' dênse, }
 Re splen dency, rê-splên' dên-sê, }
 Rê-splên' dên't, a. bright. [a. lustre]
 Rê-spônd', v. n. to answer.
 Rê-spônd' ing, par.
 Rê-spônd' éd, pre. [suit]
 Rê-spônd' ênt, a. an answerer in a
 Rê-spônse', a. an answer.
 Re spon ses, rê-spôn' siz, a. plu.
 Re spon si bil i ty, rê 'spôn-sê-bîl'-
 lê 'tê, a. state of being obliged to
 answer. [lé 'tê, a. plu]
 Re spon si bil i ties, rê 'spôn-sê-bîl'-
 lê 'tê, a. an-

swerable, accountable.
 Re spon sion, rê-spôn' shûn, a. the
 act of answering.
 Rêst, s. ease; sleep, repose; others,
 those which remain: v. n. to
 sleep; to be still; to be supported.
 Rêst' ing, par.
 Rêst' éd, pre. [out motion]
 Rê-stâg' nânt, a. remaining with-
 Rês' tîst, a. unwilling to stir; stub-
 born. [act of restoring]
 Res ti tu tion, 'rêz-tê-tû' shûn, a. the
 Rêst' lês, a. without sleep; not
 quiet. [itation]
 Rêst' lês 'nêse, a. want of sleep; agi-
 Re sto ra ble, rê-stô' râ 'bl, a. that
 may be restored.
 Res to ra tion, 'rêz-tô-râ' shûn, a.
 the act of replacing.
 Re sto ra tive, rê-stô' râ 'tîv, a. that
 has the power to recruit life.
 Ré-stô're', v. a. to give back what
 has been lost or taken away.
 Rê-stô' ring, par.
 Re sto red, rê-stôrd', pre. [restores]
 Re sto rer, rê-stô' rûr, a. one that
 Re strain, rê-strâne', v. a. to with-
 hold; to confine.
 Re strain ing, rê-strâne' ing, par.
 Re strain ed, rê-strând', pre.
 Re straint, rê-strân't', a. abridgment
 of liberty.
 Re strict, rê-strîkt', v. a. to limit.
 Re strict ing, rê-strîkt' ing, par.
 Re strict ed, rê-strîkt' éd, pre.
 Re strict ion, rê-strîkt' shûn, a. lim-
 itation, confinement.
 Re strict ive, rê-strîkt' iv, a. expres-
 sing limitation.
 Re strin gent, rê-strîn' jên't, a. that
 which has the power of restraining.
 Re sult, rê-zûlt', v. n. to fly back,
 to rise as a consequence: a. con-
 sequence; resolve.
 Re sult ing, rê-zûlt' ing, par.
 Re sult ed, rê-zûlt' éd, pre.
 Re su ma ble, rê-zû' mâ 'bl, a. that
 may be taken back.

RET

Re sume, rē-zūm', v. a. to take back; to take again.
 Re su ming, rē-zū' mīng, par.
 Re su med, rē-zūm' ēd, pre.
 Re sumption, rē-zūm' shūn, s. the act of resuming.
 Res ur rec tion, 'rēs-ūr-rēk' shūn, s. return from the grave. [to revive.
 Re sus ci tate, rē-sūs sē 'tāte, v. a.
 Re sus ci tā ting, rē-sūs sē 'tā-tīng, par.
 Re sus ci tā ted, rē-sūs sē 'tā-tēd, [pre.
 Re sus ci tā tion, rē-sūs sē 'tā-shūn, s. the act of reviving. [quantities.
 Re tail, ré-tāle, s. sale by small
 Re tail, ré-tāle', v. a. to sell in small quantities.
 Re tail ing, ré-tāle' īng, par.
 Re tail ed, ré-tāle' ēd, pre.
 Re tail er, ré-tāle' ūr, s. one who sells by small quantities. [hold.
 Re tain, ré-tāne, v. a. to keep; to
 Re tain ing, ré-tāne' īng, par.
 Re tain ed, ré-tāne' ēd, pre. [ant.
 Re tain er, ré-tāne' ūr, s. a depend.
 Ré-tāke', v. a. to take again.
 Ré-tā' kīng, par.
 Re ta ken, ré-tā' kn, per. par.
 Re tal i ate, ré-tāle' āte, v. a. to repay, to requite like for like.
 Re tal i a ting, ré-tāle' ā-tīng, par.
 Re tal i a ted, ré-tāle' ā-tēd, pre.
 Re tal i a tion, ré-tāle' ā-shūn, s. a return of like for like.
 Ré-tārd', v. a. to hinder.
 Ré-tārd' īng, par.
 Ré-tārd' ēd, pre.
 Retch, rétsch, v. n. to vomit.
 Retch es, rétsch' lz, pres. t.
 Retch ing, rétsch' īng, par.
 Retch ed, rétsch' ēd, pre. [of retaining.
 Re ten tion, ré-tēn' shūn, s. the act
 Re ten tive, ré-tēn' tīv, s. having the power of retention.
 Re tic u lar, ré-tīk' ū 'lār, s. having the form of a small net.
 Re tic u la ted, ré-tīk' ū 'lā-tēd, s. made of network.

RET

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât-mê, mêt-pîne, pln-mô, môve,

Ret i na, rêt é 'nâ, s. the optick nerve which receives the image of the object in vision.
 Ret i nue, rêt é 'nû, s. a train of attendants.
 Ret i nues, rêt é 'nûze, s. plu.
 Ré-tûr', v. n. to retreat, withdraw.
 Ré-tû' rīng, par. [private.
 Re ti red, ré-tûrd', pre. : a. secret.
 Ré-tûr' mēt, s. private abode.
 Ré-tûrk', pre. of Retake.
 Ré-tûrt', v. a. to throw back; to return any argument or censure : s. a censure returned; a chymical
 Ré-tûrt' īng, par. [glass vessel.
 Ré-tûrt' ēd, pre.
 Ré-tûss', v. a. to toss back.
 Re tos ses, ré-tûs' slz, pres. t.
 Ré-tûs' sīng, par.
 Re toss ed, ré-tûst', pre.
 Re touch, ré-tûtsch', v. a. to improve by new touches.
 Re touch es, ré-tûtsch' lz, pres. t.
 Re touch ing, ré-tûtsch' īng, par.
 Re touch ed, ré-tûtsch' ēd, pre. [back.
 Re trace, ré-trāse', v. a. to trace
 Re tra ces, ré-trā' slz, pres. t.
 Re tra cing, ré-trā' sīng, par.
 Re tra ced, ré-trāse', pre. [recant.
 Re tract, ré-trākt', v. a. to recall.
 Re tract ing, ré-trākt' īng, par.
 Re tract ed, ré-trākt' ēd, pre.
 Re trac tion, ré-trāk' shūn, s. act of withdrawing something advanced.
 Re treat, ré-tréet', s. place of privacy : v. n. to retire.
 Re treat ing, ré-tréet' īng, par.
 Re treat ed, ré-tréet' ēd, pre. [off.
 Re trench, ré-trēnsh', v. a. to cut
 Re trench es, ré-trēnsh' lz, pres. t.
 Re trench ing, ré-trēnsh' īng, par.
 Re trench ed, ré-trēnsh' ēd, pre.
 Re trench ment, ré-trēnsh' mēt, s. the act of lopping away.
 Ré-trīb' ūte, v. a. to pay back.
 Ré-trīb' ū 'līng, par.
 Ré-trīb' ū 'lāēd, pre. [repayment.
 Ret ri bu tion, 'rêt-rē-bū' shūn, s.

REV

Re triev a ble, ré-tréev' ā 'bl, s. that may be retrieved. [to repay.
 Re trieve, ré-tréev', v. a. to recover.
 Re triev ing, ré-tréev' īng, par.
 Re triev ed, ré-tréev' ēd, pre.
 Ret ro ces sion, 'rêt-rô-sēs' shūn, s. the act of going back.
 Rêt' rô 'grāde, s. going backwards
 Ret ro gres sion, 'rêt-rô-grēs' shūn, s. the act of going backwards.
 Ret rô spect, rêt' rô 'spēkt, s. look thrown upon things past.
 Ret ro spec tion, 'rêt-rô-spēk' shūn, s. act of looking backwards.
 Ret ro spec tive, 'rêt-rô-spēk' tīv, s. looking backwards.
 Ré-tūnd', v. a. to blunt.
 Ré-tūnd' īng, par.
 Ré-tūnd' ēd, pre.
 Ré-tūrn', v. n. to come back : v. a. to repay : s. act of coming back; profit; relapse.
 Ré-tūrn' īng, par.
 Re turn ed, ré-tūrn' ēd, pre.
 Re turn a ble, ré-tūrn' ā 'bl, s. allowed to be reported back.
 Re u ni on, ré-ū' nē 'ūn, s. return to a state of cohesion.
 'Ré-ū-nīte', v. a. to join again.
 'Ré-ū-nī' tīng, par.
 'Ré-ū-nī' tēd, pre.
 Réve, s. the bailiff of a manor.
 Re veal, ré-vēel', v. a. to lay open, disclose.
 Re veal ing, ré-vēel' īng, par.
 Re veal ed, ré-vēel' ēd, pre.
 Rév' ēl, v. n. to feast with loose and clamorous merriment : s. a feast with loose and noisy jollity.
 Rév' ēl' īng, par.
 Rev el ed, rév' ēld, pre.
 Rev e la tion, 'rēv-ē-lā' shūn, s. discovery; communication of sacred truths. [lit.
 Rev el ry, rév' ēl' 'rē, s. loose joy.
 Rev el ries, rév' ēl' 'rīz, s. plu.
 Re venge, ré-vēnje', v. a. to return an injury : s. return of an injury

REV

REV

RHE

nôr, nôl—tùb, túb, búl—ôl—pônd—ân, rns.

Re ven ges, rê-vên' jiz, pres. t.
 Re ven ging, rê-vên' jing, par.
 Re ven ged, rê-vênj', pre.
 Re venge ful, rê-vênje' fûl, a. vindicative.
 Re ven ger, rê-vên' jûr, s. one who
 Rev e nue, rêv' é 'nû, s. income.
 Rev e nues, rêv' é 'nûze, s. plu.
 Rê-vêr' bêr 'àt, v. a. to beat back.
 Rê-vêr' bêr 'à-ting, par.
 Rê-vêr' bêr 'à-têd, pre.
 Re ver ber a tion, rê 'vêr-bêr-â'-shûn, a. the act of beating back.
 Re ver ber a tor y, rê-vêr' bêr 'à-tûr-ré, a. beating back. [ate.
 Rê-vêrê', v. a. to reverence, vener-
 Rê-vê' ring, par.
 Re ve réd, rê-vêrê', pre.
 Rev er ence, rêv' ér 'ênse, s. veneration, respect: v. a. to regard with awful respect.
 Rev er en ces, rêv' ér 'ên-siz, pres. t.
 Rev er en cing, rêv' ér 'ên-sing, par.
 Rev er en ced, rêv' ér 'ênat, pre.
 Rêv' ér 'ênd, a. deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy.
 Rêv' ér 'ênt, a. expressing veneration. [expressing reverence.
 Rev er en tial, 'rêv-êr-ên' shâl, a.
 Rev er ent ly, rêv' ér 'ênt-lê, ad. respectfully.
 Rê-vêrse', v. a. to turn upside down; to repeal: s. change; an opposite. [plu.
 Re ver ses, rê-vêr' siz, pres. t. and s.
 Rê-vêr' sing, par.
 Re ver sed, rê-vêrê', pre.
 Re ver si ble, rê-vêr' sê 'bl, a. capable of being reversed.
 Re ver sion, rê-vêr' shûn, s. right of succession.
 Re ver sion a ry, rê-vêr' shûn 'à-ré, a. to be enjoyed in succession.
 Rê-vêr', v. a. to turn back.
 Rê-vêr' ing, par.
 Rê-vêr' êd, pre. [turnable.
 Re vert i ble, rê-vêr' é 'bl, a. re-

Rev er y, rêv' ér 'rê, s. loose mus-
 sing, irregular thought.
 Rev er ies, rêv' ér 'riz, s. plu.
 Rê-vêst', v. a. to put again in pos-
 Rê-vêst' ing, par. [session.
 Rê-vêst' êd, pre.
 Re view, rê-vû', v. a. to re-exam-
 ine; to survey: a. survey, a re-
 examining; an exhibition of
 troops. [plu.
 Re views, rê-vûze', pres. t. and s.
 Re view ing, rê-vû' ing, par.
 Re view ed, rê-vûê', pre.
 Rê-vîle', v. a. to reproach, vilify.
 Rê-vî' ling, par.
 Re vi led, rê-vîld', pre.
 Re vi sal, rê-vî' zâl, s. review.
 Re vise, rê-vîze', v. a. to review: s.
 review; a second proof of a sheet
 corrected. [plu.
 Re vi ses, rê-vî' ziz, pres. t. and s.
 Re vi sing, rê-vî' zing, par.
 Re vi sed, rê-vîzd', pre.
 Re vi ser, rê-vî' zûr, s. examiner;
 superintendent.
 Re vis ion, rê-vîzh' ûn, s. review.
 Re vis it, rê-vîz' ít, v. a. to visit
 again.
 Re vis it ing, rê-vîz' ít 'ing, par.
 Re vis it ed, rê-vîz' ít 'êd, pre.
 Rê-vî' vâl, s. a recall from languor,
 or obscurity.
 Rê-vîve', v. n. to return to life: v.
 a. to bring to life again; to quick-
 Rê-vî' vîng, par. [en.
 Re vi ved, rê-vîvd', pre. [revives.
 Re vi ver, rê-vî' vûr, s. that which
 Re viv i fi ca tion, rê 'viv-é-fê-kâ'-
 shûn, s. the act of recalling to
 life. [may be recalled.
 Rev o cable, rêv' ô 'kâ-bl, a. that
 Rev o cate, rêv' ô 'kâte, v. a. to re-
 call.
 Rev o ca ting, rêv' ô 'kâ-tîng, par.
 Rev o ca ted, rêv' ô 'kâ-têd, pre.
 Rev o ca tion, 'rêv-ô-kâ' shûn, s.
 repeal.
 Rê-vôkê', v. a. to repeal, to reverse.

Rê-vô' kling, par.
 Re vo ked, rê-vôkê', pre.
 Rê-vôkê', v. n. to fall off from one to
 another: s. desertion, change of
 Rê-vôlt' ing, par. [sides.
 Rê-vôlt' êd, pre.
 Re volt er, rê-vôlt' êr, s. a deserter.
 Rev o lu tion, 'rêv-ô-lû' shûn, a.
 course of any thing which re-
 turns to the point at which it be-
 gan to move; change in the state
 of a government or country.
 Rev o lu tion a ry, 'rêv-ô-lû' shûn-
 'à-ré, a. founded on a revolution.
 Rev o lu tion ist, 'rêv-ô-lû' shûn 'ist,
 s. a promoter of revolutions in
 government. [a revolution.
 Re volve, rê-vôlv', v. n. to perform
 Rê-vôlv' ing, par.
 Re volved, rê-vôlvê', pre.
 Re vul sion, rê-vûl' shûn, s. the act
 of drawing humours from a re-
 mote part of the body.
 Rê-wârd', v. a. to give in return;
 to repay: s. recompense.
 Rê-wârd' ing, par.
 Rê-wârd' êd, pre.
 Re ward a ble, rê-wârd' á 'bl, a.
 worthy of reward. [rewards.
 Re ward er, rê-wârd' êr, s. one that
 Rhap so dist, 'râp-sô 'dist, s. one
 who writes rhapsodies.
 Rhap so dy, 'râp-sô 'dé, s. an ir-
 regular writing.
 Rhap so dies, 'râp-sô 'diz, s. plu.
 Rhet o ric, rê't' ô 'rik, s. oratory.
 Rhe tor i cal, rê-tôr' é 'kâl, a. per-
 taining to rhetoric.
 Rhe tor i cal ly, rê-tôr' é 'kâl-lê,
 ad. figuratively.
 Rhet o ri cian, 'rê't-ô-rîsh' ân, s.
 one who teaches the science of
 rhetoric.
 Rheum, rôdm, s. a thin watery
 matter oozing through the glands.
 Rheu ma tic, rôd-mât' ik, a. pro-
 ceeding from rheum.
 Rheu ma tism, rôd-mât' izm, s.

RID

RIG

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mét—pine, plu—nô, nôve,

painful distemper supposed to proceed from acrid humours.	solve; to separate by a coarse sieve.	ilege; justice
Rheum y, rôôm' è, a. full of sharp moisture.	Rid died, rid' dld, pre.	Right ing,
Rhi no ce ros, ri-nôe sé 'rôa, s. a very large beast armed with a horn in his front. [figure.	Ride, v. n. to travel on horseback, or in a vehicle; to be supported as ships on the water.	Right ed,
Rhomb, rûmb, s. a quadrangular Rhomb bick, rûm' blk, a. shaped like a rhomb. [proaching to a rhomb.	Rid' dng, par.	Right ful,
Rhomboid, rûm' bôld, s. a figure ap-	Ri der, 'ri' dûr, s. one who rides.	Right te o
Rhu barb, rôô' bûrb, s. a medicinal root, slightly purgative.	Ridge, ridje, s. the rough top of any thing; the ground thrown up by the plough; the top of the roof: v. a. to form a ridge.	Right te o
Rhyme, rime, s. the consonance of verses, the correspondence of the last sound of one verse to the last sound of another; poetry: v. n. to agree in sound; to make ver-	Ridg-es, ridj' lz, s. plu. and pres. t.	Right ful,
Rhy ming, r' ming, par. [ses.	Ridg ing, ridj' lng, par.	claim.
Rhy med, rîmd, pre.	Ridg ed, ridjd, pre.	Right ly,
Rib, s. a bone of the side of the body; a piece of timber.	Ridg y, ridj' è, a. rising in a ridge.	Ridg id, rîj
Rib ald, rib' ôld, s. a mean wretch.	Rid i cule, rid' è 'kûle, s. wit which provokes laughter: v. a. to expose to laughter.	Ridg id i t
Rib ald ry, rib' ôld 'rè, s. mean, lewd language.	Rid i cu ling, rid' è 'kû-lng, par.	Ridg id ly,
Rib and, rib' bln, s. a fillet of silk, a narrow web of silk, worn for ornament. [ribs.	Rid i cu led, rid' è 'kûld, pre.	Ridg id ne
Rib bed, ribd, a. furnished with Rice, rise, s. a kind of esculent grain. [fertile.	Ri dic u lous, rê-dlk' û 'lûs, a. worthy of laughter.	Rig our, i
Rich, ritsh, a. wealthy; valuable;	Ri dic u lous ly, rê-dlk' û 'lûs-lè, ad. in a manner worthy of laughter.	ness.
Rich er, ritsh' ûr, a. com.	Ri dic u lous ness, rê-dlk' û 'lûs-nès, s. the quality of being ridiculous. [opera.	Rig or ou
Rich est, ritsh' êst, a. su. [money.	Ri dot to, rê-dôt-tô, s. a kind of	Rill, s. a
Rich es, ritsh' lz, s. plu. wealth,	Ri fle, a. prevalent.	Ril let, rî
Rich ly, ritsh' lê, ad. splendidly, wealthily. [fertility.	Ri fle' nès, s. abundance.	Rilm, s. a
Rich ness, ritsh' nès, s. opulence;	Ri fle, r' fl, v. a. to pillage, to plunder: s. a sort of gun, having, within its barrel, indented lines.	Rilme, s. i
Rick, rîk, s. a pile of corn or hay.	Ri' flng, par.	Rilnd, s. t
Rick ets, rîk' îts, s. a distemper in children. [the rickets.	Ri fled, r' fld, pre.	Ring, s. a
Rick et y, rîk' ît è, a. diseased with	Rift, s. a cleft, a breach: v. n. to burst, to open. [tackling.	or othe
Rid, v. a. to set free; to clear: pre.	Rift' lng, par.	ment;
Rid' dng, par. [and per. par.	Rift' êd, pre.	as a be
Rid dance, rid' dânce, s. deliverance.	Rig, v. a. to accoutre; to fit with	Ring lng
Rid den, rid' dn, per. par. of Ride.	Rig' gng, par.: s. the sails or tack-	Ring dov
Rid die, rid' ôl, s. a puzzling ques-	Rig ged, rigd, pre. [ing of a ship.	Ring er,
tion; a coarse sieve: v. a. to	Rig-â-dôôn, s. a dance.	Ring lea
	Rig ger, rig' gûr, s. one who rigs.	head o
	Rig' gish, a. wanton.	Ring lét,
	Right, rîte, a. fit, proper; just, honest; not left: ad. properly; just-	Ring stre
	ly: s. justice; just claim; priv-	cularly

RIV

ROC

RÔ

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tâb, bân—ôl—pôund—tân, riâ.

- Ri ot ous, ri' ôt 'ûs, a. licentiously festive; seditious.
 Ri ot ous ness, ri' ôt 'ûs-nês, a. the state of being riotous.
 Rip, v. a. to tear, lacerate.
 Rip' pling, par.
 Rip ped, rîp't, pre.
 Ri pe, a. mature; complete.
 Ri per, ri' pûr, a. com.
 Ri' pêt, a. su.
 Ri pe ly, ri pe' lê, ad. maturely.
 Ri pen, ri' pû, v. n. to grow ripe.
 Ri pen ing, ri' pû' ing, par.
 Ri pen ed, ri' pûd, pre.
 Ri pe' nês, a. maturity.
 Rip ple, rip' pl, v. n. to fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.
 Rip' pling, par. : s. a moving roughness on the surface of a running.
 Rip pled, rip' plid, pre. [water.
 Rise, ri ze, v. n. to get up; to spring; to swell; to ascend; to break out from below the horizon; to increase in price.
 Ri ses, ri' ziz, pres. t.
 Ri sing, ri' zing, par.
 Ri sen, ri z' an, per. par.
 Ri se, s. the act of rising; elevated place; increase of price; original.
 Ri s i bil i ty, 'riz-ê-bîl' lê 'tê, s. the quality of laughing. [ter.
 Ri s i ble, ri z' ê 'bl, a. exciting laugh.
 Ri sk, s. hazard, danger; v. a. to risk' ing, par. [hazard.
 Ri sk ed, ri sk't, pre.
 Ri te, s. solemn act of religion, external observance.
 Ri tu al, ri sh' ô 'âl, a. solemnly ceremonious : s. a book containing the rites and observances of religion.
 Ri val, s. a competitor; a. emulous : v. a. to oppose; to emulate.
 Ri val' ling, par.
 Ri val ed, ri' vâld, pre.
 Ri val ry, ri' vâl 'rê, a. competition, emulation.
 Ri val ries, ri' vâl 'riz, s. plu.
- Ri' vâl 'ship, s. the state of a rival.
 Ri ve, v. a. to split, cleave.
 Ri' ving, par.
 Ri ved, ri vd, pre.
 Ri ven, ri v' vn, per. par. [wrinkles.
 Ri vel, ri v' vl, v. a. to contract into.
 Ri vel ling, ri v' vl' ling, par.
 Ri vel ed, ri v' vld, pre.
 Ri ver, ri v' ûr, s. a land-current of water larger than a brook.
 Ri vet, ri v' lt, s. a fastening pin clinched at both ends : v. a. to fasten with rivets.
 Ri vet ing, ri v' lt' ing, par.
 Ri vet ed, ri v' lt' êd, pre.
 Ri v' ô lêt, s. a small river, a brook.
 Roach, rôish, s. a fish.
 Roach es, rôish' lè, s. plu. [path.
 Road, rôde, s. large way; highway.
 Roam, rôme, v. n. to wander.
 Roam ing, rôme' ing, par.
 Roam ed, rômd, pre.
 Roan, rône, s. bay, sorrel, or black, with white spots.
 Roar, rôre, v. n. to cry as a lion; to make a loud noise : s. the cry of the lion or other beast; any loud noise.
 Roar ing, rôre' ing, par. [noise.
 Roar ed, rôrd, pre.
 Roast, rôst, v. a. to dress meat before the fire; to heat any thing.
 Roast ing, rôst' ing, par. [violently.
 Roast ed, rôst' êd, pre. [fully.
 Rôb, v. a. to plunder, take unlawfully.
 Rôb' bling, par.
 Rob bed, rôbd, pre. [by force.
 Rob ber, rôb' bûr, s. one that steals.
 Rob ber y, rôb' bûr 'rê, s. theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.
 Rob ber ies, rôb' bûr 'riz, s. plu.
 Rôbe, s. a gown of state : v. a. to rôb' bling, par. [dress pompously.
 Ro bed, rôbd, pre.
 Rôb' ln, s. a bird.
 Rô-bûst', a. strong, vigorous.
 Roc am bole, rôk' âm 'bôle, s. a sort of wild garlick. [of pure alum.
 Roche al um, rôish-âl' lûm, s. a kind of
- Rock, rôk, s. a va protection : v. move a cradle.
 Rock ing, rôk' kîng.
 Rock ed, rôkt, pre.
 Rock et, rôk' kît, s. gunpowder to be show.
 Rock work, rôk' wûd ed in mortar, in asperities of rocks.
 Rock y, rôk' lê, s. i.
 Rôd, s. a long twig; a for measuring, or oâ.
 Rôde, pre. and per. p. 'Rôd-ô-môn-lâde', s. a boast.
 Roe, rô, s. the female of the eggs of fish.
 Roes, rôze, s. plu.
 Ro ga tion, rô-gâ' shûn, s.
 Rogue, rôg, s. a knave.
 Ro guer y, rô gûr 'rê, s.
 Ro guish, rô' glish, a. kna.
 Rôist, v. n. to behave turl.
 Rôist' ing, par.
 Rôist' êd, pre.
 Roll, rôle, v. a. to move in to inwrap : v. n. to run c to perform a periodic tion; to revolve on it a mass made round; i.
 Rôl' ling, par. [.
 Rol ed, rôld, pre.
 Rol ler, rô' lûr, s. any thi on its own axis; band.
 Rôl' ling 'pln, s. a roun wood with which paste ed. [bustle, an acti.
 Rom age, rôm' nîje, s. a.
 Rom a ges, rôm' nîj' 'lè, s.
 Ro man ce, rô-mânse', s. wild adventures in war a fiction : v. n. to lie, t.
 Ro man ces, rô-mân' sîz, i pres. t.
 Ro man cing, rô-mân' sîz
 Ro man ces, rô-mânse'

ROP

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, plu—nò, môve,

ROU

ROV

- Ro man cer, rò-mán' sùr, a. a forger of tales.
 Rò' mán' 'ze, v. a. to latinize.
 Ro man i tes, rò' mán' 'i-zis, pres. t.
 Rò' mán' 'i-zing, par.
 Ro man i zed, rò' mán' 'i-zed, pre.
 Ro man tick, rò-mán' tîk, a. wild; fanciful, full of wild scenery.
 Rò' mán, a. belonging to Rome.
 Rome, ròdm, a. the capital city of Italy.
 Ròmp, a. a rude, awkward girl: v.
 Ròmp' ing, par.
 Ròmp ed, ròmp't, pre.
 Ron deau, rôn-dô', a. a kind of ancient poetry.
 Ront, rûnt, a. an animal stunted in
 Ròdd, a. the fourth part of an acre; a pole, a measure of 16 feet and a half in long measure; the cross.
 Ròdd, a. the cover of a house; the palate: v. a. to cover with a roof.
 Ròdd' ing, par.
 Roof ed, ròdd't, pre.
 Ròdd, a. a bird; a cheat: v. n.
 Ròdd' ing, par.
 Rook ed, ròdd't, pre.
 Rook er y, ròdd' ãr 'yé, a. a nursery
 Ròdm, a. space; place of another, stead; an apartment.
 Room age, ròdm' lje, s. space, place.
 Room y, ròdm' lje, a. spacious.
 Ròddt, a. that on which a bird sits to sleep: v. n. to sleep as a bird.
 Ròddt' ing, par.
 Ròddt' ed, pre.
 Ròddt, a. that part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the original; impression: v. n. to fix the root, strike far into the earth: v. a. to radicate.
 Ròdd' ing, par.
 Ròddt' ed, pre.: a. fixed, deep.
 Root y, ròdd' é, a. full of roots.
 Ròpe, s. a cord, a string, a halter: v. n. to draw out in a line as vis-
 Rò' plng, par. [cous matter.
- Ro ped, ròpt, pre.
 Ro pi ness, rò' pé 'nès, a. viscosity.
 Rope ma ker, ròpé' mà 'kûr, a. one who makes ropes.
 Ro py, rò' pé, a. viscous. [for men.
 Ro que laure, 'ròk-é-lô', a. a cloak
 Ro sa ry, rò' zá 'rè, s. a string of
 Ros cid, rò' sîd, a. dewy. [beads.
 Rose, ròze, s. a flower: pre. of Rise.
 Ro ses, rò' ziz, a. plu. [of roses.
 Ro se ate, rò' zhé 'ât, a. rosy, full
 Rose ma ry, ròze' mà 'rè, s. a plant.
 Rose ma ries, ròze' mà 'rîs, a. plu.
 Roa in, ròz' lû, a. insipiated tur-
 pentine: v. a. to rub with rosin.
 Ros in ing, ròz' in 'ing, par.
 Ros in ed, ròz' lûd, pre.
 Ròs' trâm, a. the beak of a bird or ship; a pulpit.
 Ro sy, rò' sé, a. resembling a rose.
 Ròt, v. n. to putrefy: a. a distemper among sheep; putrefaction.
 Ròt' ing, par.
 Ròt' téd, pre. [wheel.
 Ro ta ry, rò' tá 'rè, a. whirling as a
 Ro ta tion, rò-tâ' shûn, a. the act of whirling round.
 Ro ta tor, rò-tâ' tûr, a. that which gives a circular motion.
 Ròte, s. words uttered by mere memory without rule, or without comprehension of the sense.
 Rot ten, ròt' tû, a. putrid.
 Rot ten ness, ròt' tû 'nès, s. state of
 Rò-tûnd', a. round. [being rotten.
 Ro tund i ty, rò-tûnd' é 'té, s. roundness.
 Rò-tûn' dô, s. a building formed round both in the inside and outside.
 Ro tun does, rò-tûn' dôze, a. plu.
 Rouge, ròdze, s. paint for the face.
 Rough, rûf, a. rugged; harsh; un-
 even; inelegant, not polished.
 Rough er, rûf' fûr, a. com.
 Rough est, rûf' fêst, a. su.
 Rough cast, rûf' kâst, v. a. to form any thing in its rudiments: a. a
 rude model: pre. a.
 Rough cast ing, rûf' l
 Rough draught, rûf' draught in its rudim
 Rough draw, rûf' d
 trace coarsely.
 Rough draw ing, rûf' d
 Rough drew, rûf' drû,
 Rough drawa, rûf' drê
 Rough ly, rûf' lê, ad. l
 ly.
 Rough ness, rûf' nès, a.
 Roun ce val, ròân' sé,
 cies of pea.
 Ròând, a. circular; pl
 cle, an orb; step of
 revolution; a walk
 way, on all sides: p
 aside of; about: v. a.
 cular; to move abo
 Ròând' ing, par.
 Ròând' ed, pre. [c
 (This adjective
 Ròând' é 'bòût, a. ampi
 Roun de lay, ròân' dé
 of ancient poetry.
 Ròând' hòûse, s. the
 Round hous es, ròând
 plu. [fo
 Round ly, ròând' lê, a
 Ròând' nès, a. circular
 Rouse, ròdze, v. a. to
 rest; to excite to thou
 Rous es, ròdz' lz, pres.
 Rous ing, ròdz' lûg, pa
 Rous ed, ròdzd, pre.
 Ròût, s. a clamorous
 rabble; confusion of
 feated or dispersed:
 sipate and put into
 Ròût' ing, par.
 Ròût' ed, pre.
 Route, ròût, s. a road, w
 Rou tine, ròd-téén,
 practice.
 Ròve, v. n. to ramble;
 Rò' vîng, par.
 Ro ved, ròvd, pre.

RUD

Rø ver, rø' vār, s. a wanderer.
 Røw, rø, s. a rank or file, a number
 of things ranged in a line: v. n.
 to jimpel or urge a boat with oars.
 Rows, røze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Row ing, rø' ing, par.
 Row ed, røde, pre.
 Row el, rød' l, s. the point of a
 spur; a seton: v. a. to pierce
 through the skin, and keep the
 wound open by a rowel.
 Row el ling, rød' l' ling, par.
 Row ell ed, rød' lld, pre.
 Row er, rø' ūr, s. one who rows.
 Roy al, røe' āl, a. kingly, regal;
 noble. [to a king.
 Roy al ist, røe' āl' ist, s. adherent
 Roy al ly, røe' āl' lē, ad. in a kingly
 manner. [or office of a king.
 Roy al ty, røe' āl' tē, s. character
 Råb, v. a. to scour, to wipe; to
 move one body upon another; to
 remove by friction: s. collision.
 Råb' blng, par.
 Rub bed, råbd, pre.
 Rub ber, råb' bår, s. one that rubs; a
 coarse file; two games out of three.
 Rub bage, råb' blje, } s. ruins of a
 Råb' blsh, } building; any
 thing worthless. [red.
 Ru bi fy, rød' bē' fl, v. a. to make
 Ru bi fies, rød' bē' flze, pres. t.
 Ru bi fy ing, rød' bē' fl' ing, par.
 Ru bi fi ed, rød' bē' flde, pre.
 Ru brick, rød' brik, s. directions
 printed in books of law, and in
 prayer-books. [of a red colour.
 Ru by, rød' bē, s. a precious stone
 Ru bies, rød' biz, s. plu.
 Rud der, rød' dår, s. an instrument
 to steer a vessel. [dy state.
 Rud di ness, rød' dē' nēs, s. a rud-
 Rud die, rød' dl, s. red earth.
 Rud dy, rød' dē, a. approaching to
 redness.
 Rude, rødd, a. rough; coarse of
 manners; harsh; uncivil; igno-
 Ru der, rød' dår, a. com. [rant.

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RUL

når, nót—tåbe, tåb, bål—dñ—pòand—thin, rais.

Ru dest, rød' dēst, a. su. [ner.
 Rude ly, rødd' lē, ad. in a rude man-
 Rude ness, rødd' nēs, s. incivility.
 Ru di ment, rød' dē' mēnt, s. first
 principle, first element of science.
 Ru di ment al, rød-dē-mēnt' āl, a.
 relating to first principles. [herb.
 Rue, rød, v. a. to grieve for: s. an
 Rues, rødz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Ru ing, rød' ing, par.
 Ru ed, rødd, pre.
 Rue ful, rød' fūl, a. mournful.
 Rue ful ly, rød' fūl' lē, ad. mourn-
 fully. [a private house.
 Ra elle, rød-ēl', s. an assembly at
 Råff, s. a puckered linen ornament;
 a ruffle; a small fish.
 Ruff ian, rāf' yān, s. a brutal fel-
 low; a robber: a. brutal.
 Ruff le, rāf' fl, v. a. to discompose:
 s. plaited linen used as an orna-
 Råf' flng, par. [ment.
 Ruff led, rāf' fld, pre.
 Råg, s. a coarse woollen coverlet
 for beds. [ous.
 Rugged, råg' gld, a. rough; boister-
 Rugged ly, råg' gld' lē, ad. in a
 rugged manner.
 Rugged ness, råg' gld' nēs, s. the
 state of being rugged.
 Ru in, rød' in, s. fall; destruction,
 loss of happiness or fortune: v.
 a. to demolish, destroy.
 Ru in ing, rød' in' ing, par.
 Ru in ed, rød' ind, pre. [molish.
 Ru in ate, rød' in' āte, v. a. to de-
 Ru in a ting, rød' in' ā-tng, par.
 Ru in a ted, rød' in' ā-tēd, pre.
 Ru in a tion, rød-in-ā' shñ, s. dem-
 olition. [ruin; destructive.
 Ru in ous, rød' in' ūs, a. fallen to
 Ru in ous ly, rød' in' ūs-lē, ad. in a
 ruinous manner.
 Rule, rødl, s. government, sway:
 v. a. to govern, manage.
 Ru ling, rød' ling, par.
 Ru led, rødd, pre.
 Ru ler, rød' lår, s. governor; an

RUN

instrument by which lines are
 drawn. [from molasses.
 Rån, s. a kind of spirits distilled
 Rån ble, rån' bl, v. n. to make a
 Rån' blng, par. [hoarse low noise.
 Rån bled, rån' bld, pre.
 Ru mi nant, rød' mē' nānt, a. chew-
 ing the cud.
 Ru mi nate, rød' mē' nāte, v. n. to
 chew the cud; to muse.
 Ru mi na ting, rød' mē' nā-tng, par.
 Ru mi na ted, rød' mē' nā-tēd, pre.
 Ru mi na tion, rød-mē-nā' shñ,
 s. act of chewing the cud; med-
 itation. [places.
 Rån mage, rån' mje, v. n. to search
 Rån ma ges, rån' mji' tē, pres. t.
 Rån ma ging, rån' mji' ing, par.
 Rån ma ged, rån' mji'd, pre.
 Rån mer, rån' mår, s. a glass, a
 drinking cup.
 Ru mour, rød' mår, s. flying report:
 v. a. to report abroad.
 Ru mour ing, rød' mår' ing, par.
 Ru mour ed, rød' mår'd, pre. [back.
 Råm, s. the end of the bone of the
 Rån ple, rån' pl, v. a. to pucker:
 Rån' plng, par. [s. rough plait.
 Rån pled, rån' pld, pre.
 Rån, v. n. to move swiftly; to
 flow; to melt; to have a contin-
 ual tenour: v. a. to pierce; to
 smuggle: s. the act of running:
 Rån' nng, par. [per. par.
 Rån' ā' gāte, s. a fugitive.
 Run a way, rån' ā' wā, s. one that
 flies from danger.
 Run a ways, rån' ā' wāze, s. plu.
 Run die, rån' dl, s. a step of a lad-
 der. [rel.
 Rund let, rånd' lit, s. a small bar-
 Rång, pre. and per. par. of Ring.
 Ru nick, rū' ntk, a. denoting the old
 Scandinavian language.
 Run ner, rån' når, s. one that runs.
 Run net, rån' nnt, s. a liquor used
 to coagulate milk. [wretch.
 Rån ien, rån' yān, s. a sailing

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SAT

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

SAU

SAW

Sa pi ence, sâ' pé' ênse, s. wisdom.	wickedness or folly is censured.	Sau ci ness, sâw' sé' n
Sa pi ent, sâ' pé' ênt, a. wise.	Sa tir i cal, sâ-tîr' é' kâl, } a. be-	dence.
Sâp' lès, a. wanting sap.	Sa tir ick, sâ-tîr' lk, } a. be-	Sau cy, sâw' sé, a. pe
Sâp' lîng, a. a young tree.	longing to satire. [with invective.	Saun ter, sâ'n' tûr, v.
Sâp o na ceous, 'sâp-ô-nâ' shûs, }	Sa tir i cal ly, sâ-tîr' é' kâl-lé, ad.	about idly.
Sâp o na ry, sâp' ô' nâ-ré, }	Sat ir ist, sât' ôr' 'ist, a. one who	Saun ter ing, sâ'n' tûr'
a. resembling soap.	writes satires.	Saun ter ed, sâ'n' tûrd.
Sâ' pôr, a. taste, power of stimula-	Sat ir ise, sât' ôr' 'ize, v. a. to cen-	Sau sage, sâw' sje, s.
ting the palate.	sure as in a satire.	ced meat seasoned w
Sap phire, sâf' fîr, a. a precious	Sat ir i ses, sât' ôr' 'ziz, pres. t.	Sau sa ges, sâw' slj' h
stone of a blue colour.	Sat ir i sing, sât' ôr' 'zîng, par.	Sav age, sâv' lje, s. a
Sap pi ness, sâp' pé' nês, s. juiciness.	Sat ir i sed, sât' ôr' 'zîd, pre.	wild; barbarous.
Sap py, sâp' pé, a. juicy, young.	Sat is fac tion, 'sât-ls-fâk' shûn, s.	Sav a ges, sâv' lj' 'iz, s
Sâr' à' bând, s. a Spanish dance.	the state of being pleased; alone-	Sav age ly, sâv' lje' h
Sar casm, sâr' kâzm, s. a keen re-	ment.	rously.
proach. [ad. tauntingly.	Sat is fac tor i ly, 'sât-ls-fâk' tûr' rē-	Sav age ness, sâv' lj' 'y
Sar cas ti cal ly, sâr-kâs' té' kâl-lé,	lê, ad. in a satisfactory manner.	Sâ-vân' nâ, s. an o
Sar cas ti cal, sâr-kâs' té' kâl, }	Sat is fac tor y, 'sât-ls-fâk' tûr' rē,	without wood.
a. taunting, severe. [woven silk.	a. giving content; atoning.	Sâve, v. a. to preserv
Sarce net, sârsê' nêt, s. âne, thin-	Sat is fy, sât' ls' 'fi, v. a. to con-	ger or destruction:
Sar coph a gous, sâr-kôf' à' gûs, a.	tent; to recompense; to con-	ad. except, not incl
feeding on flesh. [tomb.	vince.	Sâ' vîng, par. : a. frug
Sar coph a gus, sâr-kôf' à' gûs, a.	Sat is fies, sât' ls' 'fize, pres. t.	exception : s. escap
Sâr do nyx, sâr' dô' nîks, a. a pre-	Sat is fy ing, sât' ls' 'fi-îng, par.	somewhat preserve
cious stone. [plant.	Sat is fied, sât' ls' 'fide, pre.	Sa ved, sâvd, pre.
'Sâr-sâ-pâ-rî' lâ, s. a tree and a	Sat u rate, sâtsh' ô' râte, v. a. to	Sâve' âl, s. a small pe
Sâsh, a. a belt; a silken band; a	impregnate till no more can be	Sa ver, sâ' vûr, s. one
part of a window.	received.	Sav iour, sâve' yûr, a. l
Sash es, sâsh' iz, s. plu.	Sat u ra ting, sâtsh' ô' râ-tîng, par.	that has saved me
Sâs' sâ' frâs, s. a tree.	Sat u ra ted, sâtsh' ô' râ-têd, pre.	eternal death.
Sât, pre. and per. par. of Sit.	Sat ur day, sât' ôr' 'dê, s. the sev-	Sa vor y, sâ' vûr' rē, s
Sât' tân, s. a name of the devil.	enth and last day of the week.	Sa vour, sâ' vûr, s. a s
Sa tan ical, sâ-tân' é' kâl, }	Sat ur days, sât' ôr' 'dîz, s. plu.	v. n. to have a smell
a. devilish.	Sa tu ri ty, sâ-tû' rē' tē, s. fulness.	Sa vour ing, sâ' vûr' 'îr
Sa tan ick, sâ-tân' lk, }	Sâ' tûr, s. a planet; in chymistry,	Sa vour ed, sâ' vûrd, f
ilish.	lead.	Sa vour y, sâ' vûr' rē,
Satch el, sâtsh' il, s. a little sack or	Sât' ôr' 'nîne, a. gloomy.	the smell; piquant
Sâte, v. a. to satiate. [bag.	Sa tyr, sâ' tûr, s. a sylvan god.	Sa voy, sâ' vûé', s. a soi
Sâ' tîng, par.	Sauce, sâwse, s. something eaten	Sâw, s. a denticulate
Sâ' têd, pre. [volving round a large	with food to improve its taste.	for cutting wood, or
Sâ' tîl, s. a small planet.	Sauce box, sâwse' bôks, s. an im-	to cut timber or oi
Sa ti ate, sâ' shê' âte, v. a. to satis-	pertinent fellow.	pre. of See.
fy, to fill : a. glutted.	Sauce pan, sâwse' pân, a. a small	Saws, sâwz, s. plu. an
Sa ti a ting, sâ' shê' â-tîng, par.	skillet with a long handle.	Sâw' lîng, par.
Sa ti a ted, sâ' shê' â-têd, pre.	Sau cer, sâw' sûr, s. a small pan	Saw ed, sâwd, pre.
Sa ti e ty, sâ-tî' é' tē, s. more than	or platter into which a tea-cup is	Sâw' dôst, s. dust mad
enough, fulness beyond desire.	set. [ly.	Sâw' plt, s. a pit wh
Sâ' tîn, s. a soft, close, shining silk.	Sau ci ly, sâw' sé-lé, ad. introduct-	sawed.
Sa tire, sâ' tûr, s. a poem in which		

skr, skr-tube, táb, búl—šil—póund—thin, rain.

Saw yér, sáw' yú, s. one who saws timber.

Sax i frage, sáks' é 'fráje, s. a Bay, sá, v. a. to speak, to tell. [plant.

Says, sáz, pres. t. [sion.

Say ing, sá' ing, par. : s. expres-

Scab, skáb, s. an incrustation over a sore. [of a sword.

Scab bard, skáb' bárd, s. the sheath

Scab by, skáb' bé, a. diseased with scabs.

Scabi ous, ská' bé ús, a. leprous.

Scabrous, ská' brús, a. rough.

Scaff old, skáf' fúld, s. a temporary stage of wood.

Scaff old ing, skáf' fúld' ing, s. building slightly erected.

Scala de, ská-lá-de', s. a storming a place by raising ladders against the walls.

Scald, skáld, v. a. to burn with hot liquor : s. scurf on the head.

Scald ing, skáld' ing, par.

Scalded, skáld' éd, pre.

Scale, skále, s. a part of the covering of a fish : a balance ; means of ascent : a figure subdivided by lines ; the gamut : v. a. to mount ; to take off scales ; to weigh.

Scaling, ská' ling, par.

Scaled, skáld, pre.

Scaliness, ská' lé 'nès, s. the state of being scaly.

Scall, skáwl, s. leprosy. [onion.

Scallion, skál' yún, s. a kind of

Scallop, skól' lúp, s. a fish with a hollow shell like the teeth of a comb : v. a. to mark on the edge with segments of circles.

Scallop ing, skól' lúp' ing, par.

Scallop ed, skól' lúp't, pre.

Scalp, skálp, s. the integuments of the head : v. a. to deprive the skull of its integuments.

Scalping, skálp' ing, par.

Scalped, skálp't, pre. [scales.

Scaly, ská' lé, a. covered with

Scam mon y, skám' mún' nés, a. a

concreted juice drawn from an Asiatick plant. [with speed.

Scamper, skám' púr, v. n. to fly

Scampering, skám' púr' ing, par.

Scampered, skám' púr'd, pre.

Scan, skán, v. a. to examine averse by counting the feet ; to examine

Scan ning, skán' nng, par. [nicely.

Scanned, skánd, pre.

Scandal, skán' dál, s. reproachful aspersion, infamy. [to defame.

Scandalize, skán' dá 'lize, v. a.

Scandalized, skán' dá 'líz, pres. t. [par.

Scandalizing, skán' dá 'líz-ng, par.

Scandalized, skán' dá 'líz'd, pre.

Scandalous, skán' dá 'lús, a. opprobrious, shameful.

Scant, skánt, a. parsimonious.

Scantiness, skánt' é 'nès, s. narrowness. [pattern.

Scantlet, skánt' lét, s. a small

Scantling, skánt' ling, s. a quantity cut for a particular purpose.

Scanty, skánt' é, a. narrow, small.

Scape, skápe, v. a. to escape.

Scaping, ská' plng, par.

Scaped, skápt, pre. [der-blade.

Scapula, skáp' ú 'lá, s. the shoulder.

Scar, skár, s. a mark made by a hurt, or fire.

Scar a mouch, skár' á 'móutsh, s. a buffoon in motley dress. [mon.

Scarce, skáre, s. rare, not common.

Scarce, skáre, } ad. hardly,

Scarce ly, skáre' lé, } scanty.

Scarce ness, skáre' nés, } s. not

Scarcity, skár' sé 'té, } plenty ; rareness.

Scare, skáre, v. a. to frighten.

Scaring, ská' ring, par.

Scared, skárd, pre.

Scarecrow, skáre' kró, s. an image to frighten birds.

Scarf, skárf, s. any thing that hangs loose upon the shoulders.

Scarfskin, skárf'skin, s. the cuticle.

Scar i fi ca tion, 'skár-é-fé-ká-shún, s. incision of the skin.

Scar i ly, skár' é 'lí, v. a. to cut the skin.

Scar i fies, skár' é 'fize, pres. t.

Scar i fy ing, skár' é 'lí-ng, par.

Scar i fied, skár' é 'fide, pre.

Scar let, skár' lét, s. a beautiful bright red colour : a. of the colour of scarlet.

Scarp, skárp, s. the slope of a ditch.

Scath, skáth, s. waste : v. a. to

Scath ing, skáth' ing, par. [waste.

Scathed, skáth't, pre.

Scathful, skáth' fúl, a. destructive.

Scatter, skát' túr, v. a. to dissipate, disperse.

Scatter ing, skát' túr' ing, par.

Scattered, skát' túrd, pre.

Scavenger, skáv' in 'jór, s. one who keeps the streets clean.

Scene, séén, s. the stage ; appearance ; part of a play.

Scenery, séén' ér 'ré, s. representation ; the disposition of the scenes of a play. [theatrical.

Scenick, sén' ník, s. a dramatick

Scenography, sé-nóg' grá 'yé, s. the art of perspective.

Scent, sént, s. smell ; odour ; chase followed by smell : v. a. to smell ; to perfume.

Scent ing, sént' ing, par.

Scented, sént' éd, pre.

Sceptre, sèp' túr, s. the ensign of royalty borne in the hand.

Schedule, séd' jùle, s. a small scroll ; an inventory. [project.

Scheme, skéme, s. a plan, design.

Schemer, ské' múr, s. a projector.

Schism, skizm, s. a division in the church.

Schismatick, skiz' má 'tik, s. one who separates from the true church.

Scholar, skól' lár, s. one who learns of a master, a disciple : a man of letters.

School ar ship, skól' lár' shíp, s. a

Scram bler, skrá'm' bílŕ, s. one that scrambles. [between the teeth.

Scranch, skrá'nsh, v. a. to grind

Scranches, skrá'nsh' lz, pres. t.

Scranch ing, skrá'nsh' lng, par.

Scranch ed, skrá'nsh't, pre.

Scrap, skráp, s. a small particle.

Scrape, skrápe, v. a. to pare the surface lightly ; to take away by scraping : s. difficulty, distress.

Scra ping, skrá' plng, par.

Scra ped, skrápt, pre.

Scra per, skrá' pŕr, s. instrument to scrape with ; a miser ; a vile fiddler.

Scratch, skrá'tsh, v. a. to tear with the nails ; to write or draw awkwardly : s. laceration with the nails ; a slight wound.

Scratches, skrá'tsh' lz, pres. t. : s. plu. cracked ulcers in a horse's

Scratch ing, skrá'tsh' lng, par. [foot.

Scratch ed, skrá'tsh't, pre.

Scraw, skráw, s. surface.

Scrawl, skráwl, v. a. to draw clumsily ; to write unskilfully : s. unskilful and inelegant writing.

Scrawl ing, skráwl' lng, par.

Scrawl ed, skráwld, pre. [noise.

Scream, skréék, v. n. to make a shrill

Scream ing, skréék' lng, par.

Scream ed, skréékt, pre.

Scream, skréém, v. n. to cry out shrilly : s. a shrill loud cry of terror or pain.

Scream ing, skréém' lng, par.

Scream ed, skréém'd, pre.

Screech, skréétsh, v. n. to cry out ; to cry as an owl.

Screech es, skréétsh' lz, pres. t.

Screech ing, skréétsh' lng, par.

Screech ed, skréétsh't, pre.

Screen, skréén, s. any thing that affords shelter ; a riddle, or coarse sieve : v. a. to shelter ; to sift.

Screen ing, skréén' lng, par. [riddle.

Screen ed, skréénd, pre.

Screw, skróð, s. one of the mechan-

ical powers ; a kind of twisted pin or nail which enters by turning : v. a. to turn or fasten by a screw.

Screws, skróðz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Screw ing, skróð' lng, par.

Screw ed, skróð'd, pre.

Scribble, skríb' bl, v. a. to write without use or elegance : s. worthless writing.

Scribbling, skríb' blng, par.

Scribbled, skríb' bld, pre.

Scribbler, skríb' bílŕ, s. a petty author, a bad writer. [lick notary.

Scribe, skríbe, s. a writer ; a publisher.

Script, skríp, s. a small bag ; a small writing.

Scriptory, skríp' túr' ré, a. writ-

Scriptural, skríp' túsh' rál, a. contained in the Bible, biblical.

Scripture, skríp' túshŕ, s. a sacred writing, the Bible.

Scrivener, skrív' nŕr, s. one who draws contracts.

Scrofula, skróf' ú' lá, s. a depravation of the humours of the body, which break out in sores, commonly called the king's evil.

Scrofulous, skróf' ú' lá, a. diseased with the scrofula. [up.

Scroll, skróle, s. a writing wrapped

Scrub, skrób, v. a. to rub hard : s. a mean fellow.

Scrubbing, skráb' blng, par.

Scrubbed, skróbd, pre.

Scrubbed, skrób' bld, } a vile,

Scrubby, skrób' bŕ, } mean.

Scruple, skróð' pl, s. doubt ; twenty grains : v. n. to doubt, hesitate.

Scrupling, skróð' plng, par. [tate.

Scrupled, skróð' pld, pre.

Scrupulous, skróð' pŕ' lá, a. nicely doubtful ; cautious.

Scrupulousness, skróð' pŕ' lá-nŕs, s. the state of being scrupulous. [erable by inquiry.

Scrubble, skróð' tá' bl, a. discover-

Scrubbing, skróð' tŕ' lá, a. cap-

tious, full of inquiries.

Scrubbing, skróð' tá' bl, s. inquiry, search, examination.

Scrubbing, skróð' tŕ' lá, v. a. to search, examine. [pres. t.

Scrubbing, skróð' tŕ' lá-zz, par.

Scrubbing, skróð' tŕ' lá-zng, par.

Scrubbing, skróð' tŕ' lá-zd, pre.

Scud, skúð, v. n. to fly, to pass swiftly : pre. and per. par.

Scudding, skúð' dng, par.

Scuffle, skúf' fl, s. a confused quarrel : v. n. to quarrel confusedly.

Scuffling, skúf' flng, par.

Scuffled, skúf' fld, pre.

Skull, skúll, s. the bone which in cases and defends the brain ; the bone that encloses the head ; a small boat. [one rower.

Skuller, skúll' lŕr, s. a boat with

Skullery, skúll' lŕr' ré, s. the place where kettles, or dishes are cleaned and kept. [domestick servant.

Skullion, skúll' yŕn, s. the lowest

Skulping, skúlp' tŕl, a. made by carving. [engraver.

Skulping, skúlp' tŕr, s. a carver, or

Skulping, skúlp' tŕshŕ, s. carved work ; the act of engraving.

Scum, skúm, s. that which rises to the top of any liquor : v. a. to clear off the scum.

Scumming, skúm' mng, par.

Scummed, skúmd, pre. [any scale.

Scurf, skúrf, s. a kind of dry scab ;

Scurfiness, skúrf' é' nŕs, s. the state of being scurfy. [abuse.

Scurriel, skúrl' lŕ' lá, s. low

Scurrielous, skúrl' ŕl' lá, s. grossly opprobrious. [basely.

Scurvily, skúrl' vé' lá, ad. vilely,

Scurvy, skúrl' vé, s. a distemper : a. diseased with the scurvy ; worthless.

Scut, skút, s. the tail of a hare, &c.

Scutchon, skútsŕ' ũn, s. the shield represented in heraldry.

Scutchon, skútsŕ' ũ, s. a wide shoulder

SEA

SEC

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—plne, pln—nô, nôve,

SEX

basket; a small grate; a quick
pace: v. n. to run with affected
precipitation.

Scut tîng, skûr tîng, par.

Scut tled, skûr tîd, pre. [mowing.]

Scythe, stræ, s. the instrument of

Sea, sêe, s. the ocean; a collection
of water. [sea.]

Sea born, sêe bôrn, a. born of the

Sea boy, sêe bôe, s. boy employed
on shipboard.

Sea breeze, sêe brêeze, s. wind
blowing from the sea.

Sea breez es, sêe brêez 'iz, s. plu.

Sea coal, sêe kôle, s. coal brought
by the sea. [of the sea.]

Sea coast, sêe-kôste, s. shore, edge

Sea fa ring, sêe fâ 'rîng, a. travel-
ling by sea. [sea.]

Sea fight, sêe-flîte, s. battle on the

Sea girt, sêe gêrt, a. encircled by the
sea. [the colour of the distant sea.]

Sea green, sêe grêen, a. resembling

Seal, sêel, s. the sea-calf; a stamp;
the impression made in wax;

any act of confirmation: v. a. to
fasten with a seal; to confirm.

Seal ing, sêel 'îng, par.

Seal ed, sêeld, pre.

Seal ing wax, sêel 'îng wâks, s.
hard wax used to seal letters.

Seam, sêem, s. that which joins
two pieces together; a scar: v. a.

to join together; to mark.

Seam ing, sêem 'îng, par.

Seam ed, sêemd, pre. [mariner.]

Sea man, sêe mân, s. a sailor, a

Seam less, sêem lês, a. having no
seam. [who sews.]

Seam stress, sêem strês, s. a woman

Seam stress es, sêem strês 'iz, s. plu.

Sea nymph, sêe-nîmf, s. a god-
dess of the sea.

Sea piece, sêe pêese, s. a picture
representing any thing at sea.

Sea pie ces, sêe pêes 'iz, s. plu.

Sea port, sêe pôrt, s. a harbour for
ships.

Sear, sêar, a. dry: v. a. to burn.

Sear ing, sêar 'îng, par.

Sear ed, sêerd, pre.

Search, sêrtsh, v. a. to examine,

explore: s. inquiry; quest. [plu.]

Search es, sêrtsh 'iz, pres. t. and s.

Search ing, sêrtsh 'îng, par.

Search ed, sêrtsh, pre.

Search er, sêrtsh 'âr, s. examiner.

Sea room, sêe rôom, s. open sea,

spacious main. [of the sea.]

Sea shore, sêe-shôre, s. the coast

Sea sick, sêe slk, a. sick from the

motion of the sea. [the sea.]

Sea side, sêe-alde, s. the edge of

Sea son, sêe zn, s. one of the four

parts of the year; a fit time: v.

a. to give a relish; to mature.

Sea son ing, sêe zn 'îng, par.; s.

that which gives a relish.

Sea son ed, sêe zn, pre.

Sea son a ble, sêe zn 'â-bl, a. op-
portunity; happening at a proper

time.

Sea son a bly, sêe zn 'â-blê, ad.

properly with respect to time.

Seat, sêet, s. a chair; bench; tri-
bunal; mansion: v. a. to place

Seat ing, sêet 'îng, par. [on seats.]

Seat ed, sêet 'ed, pre.

Sea term, sêe têrm, s. a word of

art used by seamen. [the sea.]

Sea ward, sêe wârd, ad. toward

Sea wa ter, sêe wâ tûr, s. the salt

water of the sea. [line.]

Secant, sê kânt, s. a geometrical

Secede, sê-sêde, v. a. to withdraw

from fellowship.

Sec ce ding, sê-sê dîng, par.

Sec ce ded, sê-sê dêd, pre.

Seces sion, sê-sesh 'ûn, s. the act

of withdrawing from.

Se clude, sê-klûde, v. a. to exclude.

Se clu dîng, sê-klû dîng, par.

Se clu ded, sê-klû dêd, pre.

Sec ond, sêk 'ûnd, a. the ordinal of

two; next to the first; inferior:

s. one who accompanies another

in a duel; the sixtieth part of a
minute: v. a. to support; to bl-
low in the next place.

Sec ond ing, sêk 'ûnd 'îng, par.

Sec ond ed, sêk 'ûnd 'êd, pre.

Sec ond a ry, sêk 'ûnd 'â-rê, a. not

primary: s. a delegate.

Sec ond ly, sêk 'ûnd 'lê, ad. in the

second place.

Sec ond-hand, sêk 'ûnd 'hând, a.

not original, received from the

first possessor.

Sec ond-rate, sêk 'ûnd 'râte, s. the

second order in dignity or value

Se cre cy, sê krê 'sê, s. privacy;

close silence.

Se cret, sê krît, a. not revealed;

private: s. a thing unknown.

Se cre ta ri ship, sêk ré 'tâ-rê

'shîp, s. the office of a secretary.

Se cre ta ry, sêk ré 'tâ-rê, s. one

who writes for another.

Se cre ta ries, sêk ré 'tâ-rîz, s. plu.

Se crete, sê-krête, v. a. to hide;

to separate.

Se cre tîng, sê-krê 'tîng, par.

Se cre ted, sê-krê 'têd, pre.

Se cre tion, sê-krê 'shûn, s. separ-
ation of the animal juices; the

fluid secreted.

Sec re ti tious, sêk-rê-tîsh 'ûs, a.

parted by animal secretion.

Se cret ly, sê krît 'lê, ad. privately,

not openly. [in some tenets.]

Sect, sêkt, s. a body of men united

Sec ta ry, sêk 'tâ-rê, s. a follower

of a particular sect.

Se ta ries, sêk 'tâ 'rîz, s. plu.

Sec ta tor, sêk-tâ tûr, s. a follower

Section, sêk 'shûn, s. the act of

cutting; a part divided from the

rest; a distinct part of a writ-
ing or book; a point marked

thus [ô]. [instrument.]

Sec tor, sêk tûr, s. a mathematical

Sec u lar, sêk 'û lâr, a. not spiri-
tual, relating to affairs of the world

Sec u la rîzo, sêk 'û 'lâ-rîze, v. s.

invert to common use.
 la ri zes, sêk' ú 'lâ-rî 'ziz, t.
 a ri zing, sêk' ú 'lâ-rî 'zing, a ri zed, sêk' ú 'lâ-rî-zed, pre.
 dine, sêk' ûn 'dine, s. the
 ibrane in which the embryo
 rapped.
 s, sê-kûre', a. free from fear,
 ; safe: v. a. to make cer-
 ; to ensure.
 ring, sê-kû' rîng, par.
 red, sê-kûrd', pre.
 e ly, sê-kûre' lê, ad. safely.
 ri ty, sê-kû' rê 'tê, s. freedom
 i fear; confidence; protec-
 ; insurance.
 ri ties, sê-kû' rê 'tîz, s. plu.
 i', s. a kind of portable coach,
 e', a. calm, serene. [a chair.
 e ly, sê-dâte' lê, ad. calmly.
 e' nêss, s. calmness.
 ta ry, sêd' ên 'lâ-rê, a. pass-
 a sitting still; inactive.
 sêdje, s. a narrow flag.
 s, sêdj' 'iz, s. plu.
 , sêdj' é, a. overgrown with
 ow flags.
 ment, sêd' é 'mênt, s. that
 ch settles at the bottom.
 ion, sê-dîsh' ûn, s. a tumult.
 nsurrection. [with tumult.
 ious, sê-dîsh' ûs, a. factious
 ious ness, sê-dîsh' ûs 'nêss, s.
 osition to sedition.
 ce, sê-dûse', v. a. to draw
 e, tempt, deceive.
 ces, sê-dû' stz, pres. t.
 cing, sê-dû' sîng, par.
 ced, sê-dûst', pre.
 ce ment, sê-dûse' mânt, s.
 tice of seduction.
 cer, sê-dû' sûr, s. one who
 ws aside.
 c tion, sê-dûk' shûn, s. the
 of seducing. [try.
 li ty, sê-dû' lê 'tê, s. indus-
 ious, sêd' jû 'lûs, a. assiduous.

See u lous ness, sêd' jû 'lûs-nêss, s.
 assiduity.
 Sêé, s. the diocess of a bishop: v.
 a. to perceive by the eye; to ob-
 serve; to behold: in. lo! look!
 Sees, sêéz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Sêé' ing, par.: s. sight, vision: ad.
 since, it being so that.
 Sêéd, s. the organized particle pro-
 duced by plants and animals,
 from which new plants and ani-
 mals are generated; original;
 progeny; principle of produc-
 tion: v. n. to grow to perfect
 [maturity.
 Sêéd' ing, par.
 Sêéd' éd, pre. [ing.
 Sêéd' tîne, s. the season of sow-
 Sêéd' lîng, s. a young plant.
 Seeds man, sêédz' mán, s. a sower,
 he that deals in seeds. [seed.
 Seed y, sêéd' é, a. abounding with
 Sêék, v. a. to look for; to solicit.
 Sêék' ing, par.
 Seek er, sêék' ûr, s. one who seeks.
 Sêél, v. a. to close the eyes.
 Sêél' ing, par.
 Seel ed, sêéld, pre. [blance.
 Sêém, v. n. to appear, to have sem-
 Sêém' ing, par.: s. appearance,
 Seem ed, sêém'd, pre. [show.
 Seem ing ly, sêém' ing 'lê, ad. in
 show. [comeliness.
 Seem li ness, sêém' lê 'nêss, s.
 Seem ly, sêém' lê, a. decent, fit:
 ad. in a decent manner. [of See.
 Sêén, s. a skilled, versed: pos. par.
 Sêér, s. a prophet.
 Sêé' sâw, s. a reciprocating motion:
 v. n. to move with a reciproca-
 ting motion. [pres. t.
 See saws, sêé' sâwz, s. plu. and
 Sêé' sâw' ing, par.
 See saw ed, sêé' sâwd, pre.
 Seeth, sêétn, v. a. to boil: v. n. to
 Seeth ing, sêétn' ing, par. [be hot.
 Seeth ed, sêétn'd, pre.
 Sêg' mânt, s. a piece cut off.
 Seg re ga tion, 'sêg-rê-gâ' shûn, s.

separation from others.
 Seig neu ri al, sê-nû' rê 'âl, a. in-
 vested with large powers.
 Seign ior, sêén' yûr, s. a lord.
 Seign ior y, sêén' yûr 'rê, s. a lord-
 ship. [ing.
 Seine, sêén, s. a net used in fish-
 seéz, sêéz, v. a. to grasp, to lay
 Seiz es, sêéz' 'iz, pres. t. [hold of.
 Seiz ing, sêéz' ing, par.
 Seiz ed, sêézd, pre. [possession.
 Sei zin, sêé' zîn, s. the act of taking.
 Sei zure, sêé' zhûre, s. the act of
 seizing; the thing seized. [often.
 Sel dom, sêl' dûm, ad. rarely, not
 Se lect, sê-lêkt', v. a. to choose in
 preference: a. nicely chosen,
 Se lect ing, sê-lêkt' ing, par. [choice.
 Se lect ed, sê-lêkt' éd, pre.
 Se lec tion, sê-lêk' shûn, s. the act
 of choosing.
 Sêlf, pro. one's own person.
 Sêlf' ish, a. void of regard for others.
 Sêlf' ish 'nêss, s. self-love.
 Self ish ly, sêlf' ish 'lê, ad. without
 love of others. [same.
 Sêlf' sâme, a. numerically the
 Sêll, v. a. to give for a price, to dis-
 Sêl' lîng, par. [pose of.
 Sel ler, sêl' lûr, s. one who sells.
 Sel vage, sêl' vîje, s. the edge of
 cloth, &c.
 Sel va ges, sêl' vîj' 'iz, s. plu.
 Sel ves, sêlvz, plu. of Self
 Sem blance, sêm' blânse, s. like-
 ness; appearance.
 Sem blan ces, sêm' blân' sîz, s. plu.
 Sem ble, sêm' bl, v. n. to represent.
 Sêm' blîng, par.
 Sem bled, sêm' bîd, pre.
 Sem i, sêm' mê, s. a word used to
 signify half. [a. half round.
 Sem i an nu lar, 'sêm-ê-ân' nû 'lâr,
 Sem i brief, sêm' é 'brêf, s. a note
 in music. [half circle.
 Sem i cir cle, sêm' é 'sîr-ê-kl, s.
 Sem i cir ou lar, 'sêm-ê-sîr-ê-lâr, s.
 a. half round.

SEN

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—mé, mét—pîne, pîn—nô, môve,

SEN

SEP

- Sem i co lon, 'sêm-ê-kô' lôn, a. half a colon, a point made thus [:].
- Sem i di am e ter, 'sêm-ê-dî-âm' ê-tûr, s. half a diameter.
- Sem i flu id, 'sêm-ê-flû' lî, a. imperfectly fluid.
- Sem i fu nar, 'sêm-ê-fû' nâr, a. resembling in form a half-moon.
- Sem i met al, 'sêm' ê 'mêt-tl, s. imperfect metal. [to seed; radical.]
- Sem i nal, 'sêm' ê 'nâl, a. belonging.
- Sem i na ry, 'sêm' ê 'nâ-rê, s. the ground where any thing is sown; place of education. [plu.]
- Sem i na ries, 'sêm' ê 'nâ-rîz, s. a. imperfectly clear.
- Sem i nif ick, 'sêm-ê-nîf' îk, a. productive of seed.
- Sem i pel lu cid, 'sêm-ê-pêl-lû' sîd, a. imperfectly clear.
- Sem i per spic u ous, 'sêm-ê-pêr-spîk' û' ôus, a. imperfectly clear.
- Sem i qua ver, 'sêm' ê 'kwâ-vûr, s. a note containing half the quantity of the quaver.
- Sem i vow el, 'sêm' ê 'vôd-ll, s. a consonant which has an imperfect sound. [eternal.]
- Sem pi ter nal, 'sêm-pê-têr' nâl, a.
- Sem pi ter ni ty, 'sêm-pê-têr' né té, s. duration without end.
- Sen a ry, 'sên' â' rê, a. belonging to the number six. [of counsellors.]
- Sen ate, 'sên' ât, s. an assembly.
- Sen a tor, 'sên' â' tûr, s. a public counsellor.
- Sen a to ri al, 'sên-â-tô' rê 'âl, a.
- Sen a to ri an, 'sên-â-tô' rê 'ân, a. belonging to senators.
- Sênd, v. a. to despatch; to emit.
- Sênd' ing, par. [by time.]
- Se nes cence, 'sê-nês' sênse, s. decay.
- Sen es chal, 'sên' ês 'kâl, s. a kind of steward.
- Sê' nîle, a. belonging to old age.
- Sen ior, 'sên' yûr, s. one older than another.
- Sen i or i ty, 'sê-nê-ôr' ê 'tê, s. priority of birth, or order.
- Sên' nâ, s. a physical tree, or shrub.
- Sen sa tion, 'sên-sâ' shûn, s. perception by means of the senses.
- Sênse, s. faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; perception; apprehension of mind; understanding; reason; opinion, judgement; meaning.
- Sen ses, 'sên' sîz, s. plu.
- Sênse' lês, a. wanting sense.
- Sênse' lês 'nês, a. folly.
- Sen si bil i ty, 'sên-sê-bîl' lê 'tê, s. quickness of sensation.
- Sen si ble, 'sên' sê 'bl, a. perceptible by the senses; having moral perception; convinced.
- Sen si bly, 'sên' sê 'blê, ad. with perception to the senses.
- Sen si tive, 'sên' sê 'tîv, a. having sense or perception, but not reason.
- Sen so ri um, 'sên-sô' rê 'ûm, } s.
- Sen sor y, 'sên' sûr 'rê, } organ of sensation.
- Sen su al, 'sên' shû 'âl, a. carnal, not spiritual; lewd.
- Sen su al ist, 'sên' shû 'âl-îst, s. one devoted to corporeal pleasures.
- Sen su al i ty, 'sên-shû-âl' lê 'tê, s. addiction to corporeal pleasures.
- Sen su a lize, 'sên' shû 'âl-lîze, v. a. to sink to sensual pleasures.
- Sen su a li zes, 'sên' shû 'âl-lîz, pres. t.
- Sen su a li zing, 'sên' shû 'âl-lîz' ing.
- Sen su a lized, 'sên' shû 'âl-lîz, pre.
- Sen su al ly, 'sên' shû 'âl-lê, ad. in a sensual manner.
- Sênt, pre. and per. par. of Send.
- Sen tence, 'sên' tênse, s. determination; a short paragraph: v. a. to pass the last judgement on any one; to condemn. [and pres. t.]
- Sen ten ces, 'sên' tên 'sîz, s. plu.
- Sen ten cing, 'sên' tên 'sîng, par.
- Sen ten ced, 'sên' tênst, pre.
- Sen ten tious, 'sên-tên' shûs, a. short and energetick.
- Sen ten tious ly, 'sên-tên' shûs 'lî, ad. with striking brevity.
- Sen ti ent, 'sên' shê 'ên't, a. having perception.
- Sen ti ment, 'sên' té 'mên't, s. thought, notion, opinion.
- Sen ti nel, 'sên' té 'nêl, } s. a watch;
- Sen try, 'sên' trê, } s. a guard;
- Sen tries, 'sên' trîz, s. plu.
- Sep a ra bility, 'sêp-â-râ-bîl' lê 'tê, s. the quality of admitting disunion.
- Sep a ra ble, 'sêp' âr 'â-bl, a. possible to be disjoined from something. [join.]
- Sêp' âr 'â-te, v. a. to disunite, disjoin.
- Sêp' âr 'â-tîng, par.
- Sêp' âr 'â-têl, pre. [from.]
- Sep a ra te, 'sêp' âr 'ât, a. divided.
- Sep a ra te ly, 'sêp' âr 'ât-lê, ad. singly, distinctly.
- Sep a ra tion, 'sêp-â-râ' shûn, s. disjunction; divorce.
- Sêpt, s. a clan, race.
- Sep tem ber, 'sêp-têm' bôr, s. the ninth month of the year.
- Sep ten a ry, 'sêp' tên 'â-rê, a. consisting of seven.
- Sep ten ni al, 'sêp-tên' né 'âl, a. lasting seven years. [the north.]
- Sep ten tri on, 'sêp-tên' trê 'ûn, s.
- Sep ten tri o nate, 'sêp-tên' trê-ô-nâ-te, v. n. to tend northerly.
- Sep ten tri o na ting, 'sêp-tên' trê-ô-nâ-tîng, par. [nâ-têd, pre.]
- Sep ten tri o na ted, 'sêp-tên' trê-ô-nâ-têd, par.
- Sep ti cal, 'sêp' té 'kâl, a. producing putrefaction. [having seven sides.]
- Sep ti lat er al, 'sêp-tê-lâ'r' êr 'âl, a.
- Sep tu a ges i mal, 'sêp-tshû-â-jê's' ê 'mâl, a. consisting of seventy.
- Sep tu a gint, 'sêp' tshû 'â-jînt, s. the old Greek version of the Old Testament, supposed the work of seventy two interpreters.
- Sep tu ple, 'sêp' tû 'pl, a. seven times as much. [to burial.]
- Sep ul chral, 'sê-pûl' krâl, a. relating

SET

SET

SEV

nôr, nôr—tâbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôund—thin, tris.

Se pul chre, sêp' ôl' kûr, s. a grave.
a tomb.

Se pul chre, sê-pûl' kûr, v. a. to

Se pul chring, sê-pûl' kring, par.

Se pul chred, sê-pûl' kûrd, pre.

Sêp' ôl' tûre, s. interment.

Se qua cious, sê-kwâ' shûs, a. fol-

lowing; pliant.

Se qua ci ty, sê-kwâ's sê' tê, s. duc-

Se quel, sê' kwêl, s. conclusion;

consequence.

Se quence, sê' kwênsê, s. order of

Se quent, sê' kwênt, a. following.

Se ques ter, sê-kwê's tûr, v. a. to

put aside; to deprive of posses-

sions.

Se ques ter ing, sê-kwê's tûr' ing,

Se ques ter ed, sê-kwê's tûrd, pre.

Se ques tra ble, sê-kwê's trâ' bl, a.

capable of separation.

Seq ues tra tion, sêk-wê's-trâ' shûn,

s. separation; deprivation of

profits.

Se ragl io, sê-râf' yô, s. a house of

women kept for debauchery.

Se raph ios, sê-râf' yôze, s. plu.

Sêr aph, sêr' âf, s. an angel of one

of the heavenly orders.

Ser a phim, sêr' â' yim, s. plu.

Se raph i cal, sê-râf' ê' kâl, } a.

Se raph ick, sê-râf' ik, }
angelical.

Sêre, a. dry, withered.

'Sêr-ê-nâdê', a. musick by lovers in

the night: v. a. to entertain with

nocturnal musick.

'Sêr-ê-nâ' dîng, par.

'Sêr-ê-nâ' dêd, pre.

Sê-rêné, a. calm, placid.

Se rene ly, sê-rêné' lê, ad. calmly,

quietly.

Se ren' i ty, sê-rên' ê' tê, s. calm-

Serge, sêrje, s. a kind of cloth.

Sêr ges, sêr' jîz, s. plu.

Ser geant, sâr' jânt, s. a petty offi-

cer in the army; a lawyer of the

highest rank under a judge.

Se ri ous, sê' rê' zê, s. sin. and plu.

sequence; succession. [ernn.

Se ri ous, sê' rê' zê, a. grave, sol-

Se ri ous ly, sê' rê' zê-lê, ad. grave-

ly, solemnly. [gravity, solemnity.

Se ri ous ness, sê' rê' zê-nêss, a.

Ser mon, sêr' mûn, s. a pious or re-

ligious discourse.

Ser mon ize, sêr' mûn' yze, v. a. to

preach a sermon.

Ser mon i zes, sêr' mûn' y-zîz, pres.

Ser mon i zing, sêr' mûn' y-zîng, par.

Ser mon i zed, sêr' mûn' y-zîd, pre.

Se rous, sê' rûs, a. thin, watery.

Sêr' pênt, s. an animal that moves

by undulation without legs.

Sêr' pên' tûne, a. winding like a

serpent.

Ser pi gi nous, sêr-plî' ê' nûs, a. dis-

Sêr-plî' gô, s. a kind of tetter.

Sêr' râte, } a. jagged like a saw.

Sêr' râ' yêd, }

Sê' rûm, s. the thin and watery part

of the blood.

Sêr' vânt, s. one who serves an-

Serve, sêrv, v. a. to attend at com-

mand; to supply with any thing.

Sêrv' ing, par.

Serv ed, sêrvd, pre.

Ser vice, sêr' vîs, s. office of a ser-

vant; profession of respect; ob-

edience; military duty; use; ad-

vantage; course, order of dishes.

Ser vi ces, sêr' vîs' yz, s. plu.

Ser vice a ble, sêr' vîs' â-bl, a. ac-

tive; useful.

[vêss, s. usefulness.

Ser vice a ble ness, sêr' vîs' â-bl-

Ser vile, sêr' vîl, a. slavish, mean.

Ser vile ly, sêr' vîl' lê, ad. meanly.

Ser vil i ty, sêr-vîl' lê' tê, s. slavish-

ness; meanness.

Ser vi tor, sêr' vê' tûr, s. attendant;

one of the lowest order in the uni-

versity.

Ser vi tude, sêr' vê' tûde, s. slavery.

Ses sion, sêsh' ôn, s. the act of sit-

ting; an assembly of magistrates

or senators.

Sêt, v. a. to place; to fix; to ad-

just, to plant; to embarrass: v. n.

to fall below the horizon, as the

sun: a. regular, not lax: s. a

number of things suited to each

other: pre. and per. par.

Sêr' tîng, par.

Se ta ceous, sê-tâ' shûs, a. bristly,

set with strong hairs.

[issue.

Se ton, sê' tn, s. a kind of artificial

Sêt-têe', s. a long seat with a back.

Set tees, sêt-têez', s. plu.

[dog.

Set ter, sêr' tûr, s. one who sets; a

Set tle, sêr' tl, s. a bench: v. a. to

fix; to establish; to determine;

to compose: v. n. to grow calm;

to make a jointure for a wife.

Sêr' tîng, par.

Set tled, sêr' tîd, pre.

Set tle ment, sêr' t' mên't, s. the act

of settling; a jointure; subsi-

stence; a colony, a place where

a colony is established.

Sev en, sêv' vn, a. four and three.

Sev en fold, sêv' vn' fôld, a. seven

times repeated.

Sev en night, sêv' nî't, s. a week.

Sev en teen, sêv' vn' têen, a. seven

and ten.

Sev en teenth, sêv' vn' têenth, a.

the seventh after the tenth.

Sev enth, sêv' vn'th, a. the ordinal

of seven; the first after the sixth.

Sev enth ly, sêv' vn'th' lê, ad. in the

seventh place.

Sev en ti eth, sêv' vn' tê-êth, a. the

tenth seven times repeated.

[ten.

Sev en ty, sêv' vn' tê, a. seven times

Sev er, sêv' ôr, v. a. to part by vio-

lence; to disunite.

Sev er ing, sêv' ôr' ing, par.

Sev er ed, sêv' ôrd, pre.

Sev er al, sêv' ôr' âl, a. distinct; di-

vers, many.

[tinctly, separately.

Sev er al ly, sêv' ôr' âl' lê, ad. dis-

severely, a sharp; cruel.

Sê-vêrê', sê-vêrê' lê, ad. painful-

ly; horribly.

Fâs, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, plu—nô, môre,

Saw, sâ, v. a. to join by threads drawn with a needle.	Sha ôy, shâ' dâ, a. full of shade.	Shâ' ping, par.	S
Sews, sôze, pres. t.	Shâft, s. an arrow; a deep, narrow pit; the spire of a church. [cloth.	Sha ped, shâpt, pre.	S
Sew ing, sô' ing, par.	Shâg, s. a rough, woolly hair; a kind of	Shâpe' lês, s. a wanting regularity or form. [portion of form	S
Sew ed, sôde, pro.	Shâg' géd, } a. hairy; rugged.	Shape li nês, shâp' lê' nês, s. pro	S
Sew er, sô' ôr, s. one that uses a needle. [or useless water.	Shaggy, shâg' gê, } a. hairy; rugged.	Shape ly, shâp' lê, a. well formed.	S
Sew er, shôre, s. a passage for foul	Shâ-green', s. the rough skin of a kind of fish.	Shârd, s. a plant; a sort of fish.	S
Sex, sêks, s. the property by which any animal is male or female.	Shâke, v. a. to put into a vibrating motion; to make to tremble; to make afraid: v. n. to tremble; to be in terror: s. concussion.	Shâre, v. a. to divide; to cut: s. part, dividend; the blade of the	S
Sex es, sêks' lês, s. plu. [threescore.	Shâ' kîng, par.	Shâ' rîng, par. [plough	S
Sex a gen a ry, sêks-âj' ên' 'â-rê, a. the second Sunday before Lent.	Sha ken, shâ' kn, par. per.	Sha red, shârd, pre.	S
Sex a ges i mal, sêks-â-jês' é' m'âl, a. sixtieth.	Sha ker, shâ' kûr, s. the person or thing that shakes.	Sha rer, shâ' rûr, s. one who divides or participates. [sharper.	SI
Sex an gu lar, sêks-âng' gû' lâr, a. having six angles.	Shâll, v. defective.	Shârk, s. a voracious sea-fish, a	SI
Sex en nial, sêks-ên' nè' 'âl, a. last- ing six years. [part of a circle.	Shâl-lôn', s. a slight woollen stuff.	Shârp, s. a keen, piercing; inven- tive; acute; shrill; fierce; vi- gilant.	SI
Sex tant, sêks' tânt, s. the sixth	Shâl lop, shâl' lûp, s. a small boat.	Sharp er, shârp' ôr, a. com.: s. a petty thief; a tricking fellow.	SI
Sex tile, sêks' tîl, a. at the distance of sixty degrees.	Shâl low, shâl' lô, a. not deep; fu- tile, silly: s. a shelf, a shoal.	Shârp' êst, a. su.	SI
Sex ton, sêks' tûn, s. an under offi- cer of the church.	Shâl low nês, shâl' lô' nês, s. want of depth, or thought.	Sharp en, shârp' pn, v. a. to make keen, to edge, to point.	SI
Sex tu ple, sêks' tû' pl, a. sixfold.	Shâl't, the second person singular of Shall. [trick, to cheat: a. false.	Sharp en ing, shârp' pn' ing, par.	SI
Snat bi ly, shâb' bê' lê, ad. meanly.	Shâm, s. fraud, trick: v. a. to Sham' ming, par.	Sharp en ed, shârp' pnd, pre.	SI
Shab bi nês, shâb' bê' nês, s. mean-	Shâm' mîng, par.	Sharp ly, shârp' lê, ad. severely; keenly. [ty.	SI
Shab by, shâb' bê, a. mean. [nês.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shârp' nês, s. keenness; ingenui-	SI
Shack le, shâk' kîl, v. a. to chain, to fetter.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shârp' sêt, a. eager.	SI
Shack ling, shâk' kîng, par.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Sharp sight ed, shârp' sîte' êd, a. having quick sight.	SI
Shack led, shâk' kîd, pre. [chains.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shat ter, shât' tûr, v. a. to break into many pieces; to dissipate.	SI
Shack les, shâk' kîz, s. plu. fetters.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shat ter ing, shât' tûr' ing, par.	SI
Shâd, s. a kind of fish.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shat ter ed, shât' tûrd, pre.	SI
Shâde, s. darkness, obscurity; shel- ter; screen: v. a. to cover from light or heat; to shelter.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shâve, v. a. to pare off with a ra- zor; to cut in thin slices.	SI
Shâ' dîng, par.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shâ' vîng, par.: s. any thin slice	SI
Shâ' dîd, pre. [state of being shary.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shâ ved, shâvd, pre. [pared off	SI
Sha di nês, shâ' dâ' nês, s. the	Shâm' mîng, par.	Sha ver, shâ' vûr, s. a man that practises the art of shaving.	SI
Shad ow, shâd' dô, s. shade; faint representation; type: v. a. to cloud; to screen; to represent.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shâwn, s. a hantboy, a cornet.	SI
Shad ows, shâd' dôze, s. plu. and pres. t.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shê, pro. objective case Her; the female; the woman before men- tioned.	SI
Shad ow ing, shâd' dô' ing, par.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Sheaf, shêéf, s. a bundle of the stalks of grain bound together.	SI
Shad ow ed, shâd' ôde, pre.	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shear, shêér, v. a. to clip or cut	SI
	Shâm' mîng, par.	Shear ing, shêér' ing, par.	SI

SHE

sear ed, shéárd, *pre.*
 sears, shéérz, *s. plu.* an instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin.
 seath, shééth, *s.* the case of anything, *s.* a scabbard. [*sheath.*]
 seath, shéérs, *v. a.* to enclose in a
 seath ing, shéérn' ing, *par.*
 seath ed, shéérnd, *pre.*
 seaves, shéévz, *s. plu.* of Sheaf.
 séd, *v. a.* to effuse, to spill: *s. a*
 slight temporary covering: *pre.*
 séd' dng, *par.* [*and per. par.*]
 séén, *s.* brightness, splendour.
 séep, *s. sin.* and *plu.* the animal
 that bears wool.
 seep cot, shéép' kót, *s. a* little
 enclosure for sheep.
 séép' fôld, *s.* the place where
 sheep are enclosed.
 séép' lah, *s.* bashful.
 séép' ish 'néss, *s.* bashfulness.
 seep shear ing, shéép' shéér' ing,
s. the time of shearing sheep.
 seep's-eye, shééps'-y, *s. a* modest
 diffident look. [*ture* for sheep.
 seep walk, shéép' wáwk, *s. pas-*
céér, a. pure, clear.
 seer er, shéér' úr, *s. com.*
 séér' ést, *s. su.*
 séét, *s. a* broad, large piece of
 linen; linen for a bed; *s.* as much
 paper as is made in one body;
 any thing expanded.
 sék el, shék' k'l, *s. a* Jewish coin.
 sélf, *s. a* board fixed against a
 supporter; a sand bank in the sea,
 a rock under shallow water.
 séll, *s.* the hard covering of any
 thing, the external crust: *v. a.* to
 take out of the shell.
 séll' ling, *par.*
 sell ed, shéld, *pre.* [*hard covering.*]
 séll' físh, *s.* fish invested with a
 el ly, shél' lè, *s.* abounding with
 shells.
 el ter, shél' tár, *s. a* cover from
 any external injury or violence;

SHI

nór, nóí—tóbé, tób, hóll—óil—póánd—áin, raia.

security: *v. a.* to defend, protect.
 Shel ter ing, shél' tár' ing, *par.*
 Shel ter ed, shél' tár'd, *pre.*
 Shelves, shélvz, *s. plu.* of Shelf.
 Shélv' ing, *s.* a sloping, inclining.
 Shep herd, shép' párd, *s.* one who
 tends sheep.
 Shep herd ess, shép' párd 'és, *s. a*
 woman that tends sheep. [*s. plu.*]
 Shep herd ess es, shép' párd 'és-iz.
 Shér-bét, *s.* the juice of lemons or
 oranges mixed with water and
 sugar. [*earthen ware.*]
 Shérd, *s.* the fragment of broken
 Shér' lér, *s.* an officer to whom is in-
 trusted in each county the execu-
 tion of the laws.
 Sher iff al ty, shér' íf 'ál-té, *s.* the
 office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
 Sher ry, shér' ré, *s. a* kind of Span-
 ish wine.
 Shield, shééld, *s. a* buckler; de-
 fence: *v. a.* to defend, protect.
 Shield ing, shééld' ing, *par.*
 Shield ed, shééld' éd, *pre.*
 Shift, *v. a.* to change, alter; to
 transfer: *s.* expedient; evasion;
 a woman's under linen.
 Shift' ing, *par.*
 Shíft' éd, *pre.* [*fice.*]
 Shift er, shíft' úr, *s.* a man of arti-
 Shíft' lèss, *s.* wanting means to act
 or live. [*twelve pence.*]
 Shíll' ling, *s.* a silver coin, value
 Shín, *s.* the forepart of the leg.
 Shine, *v. n.* to glitter; to be splen-
 did; to be propitious.
 Shí' nng, *par.* [*to cover houses.*]
 Shin gle, shíng' gl, *s. a* thin board
 Shin gles, shíng' glz, *s.* a kind of tet-
 ter that spreads itself round the
 Shi ny, shí' né, *s.* bright. [*loins.*]
 Shíp, *s.* a large vessel made to pass
 over the sea with sails: *v. a.* to
 put into a ship. [*gation.*]
 Shíp' plng, *par.*: *s.* vessels of navi-
 Ship ped, shípt, *pre.* [*or in a ship.*]
 Ship board, shíp' bórd, *ad.* on board

SHO

Ship wreck, shíp' rék, *s.* the de-
 struction of ships by rocks or
 shelves; destruction: *v. a.* to de-
 stroy by dashing on rocks or shal-
 lows.
 Ship wreck ing, shíp' rék' ing, *par.*
 Ship wreck ed, shíp' rékt, *pre.*
 Ship wright, shíp' ríte, *s. a* builder
 Shíre, shéér, *s. a* county. [*of ships.*]
 Shirt, shúrt, *s.* a man's under linen.
 Shirt less, shúrt' lès, *s.* wanting a
 shirt.
 Shíve, *s. a* slice, a thick splinter.
 Shíver, shív' úr, *v. n.* to quake,
 tremble: *s.* one fragment of many
 into which any thing is broken.
 Shíver ing, shív' úr' ing, *par.*
 Shíver ed, shív' úrd, *pre.*
 Shoal, shóle, *s.* a crowd, a sand
 bank: *s.* shallow, obstructed with
 banks.
 Shoal y, shóle' é, *s.* full of shoals.
 Shock, shók, *s.* concussion; exter-
 nal violence; offence; a pile of
 sheaves: *v. a.* to shake by vio-
 lence; to offend.
 Shock ing, shók' ing, *par.*
 Shock ed, shókt, *pre.*
 Shód, *pre.* and *per. par.* of Shoe.
 Shoe, shód, *s.* the cover of the foot:
v. a. to fit the foot with a shoe.
 Shoes, shódz, *s. plu.* and *pres. t.*
 Shoe ing, shód' ing, *par.*
 Shoe boy, shód' bóy, *s. a* boy that
 cleans shoes.
 Sho er, shód' úr, *s.* one who shoes.
 Shoe ma ker, shód' má' kúr, *s.* one
 who makes shoes.
 Shóg, *s.* violent concussion.
 Shone, shón, *pre.* and *per. par.* of
 Shóók, *pre.* of Shake. [*Shine.*]
 Shód't, *v. a.* to discharge from a pow-
 or gun; to let off; to emit: *v. n.*
 to germinate, to feel a quick pain:
s. a branch issuing from the main
 Shód't' ing, *par.* [*shoot.*]
 Shooter, shód't' úr, *s.* one that shoots
 Shóp, *s.* a place for sale or work.

SHO

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mé, mét—pine, pin—nô, môve,

SHR

SHY

- Shop board, shôp' bôrd, a bench on which any work is done.
- Shop keep er, shôp' kéép' ôr, s. one who sells in a shop. [a shop.
- Shôp' mán, s. one who serves in
- Shôre, s. the coast of the sea; the bank of a river; buttress: v. a. Shô' ring, par. [to prop, to support.
- Sho red, shôrd, pre.
- Shôre' lèss, a. having no coast.
- Shôrn, per. par. of Shear.
- Shôrt, a. not long; scanty; brittle: ad. not long.
- Short er, shôrt' ôr, a. com.
- Shôrt' êst, a. su. [short.
- Short en, shôrt' tn, v. a. to make
- Short en ing, shôrt' tn' ing, par.
- Short en ed, shôrt' tnd, pre.
- Shôrt' hând, s. a method of writing in compendious characters.
- Short ly, shôrt' lê, ad. quickly, briefly. [short.
- Shôrt' nêss, s. the quality of being
- Short sight ed, shôrt-sîts' êd, a. unable to see far.
- Shôt, s. the act of shooting; bullets for the charge of a gun; a sum charged: pre. and per. par. of Shoot. [the spawn.
- Shot ten, shôt' tn, a. having ejected
- Shough, shók, s. a species of shaggy dog. [of Shall.
- Should, shûd, v. defective, the pre.
- Shoul der, shôl' dâr, s. the joint which connects the arm to the body: a rising part: v. a. to justle; to put upon the shoulder.
- Shoul der ing, shôl' dâr' ing, par.
- Shoul der ed, shôl' dâr't, pre.
- Shôdt, v. n. to cry in triumph: s. a loud cry of triumph.
- Shôdt' ing, par.
- Shôdt' êd, pre.
- Shove, shôv, v. a. to push by main strength; to rush against: s. the act of shoving.
- Shov ing, shôv' ing, par.
- Shov ed, shôvd, pre.
- Show el, shôv' vl, s. an instrument for digging, &c.: v. a. to throw with a shovel.
- Shov el ling, shôv' vl' ing, par.
- Show ell ed, shôv' vid, pre.
- Show, shô, v. a. to exhibit to view; to direct; to teach: s. external appearance; exhibition.
- Shows, shôze, pres. t. and a plu.
- Show ing, shô' ing, par.
- Show ed, shôde, pre.
- Show er, shôd' ôr, s. a fall of rain; liberal distribution: v. a. to wet with rain; to pour down.
- Show er ing, shôd' ôr' ing, par.
- Show er ed, shôd' ôrd, pre. [wet.
- Show er y, shôd' ôr' yé, a. rainy.
- Show y, shô' é, a. splendid; ostentatious.
- Shown, shône, per. par. of Show.
- Shrank, shrángk, pre. of Shrink.
- Shrêd, v. a. to cut into small pieces: s. a small piece cut off; a fragment: pre. and per. par.
- Shrêd' dîng, par. [woman.
- Shrew, shrôd, s. a peevish, turbulent
- Shrews, shrôdz, s. plu.
- Shrewd, shrôdd, a. maliciously sly, cunning.
- Shrewd er, shrôdd' ôr, a. com.
- Shrewd est, shrôdd' êst, a. su.
- Shrewd ly, shrôdd' lê, ad. mischievously; slyly. [ning.
- Shrewd ness, shrôdd' nêss, s. sly cunning.
- Shriek, shréek, v. n. to scream: s. cry of anguish.
- Shriek ing, shréek' ing, par.
- Shriek ed, shréekt, pre.
- Shrîll, a. piercing or tremulous in sound. [noise.
- Shrîl ly, shrîl' lê, ad. with a shrill
- Shrîll' nêss, s. quality of being shrill.
- Shrîmp, s. a small shell-fish; a dwarf. [thing sacred is reposit.
- Shrine, s. a case in which some-
- Shrink, shrîngk, v. n. to contract itself; to fall back as from dan-
- Shrink ing, shrîngk' ing, par. [ger.
- Shriv el, shriv' vl, v. a. to contract into wrinkles.
- Shriv el ling, shriv' vl' ing, par.
- Shriv ell ed, shriv' vid, pre.
- Shrôdd, s. a shelter; the dress of the dead; rope that supports the mast: v. a. to shelter, to cover.
- Shrôdd' ing, par.
- Shrôdd' êd, pre.
- Shrôve' tide,
- Shrove tues day, shrôve-tûze' dé, s. the day before Ash-Wednesday.
- Shrub, s. a small tree; spirit, acid and sugar mixed.
- Shrub by, shrub' bē, a. full of shrubs.
- Shrûg, v. a. to contract or draw up: s. a motion of the shoulders.
- Shrûg' gîng, par.
- Shrug ged, shrûgd, pre.
- Shrunk, shrûngk, pre. and per. par. of Shrink. [with fear.
- Shud der, shûd' dâr, v. n. to quake
- Shud der ing, shûd' dâr' ing, par.
- Shud der ed, shûd' dâr'd, pre.
- Shuf fle, shûf' fl, v. a. to throw into disorder; to change the position of cards: v. n. to play mean tricks; to move with an irregular gait: s. a trick, an artifice.
- Shûf' fîng, par.
- Shuf fled, shûf' fid, pre. [shuffles
- Shuf fler, shûf' fîr, s. one who
- Shûn, v. a. to avoid, to decline.
- Shûn' nîng, par.
- Shun ned, shûnd, pre.
- Shût, v. a. to close; to contract: a. rid, clear: pre. and per. par.
- Shût' tîng, par. [a door.
- Shut ter, shût' tûr, s. a cover,
- Shut tle, shût' tl, s. an instrument used in weaving.
- Shut the cock, shût' ti' kók, s. a cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
- Shy, shî, a. reserved; cautious.
- Shy er, shî' ôr, a. com.
- Shy est, shî' êst, a. su.
- Shy ly, shî' lê, ad. not frankly.

SIC

Shy ness, shí' nēs, s. unwillingness to be familiar.
 Sib i la tion, 'sib-é-lá' shūn, s. a hissing sound. [moisture]
 Sic ci ty, sík' sé 'tē, s. want of
 Sice, síze, s. the number six at dice.
 Sick, sík, a. afflicted with disease.
 Sick en, sík' kn, v. a. to make sick: v. n. to grow sick.
 Sick en ing, sík' kn 'ng, par.
 Sick en ed, sík' knd, pre.
 Sick le, sík' kl, s. a book with which grain is cut. [tion to sickness]
 Sick li ness, sík' lé 'nēs, s. disposi-
 Sick ly, sík' lé, a. not healthy; faint. [diseased; malady]
 Sick ness, sík' nēs, s. state of being
 Side, s. the parts of animals fortified by the ribs, margin; party: a. lateral; oblique: v. n. to take
 Sl' dng, par. [a party]
 Sl' dēd, pre. [ble for conveniences]
 Side board, síde' bōrd, s. a side-table
 Side' lōng, a. lateral, oblique, not direct: ad. obliquely.
 Sid' ēr 'ál, a. starry.
 Sid'er a tion, 'síd-ér-á' shūn, s. a blast, sudden deprivation of sense. [an's seat on horseback]
 Side sad dle, síde' sád 'dl, s. a woman
 Sides man, sídz' mán, s. an assistant in the church.
 Side wise, síde' wíze, ad. lateral-ly, on one side.
 Siege, sééje, s. the act of besetting a fortified place; any continued
 Sie ges, séé' jiz, s. plu. endeavour.
 Sieve, sív, s. a bolter. [to examine]
 Sift, v. a. to separate by a sieve;
 Sift ing, par.
 Sift' ēd, pre.
 Sigh, sí, v. n. to emit the breath audibly: s. a violent and audible emission of breath.
 Sighs, síze, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Sigh ing, sí' ng, par.
 Sigh ed, síde, pre.
 Sight, síte, s. perception by the eye;

SIL

nōr, nōt—tābe, tūb, būll—ōll—pōdnd—tāin, tsie.

the sense of seeing; knowledge; show; a view. [sight]
 Sight less, síte' lēs, a. wanting
 Sight ly, síte' lé, a. pleasing to the eye, striking to the view.
 Sig' il, síj' ll, s. a seal.
 Sign, síne, s. a token; a miracle; a constellation in the zodiac:
 v. a. to mark; to ratify by hand
 Sign ing, síne' ng, par. [or seal]
 Sign ed, sínd, pre.
 Sig' nāl, s. a sign that gives notice: a. eminent, remarkable.
 Sig' nāl 'tze, v. a. to make eminent.
 Sig' nāl 'zes, sig' nāl 't-ziz, pres. t.
 Sig' nāl 't-zing, par.
 Sig' nāl 'zed, sig' nāl 't-zd, pre.
 Sig' nāl ly, sig' nāl 'lé, ad. eminently. [stamp]
 Sig' ná 'tūre, s. a sign or mark, a
 Sig' nēt, s. a seal; the seal-manual of a king.
 Sig' nif i cance, sig' nif' é 'kánse, }
 Sig' nif i can cy, sig' nif' é 'kán-sé, }
 s. meaning; force.
 Sig' nif i cant, sig' nif' é 'kánt, a. expressive; important.
 Sig' nif i cant ly, sig' nif' é 'kánt-lé, ad. with force of expression.
 Sig' nif i ca tion, sig' nif' é 'ká' shūn, s. meaning expressed by a sign or word.
 Sig' ni fy, sig' né 'fi, v. a. to declare; to mean; to import.
 Sig' ni fies, sig' né 'fize, pres. t.
 Sig' ni fy ing, sig' né 'fi-ng, par.
 Sig' ni fi ed, sig' né 'fide, pre.
 Sign post, síne' pōst, s. that upon which a sign bange.
 Si lencé, sí' lēnse, s. taciturnity; stillness: in. an authoritative restraint of speech: v. a. to make si-
 Si len ces, sí' lēn 'tze, pres. t. [lent]
 Si len cing, sí' lēn 'tzing, par.
 Si len ced, sí' lēnst, pre.
 Síl' lēnt, a. not speaking; still.
 Si lent ly, sí' lēnt 'lé, ad. without speech or noise.

SILK

Si li ci ous, sé-lis' ūs, a. made of hair. [silkworms]
 Silk, s. the thread made by the
 Silk en, síl' kn, a. made of silk, soft.
 Silk mer cer, sílk' mēr 'vār, s. a dealer in silk.
 Silk weav er, sílk' wéav' ūr, s. one who weaves silken stuffs.
 Silk worm, sílk' wūrm, s. the worm that spins silk.
 Silk y, sílk' é, a. made of silk; soft.
 Sill, s. the timber or stone at the foot of the door; the lowest timber of a building.
 Sill' lá 'būb, s. a mixture of milk with wine, sugar, &c. [weakness]
 Sil li ness, síl' lé 'nēs, s. simplicity.
 Sil ly, síl' lé, a. artless; foolish.
 Sil ver, síl' vār, s. a white and hard metal: a. made of silver: v. a. to cover superficially with silver.
 Sil ver ing, síl' vār 'ng, par.
 Sil ver ed, síl' vōrd, pre.
 Sil ver smith, síl' vār 'smít, s. one that works in silver. [silver]
 Sil ver y, síl' vār 'tē, a. shining like
 Sim i lar, sím' é 'lār, s. a having resemblance. [likeness]
 Sim i lar i ty, 'sím-é-lār' é 'tē, s.
 Sim i le, sím' é 'lé, s. a comparison by which any thing is illustrated.
 Si mil i tude, sé-míl' é 'tūde, s. likeness, resemblance. [gently]
 Sim mer, sím' mūr, v. n. to boil
 Sim mer ing, sím' mūr 'ng, par.
 Sim mer ed, sím' mōrd, pre.
 Sim on y, sím' ūn 'né, s. the crime of buying or selling church preferment.
 Sim per, sím' pūr, v. n. to smile foolishly: s. a foolish smile.
 Sim per ing, sím' pūr 'ng, par.
 Sim per ed, sím' pōrd, pre.
 Sim ple, sím' pl, a. plain, artless; unmingled; silly: s. a single ingredient in a medicine.
 Sim ple ton, sím' pl' tōn, s. a silly person.

SIN

Fâte, fâr, fâh, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

SIS

SKE

Sim pli ci ty, sim-plî's sê 'tê, s. plainness, artlessness; weakness.

Sim pli fy, sim' plê 'fî, v. a. to make less complex; to reduce to first principles.

Sim pli fies, sim' plê 'fize, pres. t.

Sim pli fy ing, sim' plê 'fî-ing, par.

Sim pli fi ed, sim' plê 'fide, pre.

Sim ply, sim' plê, ad. without art; foolishly. [a dissembling.]

Sim u la tion, 'sim-ù-lâ' shûn, s.

Sîn, s. an act against the laws of God: v. n. to violate or neglect.

Sîn' nîng, par. [the laws of God.]

Sîn ned, sînd, pre.

Since, sînce, ad. because that; before this: prep. after. [incorrupt.]

Sîn cere, sîn-sêrê, a. pure; honest.

Sîn cere ly, sîn-sêrê lê, ad. honestly, without hypocrisy.

Sîn cer i ty, sîn-sêr' ê 'tê, s. honesty, purity of mind.

Sîne, s. a geometrical line.

Si ne cure, s' nô 'kûre, s. an office which has revenue without any employment. [or nerve.]

Sîn ew, sîn' nû, s. a tendon, muscle.

Sîn ew's, sîn' nû's, s. plu. [strong.]

Sîn ew y, sîn' nû 'y, a. nervous.

Sîn fâl, a. alien from God; wicked.

Sîn fâl 'nêss, s. alienation from God, neglect or violation of the duties of religion.

Sîng, v. n. to form the voice to melody: v. a. to celebrate, give praise.

Sîng' ing, par.

Sîng's, sînjê, v. a. to scorch.

Sîn ges, sîn' jiz, pres. t.

Sîn ging, sîn' jîng, par.

Sîn ged, sînjîd, pre.

Sîng er, sîng' êr, s. one that sings.

Sîn gle, sîng' gl, a. one; alone; unmarried: v. a. to choose out from among others; to separate.

Sîn glug, sîng' gîng, par.

Sîn gled, sîng' glê, pre. [cerity.]

Sîn gle ness, sîng' gl' nêss, s. sin-

Sîn gly, sîng' glê, ad. individually.

Sîn gu lar, sîng' gû 'lâr, a. single, not plural; particular; alone.

Sîn gu lar i ty, 'sîng-gû-lâr' ê 'tê, s. any thing remarkable; a curiosity. [s. plu.]

Sîn gu lar i ties, 'sîng-gû-lâr' ê 'tiz, [s. plu.]

Sîn gu lar ly, sîng' gû 'lâr-lê, ad. particularly.

Sîn is ter, sîn' is 'târ, a. on the left hand; bad, unfair; unlucky.

Sîn is trous, sîn' is 'trûs, a. absurd, perverse.

Sîn k, sîngk, v. n. to fall gradually; to decline: s. a drain; a place of

Sîn k ing, sîngk' ing, par. [fîth.]

Sîn' lêss, a. exempt from sin.

Sîn ner, sîn' nûr, s. one at enmity with God; an offender.

Sîn of fer ing, sîn' ôf 'fûr-ing, s. an expiation for sin.

Sîn o per, sîn' ô 'pâr, s. ruddis.

Sîn o us, sîn' ô 'ûs, a. bending in and out. [or opening.]

Sî' nûs, s. a bay of the sea; fold

Sîp, v. a. to take a small quantity of liquid in at the mouth: s. a

Sîp' ping, par. [small draught.]

Sîp ped, sîpt, pre.

Sîp hon, sî' fûn, s. a pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Sîp pet, sîp' pî, s. a small sop.

Sîr, sîr, s. the word of respect in compellation; the title of a baron

Sîre, s. a father. [or knight.]

Sî' rên, s. a fabulous goddess who enticed men by singing and then devoured them.

Sîr i us, sîr' ê 'ûs, s. the dog-star.

Sîr rah, sîr' râ, s. a compellation of reproach.

Sîr up, sîr' rûp, s. the juice of vegetables boiled with sugar.

Sîs ter, sîs' tûr, s. a woman born of the same parents; one of the same faith.

Sîs ter hood, sîs' tûr 'hûd, s. a number of women of the same order.

Sîs ter ly, sîs' tûr 'lê, a. like a sister.

Sît, v. n. to be in any local position; to incubate.

Sît' tîng, par.: s. the act of resting on a seat; meeting of an assembly.

Sîte, s. situation, local position.

Sît u ate, sîst' ù 'âte, a. placed with respect to any thing else.

Sît u a tion, 'sîst-ù-â' shûn, s. position; state.

Six, sîks, a. twice three. [peated.]

Sîx fold, sîks' fôld, a. six times re-

Sîx pence, sîks' pênse, s. a coin, half a shilling.

Sîx teen, sîks' têên, a. six and ten.

Sîx teen th, sîks' têên th, a. the sixth after the tenth.

Sîxth, sîks' th, a. the ordinal of six; the first after the fifth. [place.]

Sîxth ly, sîks' th' lê, ad. in the sixth

Sîx ti eth, sîks' tê 'êth, a. the tenth six times repeated.

Sîx ty, sîks' tê, a. six times ten.

Sîze, s. 'bulk; glutinous substance:

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Sîze, s. 'bulk; glutinous substance:

Sîze, s. 'bulk; glutinous substance:

SKI

skûre, s. a wooden or iron
a. to fasten with skewers.
ing, skûre' ing, par.
ed, skûrd, pre.
a small light boat.
a. knowing, experienced.
ly, skil' fûl' lê, ad. with

'ness, s. art, ability.
knowledge of any practice
[terous.
skild, a. knowing, dex-
skil' lt, s. a small kettle or

a. to clear off from the up-
art; to pass very near the
ing, par. [surface.
d, skimd, pre.
r, skim' mûr, s. a shallow
to take off the scum.
lk', s. milk from which the
has been taken.

the natural covering of the
hide, pelt: v. a. to flay,
of the skin; to cover su-
g, par. [perificially.
[skins.
'skind, pre.

'skln' nûr, s. a dealer in
skln' nê, a. consisting of
[light leap.

a. to miss, to pass: s. a
g, par.
l, skipt, pre.

s, sklp' jâk, s. an upstart.
, sklp' pûr, s. a master of a
[fight: v. n. to fight loosely.
h, skêr' mîsh, s. a slight
es, skêr' mîsh' 'iz, s. plu.
res. t.

ing, skêr' mîsh 'ing, par.
ed, skêr' mîsh, pre.
h er, skêr' mîsh 'ûr, s. one
 skirmishes.

êrt, s. edge, margin, bor-
r, a. to border, run along
, skêr' ing, par. [the edge.
skêr' êd, pre.

, a. easily frightened, shy.

SLA

nûr, nôt—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôund—thin, rais.

Skil' tish 'ness, s. shyness.
Skit tle, skil' tl, s. a piece of wood,
used in the play of skittles.
Skue, skû, a. oblique.
Skûlk, v. n. to hide, to lurk in fear.
Skûlk' ing, par.
Skulk ed, skûlkt, pre.

Sky, skél, s. the region which sur-
rounds the earth beyond the at-
mosphere; the heavens.

Skies, skélz, s. plu. [like the sky.
Skycoloured, skél' kûl' lûrd, a. blue,
Sky lark, skél' lârkt, s. a lark that
mounts and sings. [in the roof.

Sky light, skél' lite, s. a window
Sky rock et, skél' rôk 'kît, s. a kind
of rocket that rises high.

Slâb, s. a plane of stone; the out-
side plank sawed from a log.

Slab ber, slâb' bûr, v. n. to let the
spittle fall from the mouth, to
drive.

Slab ber ing, slâb' bûr 'ing, par.

Slab ber ed, slâb' bûrd, pre.

Slab by, slâb' bê, a. viscous; wet.

Slack, slâk, a. loose; remiss; re-
laxed: s. coal broken in small parts.

Slack er, slâk' kûr, a. com.

Slack est, slâk' kêt, a. su.

Slack en, slâk' kn, v. n. to be re-
miss; to abate.

Slack en ing, slâk' kn 'ing, par.

Slack en ed, slâk' kn ed, pre.

Slack ness, slâk' nês, s. looseness,
negligence.

Slaie, slâ, s. a weaver's reed.

Slaies, slâze, s. plu.

Slain, slâne, per. par. of Slay.

Slâke, v. a. to quench, extinguish.

Slâ' king, par.

Sla ked, slâkt, pre.

Slan der, slân' dûr, v. a. to censure
falsely, belie: s. false invective;
reproach.

Slan der ing, slân' dûr 'ing, par.

Slan der ed, slân' dûrd, pre.

Slan der er, slân' dûr 'ûr, s. one who
believes another.

SLE

Slan der ous, slân' dûr 'ûs, a. calum-
nious. [with false reproach.

Slan der ous ly, slân' dûr 'ûs-lê, ad.

Slânt, } a. oblique, not direct.

Slânt' ing, }

Slâp, s. a smart blow: v. a. to strike

Slâp' ping, par. [with a slap.

Slap ped, slâpt, pre.

Slâsh, s. to cut; to lash: s. wound,
a cut in cloth. [plu.

Slash es, slâsh' 'iz, pres. t. and s.

Slâsh' ing, par.

Slash ed, slâsht, pre.

Slâte, s. a gray fossil stone: v. a. to

Slâ' ting, par. [cover the roof.

Slâ' téd, pre. [with slates.

Slat ter, slâ' tûr, s. one who covers

Slat tern, slât' tûrn, s. a woman
negligent.

Slaugh ter, slâw' tûr, s. massacre,
destruction: v. a. to slay, to kill.

Slaugh ter ing, slâw' tûr 'ing, par.

Slaugh ter ed, slâw' tûrd, pre.

Slaugh ter house, slâw' tûr 'hûðse,
s. house in which beasts are killed.

Slaugh ter hous es, slâw' tûr 'hûðz-
'iz, s. plu.

Slâve, s. one mancipitated to a ma-
ster, a dependant: v. n. to drudge,

Slâ' ving, par. [to toil.

Sla ved, slâvd, pre.

Slay er, slâv' 'ûr, s. a spittle running
from the mouth: v. n. to emit spit-

Slay er ing, slâv' 'ûr 'ing, par. [tie.

Slay er ed, slâv' 'ûrd, pre.

Sla ver y, slâ' vûr 'rê, s. the condi-
tion of a slave.

Slâ' vish, a. servile, mean. [ness.

Slâ' vish 'ness, s. servility, mean-

Slay, slâ, v. a. to kill, to butcher.

Slays, slâze, pres. t.

Slay ing, slâ' ing, par. [stance, weak.

Slea zy, slêé' zé, a. wanting sub-

Slêd, s. a carriage drawn without
wheels.

Sledge, slêdje, s. a large heavy trans-
port: a carriage without wheels.

Slêdg es, slêdj' 'iz, s. plu.

SLI

Fate, fâ, fâl, fât—mé, mât—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

SLO

SLO

Sléek, a. smooth, glossy.
 Sleek er, sléek' òr, a. com.
 Sléek' èst, a. su.
 Sléep, v. n. to take rest; to suspend the mental powers: s. repose.
 Sléep' ing, par. {rest, slumber.
 Sleep er, sléep' òr, a. one who sleeps.
 Sleep i ly, sléep' è 'lè, ad. dully, drowsily. {sition to sleep.
 Sleep i ness, sléep' è 'nès, a. disposed to sleep.
 Sléep' lèss, a. wanting sleep.
 Sleep y, sléep' è, a. disposed to sleep. {snow.
 Sléet, a. a kind of small hail or Sleet y, sléet' è, a. bringing sleet.
 Sleeve, sléev, a. the part of a garment that covers the arm.
 Sléève' lèss, a. wanting sleeves.
 Sleight, slite, s. artful trick, dexterous practice.
 Sten der, slèn' dâr, a. thin, small.
 Sten der ly, slèn' dâr 'lè, ad. without bulk.
 Sten der ness, slèn' dâr 'nès, s. thinness, smallness of circumference.
 Slèpt, pre. and per. par. of Sleep.
 Slew, slù, pre. of Slay.
 Sley, slà, v. n. to part into threads.
 Sleys, slàze, pres. t.
 Sley ing, slà' ing, par.
 Sley ed, slàde, pre.
 Slice, slise, v. a. to cut into flat pieces: s. a broad piece cut off.
 Sliz ces, slî' siz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Slî' cing, slî' sing, par.
 Slî ced, slîst, pre.
 Slîd, pre. of Slide.
 Slid den, slîd' dn, per. par. of Slide.
 Slide, v. n. to pass along smoothly, to glide on the ice: s. smooth and easy passage; even course.
 Slî' ding, par.
 Slight, slite, a. small; weak; thin: s. neglect, contempt: v. a. to neglect, to disregard.
 Slight ing, slite' ing, par.
 Slight ed, slite' èd, pre. {contempt.
 Slight ing ly, slite' ing 'lè, ad. with

Slight ly, slite' lè, ad. negligently; weakly.
 Slight ness, slite' nès, s. weakness.
 Slîm, a. slender.
 Slîm mer, slîm' mûr, a. com.
 Slîm' mèst, a. su.
 Slîme, s. viscous mire; any glutinous substance. {matter.
 Slîm y, slî' mè, a. viscous, glutinous.
 Slîng, s. a missile weapon; a throw: v. a. to throw by a sling.
 Slîng' ing, par.
 Slink, slîngk, v. n. to sneak, steal out of the way: v. a. to cast.
 Slink ing, slîngk' ing, par.
 Slîp, v. n. to slide; to glide; to fall into error: v. a. to lose by negligence; to let loose: s. a false step; mistake; a twig; a long slip' ping, par. {narrow piece.
 Slip ped, slîpt, pre.
 Slip knot, slîp' nôt, s. a bow knot.
 Slip per, slîp' pâr, s. a kind of loose shoe.
 Slip per i ness, slîp' pâr 'è-nès, s. state of being slippery.
 Slip per y, slîp' pâr 'rè, a. smooth, glib; uncertain. {pulled up.
 Slîp' shòd, a. having the shoes not Slîp' slòp, s. weak liquor.
 Slit, v. a. to cut longwise: s. a long cut and narrow opening: pre.
 Slit' ting, par. {and per. par.
 Slî ver, slî' vûr, v. a. to split, tear off longwise: s. a branch torn off.
 Slî ver ing, slî' vûr 'ing, par.
 Slî ver ed, slî' vûrd, pre. {thorn.
 Slòe, slò, s. the fruit of the black-Slòp, a. a small vessel with one Slòp, s. mean and vile liquor. {mast.
 Slòpe, a. oblique: s. an oblique direction; declivity: v. a. to form Slò' plug, par. {to declivity.
 Slò ped, slòpt, pre.
 Slòpe' nès, s. declivity. [ly.
 Slò ping ly, slò' ping 'lè, ad. oblique-Slòp py, slòp' pè, a. miry and wet. {Sûr' tîng, par.

Sloth, slòth, s. laziness, idleness, a slow animal. {gish.
 Sloth ful, slòth' fûl, a. lazy, slug-Sloth ful ness, slòth' fûl 'nès, s. idleness, inactivity.
 Slouch, slòtsh, s. a downcast look
 Slouch es, slòtsh' èz, a. plu.
 Slough, slòd, s. a deep miry place
 Slough, slòf, s. the skin which a serpent casts off annually.
 Slough y, slòd' è, a. miry, boggy.
 Sloven, slòv' èn, a. a man dirtily dressed. {neglect of cleanliness.
 Sloven li ness, slòv' èn 'lè-nès, s.
 Sloven ly, slòv' èn 'lè, ad. not cleanly. {active.
 Slow, slò, a. not swift; dull; in-Slow er, slò' òr, a. com.
 Slow est, slò' èst, a. su.
 Slow ly, slò' lè, ad. not speedily; tardily. {city.
 Slow ness, slò' nès, s. want of velocity.
 Slub ber, slòb' bûr, v. a. to stain daub.
 Slub ber ing, slòb' bûr 'ing, par.
 Slub ber ed, slòb' bûrd, pre.
 Sludge, slòdje, s. mire, dirt mixed with water.
 Slòg, s. an idler, a drone; a kind of slow snail; a piece of metal
 Slug gard, slòg' gârd, s. an inactive lazy fellow.
 Slòg' gish, a. lazy, slothful.
 Sløg gish ly, slòg' gish 'lè, ad. lazily, idly.
 Slòg' gish 'nès, s. sloth, laziness.
 Sluice, slòse, s. a vent for water.
 Slui ces, slò' siz, a. plu.
 Slum ber, slòm' bûr, v. n. to sleep lightly: s. light sleep.
 Slum ber ing, slòm' bûr 'ing, par.
 Slum ber ed, slòm' bûrd, pre.
 Slång, pre. and per. par. of Slîng.
 Slunk, slångk, pre. and per. par. of Slînk.
 Slûr, v. a. to sully, to soil; to pass lightly: s. slight disgrace.

SME

lrd, pre.
 rty woman.
 nasty, dirty.
 ses, s. nastiness.
 meanly artful, secretly
 ir, a. com. [insidious
 est, a. su. [fice.
 }, ad. with secret arti-
 'nès, s. designing arti-
 àk, v. n. to have par-
 iste : v. a. to kiss ; to
 quick noise with the
 taste, flavour ; a loud
 mall ship.
 småk' kling, par.
 småkt, pre.
 tle ; slender, minute.
 nâl' lûr, a. com.
 a. su.
 , småll' kôle, s. little
 ls used to light fires.
 småll' krâft, s. a vessel
 : denomination of a ship.
 a. littleness ; minuteness.
 småll-pòks, s. an eru-
 ptitious distemper of
 lignity.
 urgent, lively pain : v.
 l quick lively pain : a.
 sharp ; acute ; lively.
 par.
 pre.
 mâr' ûr, a. com.
 a. su. [briskly.
 smårt' lê, ad. sharply,
 s. a liveliness, briskness.
 râtsh, s. taste, tang.
 nât' tûr, v. n. to have a
 perfluous knowledge : s.
 il knowledge.
 g, småt' tûr 'ing, par.
 l, småt' tûrd, pre.
 , småt' tûrd, s. one of
 il knowledge. [inate.
 ér, v. a. to soil, contam-
 småér' ing, par.
 småérd, pre.

SMO

nôr, nôr—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôl—pôand—thin, rais.

Smêll, v. a. to perceive by the nose :
 s. power of smelling ; scent.
 Smêl' ing, par.
 Smêlt, pre. and per. par. of Smell :
 s. a small sea-fish : v. a. to melt.
 Smêlt' ing, par. [ore.
 Smêlt' êd, pre.
 Smêrk, v. n. to smile wantonly.
 Smêrk' ing, par.
 Smêrk ed, smêrk't, pre.
 Smile, v. n. to express pleasure by
 the countenance : s. a look of
 pleasure or kindness.
 Smî' ing, par.
 Smî led, smîld, pre.
 Smî ling ly, smî' ling 'lê, ad. with a
 look of pleasure. [stroy.
 Smîte, v. a. to strike ; to kill, de-
 Smî' ting, par. [metals.
 Smith, smîth, s. one who works in
 Smith er y, smîth' ûr 'rê, s. the
 'shop of a smith. [Smite.
 Smit ten, smî' tn, per. par. of
 Smock, smòk, s. a shift.
 Smòke, s. a sooty exhalation : v. n.
 to emit a dark exhalation by
 heat ; to smell ; to use tobacco.
 Smò' kling, par.
 Smo ked, smòkt, pre. [smokes.
 Smo ker, smò' kûr, s. one who
 Smo ky, smò' kê, s. emitting smoke.
 Smooth, smòðrn, a. even on the
 surface, level : v. a. to level ; to
 palliate.
 Smooth er, smòðrn' ûr, a. com.
 Smooth est, smòðrn' êst, a. su.
 Smooth ing, smòðrn' ing, par.
 Smooth ed, smòðrn'd, pre. [readily.
 Smooth ly, smòðrn' lê, ad. evenly ;
 Smooth ness, smòðrn' nês, s. even-
 ness on the surface ; gentleness.
 Smôte, pre. of Smitte.
 Smoth er, smòrn' ûr, v. a. to suffo-
 cate : s. smoke, thick dust.
 Smoth er ing, smòrn' ûr 'ing, par.
 Smoth er ed, smòrn' ûrd, pre.
 Smoul der ing, smòl' dîr 'ing, a.
 burning without vent.

SNA

Småg, s. nice, spruce.
 Smug gle, småg' gl, v. a. to import
 or export goods without payment
 of the customs.
 Småg' gling, par.
 Smuggled, småg' gld, pre.
 Smug gler, småg' glûr, s. one who
 smuggles.
 Smug ly, småg' lê, ad. neatly.
 Småg' nês, s. neatness.
 Smût, s. soot ; mildew, obscenity :
 v. a. to mark with soot ; to taint
 Smût' tling, par. [with mildew.
 Smût' têd, pre. [ly.
 Smut ti ly, smût' tê 'lê, ad. obscene.
 Smut ti nês, smût' tê 'nês, s. soil
 from smoke ; obscenity.
 Smut ty, smût' tê, s. a black with
 smoke ; obscene.
 Snack, snâk, s. a share, a part.
 Snaf' fê, snâf' fî, s. a bridle that
 crosses the noise.
 Snâg, s. a jag ; a protuberance ; a
 tooth standing out.
 Snâg' gêd, }
 Snag gy, snâg' gê, } a. full of snags.
 Snail, snâle, s. a slimy animal ; a
 drone. [kind.
 Snâke, s. a serpent of the oviparous
 Sna ky, snâ' kê, s. a resembling a
 snake.
 Snâp, v. a. to break at once, break
 short ; to strike with a short
 noise : s. the act of breaking with
 a quick motion ; a quick eager
 Snâp' plng, par. [bite ; a catch.
 Snap ped, snâpt, pre.
 Snap per, snâp' pâr, s. one who
 snaps. [vish.
 Snâp' plsh, s. eager to bite ; pee-
 Snap pish ly, snâp' plsh 'lê, ad.
 peevishly.
 Snâp' plsh 'nês, s. peevishness.
 Snâre, s. a gin, a net : v. a. to en-
 Snâ' ring, par. [trap, entangle.
 Sna red, snârd, pre.
 Snârl, v. n. to growl as an angry animal.
 [Snârl' ing, par.

Pâte, fâ, fâ, fâ, fâ—mê, mêt—pâte, plu—sô, mëve,

Snarl ed, snârid, pre.
Snarl er, snâr' ūr, s. one who snarls.
Snatch, snâtsh, v. a. to seize hastily: s. a hasty catch. [s. plu.]
Snatch es, snâtsh' lē, pres. t. and
Snatch ing, snâtsh' lng, par.
Snatch-ed, snâtsh, pre.
Sneak, snèek, v. n. to creep slyly; to crouch. [vile, mean.]
Sneak ing, snèek' lng, par.: s. a ser-
Sneak ed, snèek't, pre.
Snèer, v. n. to show contempt by looks: s. a look of contempt or
Snèer' lng, par. [scorn.]
Sneer ed, snèerd, pre.
Snèeze, v. n. to emit wind audibly by the nose: s. the act of sneezing.
Sneez es, snèez' lē, pres. t. and s.
Snèez' lng, par. [plu.]
Sneez ed, snèezd, pre.
Sniff, v. n. to draw breath audibly
Sniff' lng, par. [by the nose.]
Sniff ed, snift, pre.
Snip, v. a. to cut at once with scissors: s. a single cut.
Snip' plng, par.
Snip ped, snipt, pre. [long bill.]
Snipe, s. a small fen fowl with a
Snip pet, snip' pht, s. a share.
Sniv el, sniv' vl, v. n. to run at the
nose; to cry as children.
Sniv el ling, sniv' vl' lng, par.
Sniv ell ed, sniv' vld, pre. [snivels.]
Sniv el ler, sniv' vl' ūr, s. one who
Snóre, v. n. to breathe hard through
the nose: s. respiration through
Snó' rlng, par. [the nose.]
Sno red, snórd, pre.
Snórt, v. n. to blow through the
nose as a high-mettled horse.
Snórt' lng, par.
Snórt' ed, pre.
Snódt, s. the nose of a beast.
Snow, snó, s. water frozen in flakes:
v. a. to scatter like snow.
Snows, snóze, pres. t. and s. plu.
Snow ing, snó' lng, par.
Snow ed, snóde, pre.

Snow ball, snó' báll, s. a round lump
of congealed snow.
Snow drop, snó' dróp, s. an early
flower. [full of snow.]
Snow y, snó' é, s. white like snow;
Snúb, v. a. to check, to reprimand.
Snúb' blng, par.
Snub bed, snúbd, pre.
Snúft, s. the burnt wick of a can-
dle; powdered tobacco taken up
the nose: v. a. to scent; to crop
Snúft' flng, par. [the candle.]
Snuff ed, snúft, pre.
Snuff box, snúft' bóks, s. the box in
which snuff is carried.
Snuff ers, snúft' fûrtz, s. plu. the in-
strument to snuff a candle.
Snuff flē, snúft' fl, v. n. to speak
Snúft' flng, par. [through the nose.]
Snuff ed, snúft' ftd, pre. [venience.]
Snúg, s. a close, free from any incon-
Snug ger, snúg gûr, a. com.
Snúg gēst, a. su.
Snug gle, snúg' gl, v. n. to lie close.
Snúg gling, par.
Snug gled, snúg' gld, pre.
Sò, ad. in like manner.
Soak, sòke, v. a. to steep in any
moisture; to drench.
Soak ing, sòke' lng, par.
Soak ed, sòkt, pre. [washing.]
Soap, sòpe, s. a substance used in
Soar, sòre, v. n. to fly aloft.
Soar ing, sòre' lng, par.
Soar ed, sòrd, pre.
Sób, v. n. to sigh with sorrow and
convulsion: s. a convulsive sigh.
Sób' blng, par.
Sob bed, sòbd, pre.
So ber, sò' bûr, s. a temperate; calm;
serious: v. a. to make sober.
So ber ing, sò' bûr' lng, par.
So ber ed, sò' bûrd, pre.
So ber ly, sò' bûr' lē, ad. temperate-
ly, moderately.
So ber ness, sò' bûr' nēa, } a temper-
So bri e ty, sò' bré' é lē, } ane-
ance; calmness.

So ci a bil i ty, sò-shé-á-bil' lē, s.
a natural tendency to be sociable.
So ci a ble, sò' shé' á-bl, a. friend-
ly, familiar: s. an open carriage
with two seats facing each other.
So ci a bly, sò' shé' á-blé, ad. cor-
versably.
So cial, sò' shál, a. relating to a
general or public interest; easy
to mix in friendly gayety.
So ci e ty, sò-si' é lē, s. commu-
ty; company; fraternity.
So ci e ties, sò-si' é tiz, s. plu.
So cin i an, sò-sin' é 'ân, s. a fol-
lower of Socinus.
Sock, sòk, s. something put between
the foot and the shoe; a theat-
rical shoe.
Sock et, sòk' klt, s. a hollow pipe;
the receptacle of the eye.
Sód, s. a turf, a clod.
Só' fâ, s. a splendid seat covered.
Sóft, a. ductile; flexible; yielding;
tender: in. hold! stop!
Soft er, sóft' ūr, a. com.
Sóft' ést, a. su. [to compose.]
Soft en, sóf' fn, v. a. to make soft;
Soft en ing, sóf' fn' lng, par.
Soft en ed, sóf' fnd, pre.
Soft ly, sóft' lē, ad. gently; mildly.
Sóft' nēss, s. the quality of being
soft; mildness; gentleness; effe-
inacy.
Sò-hó', in. a form of calling from
a distant place.
Sóll, v. a. to foul, to dirt, pollute
s. dirt, pollution; ground.
Sóll' lng, par.
Soil ed, sóld, pre.
So jourm, sò' jûrn, v. n. to dwell
any where for a time, to live
not at home.
So jourm ing, sò' jûrn' lng, par.
So jourm ed, sò' jûrd, pre.
So jourm er, sò' jûrn' ūr, s. a tem-
porary dweller.
Sol ace, sòt' lās, v. a. to comfort,
cheer: s. comfort, pleasant.

SOL

SOM

SOP

nôr, nô-t—tùb, túb, bôll—ôll—pônd—thin, tris.

Sol a ces, sôl' lās 'tā, pres. t. and a.
Sol a cing, sôl' lās 'tāng, par. [plu].
Sol a ced, sôl' lās't, pre.
Sôl' lār, a. pertaining to the sun.
Sôld, pre. and per. par. of Sell.
Sol der, sôl' dār, v. a. to unite with
any metallick cement: a. metal-
lick cement.
Sol der ing, sôl' dār 'tāng, par.
Sol demed, sôl' dār'd, pre. [warriour].
Sol dier, sôl' dār, s. a fighting man, a
Sol dier y, sôl' dār 'rē, s. a body of
military men; martial skill.
Sôl'e, s. the bottom of the foot, or
shoe; a kind of sea-fish: v. a. to
furnish with soles: a. single, only.
Sôl' ling, par.
So led, sôld, pre.
Sol e cism, sôl' é 'tāzm, s. unfitness
of one word to another.
Sole ly, sôl' é 'lā, ad. singly, only.
Sol emn, sôl' ém, a. religiously
grave; awful.
So lem ni ty, sôl' ém' né 'tē, s. a re-
ligious ceremony; gravity; aw-
ful grandeur.
So lem ni ties, sôl' ém' né 'tā, s. plu.
Sol em ni za tion, sôl' ém-né-zā'-
shūn, s. the act of solemnizing.
Sôl' ém 'nīze, v. a. to dignify by
particular formalities, to cele-
brate. [t].
Sol em ni zes, sôl' ém 'nī-zā, pres.
Sôl' ém 'nī-zāng, par.
Sol em ni zed, sôl' ém 'nī-zā, pre.
Sol emn ly, sôl' ém 'lā, ad. with
formal gravity.
S; i cit, sôl' lās' sīt, v. a. to impor-
une, entreat; to excite; to im-
plore.
So li cit ing, sôl' lās' sīt 'tāng, par.
So li cit ed, sôl' lās' sīt 'tā, pre.
So li ci ta tion, sôl' lās-sē-tā' shūn, s.
importunity; invitation.
So li cit or, sôl' lās' sīt 'tār, s. one
who petitions or acts for another;
one who does in Chancery the
business which is done by attor-

neys in other courts.
So li cit ous, sôl' lās' sīt 'tās, a. anx-
ious, careful. [anxiously].
So li cit ous ly, sôl' lās' sīt 'tās-lā, ad.
So li cit res, sôl' lās' sīt 'rēs, s. a
woman who solicits. [plu].
So li cit res es, sôl' lās' sīt 'rēs-lā, s.
So li ci tude, sôl' lās' sē 'tūde, s. a anx-
iety, carefulness. [true].
Sôl' lā, a. not fluid; compact, firm;
So lid i ty, sôl' lād' é 'tē, s. fulness of
matter; firmness.
So lil o guy, sôl' lō 'ô 'kwē, s. a dis-
course made by one in solitude to
himself.
So lil o quies, sôl' lō 'ô 'kwīz, s. plu.
Sol i ta ry, sôl' é 'tā-rē, a. living
alone; retired; single: a.
that lives alone.
Sol i tude, sôl' é 'tūde, s. a lonely
life or place, a desert.
Sôl' lō, s. a tune played on a single
So loes, sôl' lōze, s. plu. [instrument].
Sol stice, sôl' sītē, s. the tropical
point of the sun.
Sol sti tial, sôl' sītsh' āl, a. belong-
ing to the solstice. [dissolution].
Sol u ble, sôl' ū 'bl, a. capable of
Sol u bil i ty, sôl' ū-bīl' lē 'tā, s. sus-
ceptibility of separation of parts.
Sol u tion, sôl' ū' shūn, s. separation;
explanation.
Sol u tive, sôl' ū 'tīv, a. laxative.
Solve, sôlv, v. a. to clear, explain.
Sôlv' ing, par.
Solv ed, sôlv'd, pre. [pay].
Solv en cy, sôlv' én 'sē, s. ability to
Sôlv' ént, a. able to pay.
Solv i ble, sôlv' é 'bl, a. possible to
be cleared by reason or inquiry.
Some, sūm, a. more or less; cer-
tain persons; a part, not many.
Some bod y, sūm' bōd 'tē, s. a per-
son indiscriminate.
Som er set, sūm' ūr 'sēt, s. a leap
by which a person turns over his
head.
Some how, sūm' hōd, a. one way

Some thing, sūm' tīng, s. a thing
indeterminate; more or less.
Some time, sūm' tīm, ad. once, for-
merly. [and then].
Some times, sūm' tīmz, ad. now
Some what, sūm' hwōt, s. some-
thing; more or less: ad. in some
degre. [one place or other].
Some where, sūm' hwāre, ad. in
Som nif er ous, sūm-nīf' ér 'tās, } a.
Som nif ick, sūm-nīf' īk, } causing sleep. [sleepiness].
Som no len cy, sūm' nô 'lén-sē, s.
Son, sūn, s. a male child; native
of a country.
Son-in-law, sūn' īn 'lāw, s. a man
married to one's daughter.
Sô-nā' tā, s. a tune.
Sông, s. a poem modulated to the
voice; a ballad.
Song ster, sông' stūr, s. a singer.
Sông strēss, s. a female who sings.
Song stress es, sông' strēs 'tā, s. plu.
Sôn' nēt, s. a small poem.
Sôn-nēt-tēer', s. a small poet.
So no rous, sô-nō 'rūs, a. loud or
shrill sounding.
Sôdn, ad. before long; early.
Sôdt, s. a condensed or imbodyed
smoke.
Sôdt' éd, a. covered with soot.
Sooth, sôdrr, v. a. to flatter, please;
Sooth ing, sôdrr' īng, par. [to calm].
Sooth ed, sôdrr'd, pre. [dict, forestel].
Sooth say, sôdt' sā, v. n. to pre-
Sooth say ing, sôdt' sā 'tāng, par.
Sooth said, sôdt' sēd, pre. [teller].
Sooth say er, sôdt' sā 'tār, s. a fore-
Snot y, sôdt' é, a. consisting of soot;
black. [v. a. to steep in liquor].
Sôp, s. any thing steeped in liquor:
Sôp plāg, par.
Sop ped, sôpt, pre.
Soph, sôf, s. a young man who has
been two years at the university.
Soph iam, sôf' tām, s. a fallacious
argument. [philosophy].
Soph ist, sôf' īst, s. a professor

SOR

SOU

SPA

Fâc, fâc, fâc, fâc—mâ, mât—pâc, pâc—nâ, nâc,

Soph is ter, sôf' is 'târ, a. an inside-
tous logician. [luciously subtle.

So phis ti cal, sô-fis' té 'kâl, a. fal-

So phis ti cate, sô-fis' té 'kâta, v. a.
to corrupt with something spuri-
ous. [par.

So phis ti ca ting, sô-fis' té 'kâ-ting.

So phis ti ca ted, sô-fis' té 'kâ-têd,
pre. [reasoning.

Soph is try, sôf' is 'trê, a. fallacious

Soph is tries, sôf' is 'triz, a. plu.

Sop o rifer ous, sôp-ô-rif' êr 'ûs, }

Sop o rif ick, sôp-ô-rif' lk, }

a. causing sleep. [a magician.

Sor cer er, sôr sôr 'ûr, a. a conjurer,

Sor cer ess, sôr sôr 'ês, a. an en-

chantress, a female magician.

Sor cer ess es, sôr sôr 'ês-lz, a. plu.

Sor cer y, sôr sôr 'rê, a. magic,
enchantment.

Sôrd, s. turf, grassy ground. [tous.

Sôr dld, a. mean, vile, base; cove-

Sor did ly, sôr dld 'lê, ad. meanly,
covetously.

Sôr dld 'nêss, a. meanness, baseness.

Sor dine, sôr-dêen', a. a small pipe
put into the mouth of a trumpet
to make it sound lower or more
shrill.

Sôre, s. a place tender and painful,
an ulcer: a. tender to the touch.

So rer, sôr râr, a. com.

Sôr rêst, a. su. [or distress.

Sore ly, sôr 'lê, ad. with great pain

Sôrê 'nêss, a. tenderness of a hurt.

Sor rel, sôr ril, s. a plant; a colour.

Sor ri ly, sôr rê 'lê, ad. meanly,
wretchedly.

Sor row, sôr rô, s. grief, pain; sad-
ness: v. n. to grieve, to be sad.

Sor rows, sôr rôze, s. plu. and pres.

Sor row ing, sôr rô 'ing, par. [t.

Sor row ed, sôr rôde, pre.

Sor row ful, sôr rô 'fûl, a. mourn-
ful, grieving. [less.

Sor ry, sôr rê, a. grieved; worth-

Sôr, s. a kind, a species; a rank:

v. a. to separate; to cull.

Sôr' ing, par.

Sôr' êd, pre. [cel sorted.

Sôr' mêt, s. distribution; a par-

Sôs, v. n. to fall at once into.

Sos ses, sôs' sîz, pres. t.

Sôs' sing, par.

Soss ed, sôt, pre.

Sôt, s. a blockhead; a drunkard.

Sôt' tsh, a. dull, stupid.

Sôt' tsh 'nêss, s. dulness, stupidity.

Sou chong, sôu-tshông', s. the kind
of finest Bohea tea. [of Seek.

Sought, sâwt, pre. and per. par.

Soul, sôle, s. the immortal spirit of

man; vital principle.

Sôund, a. healthy; right; stout:

s. a shallow sea; a noise; a

probe: v. a. to search with a
plummet; to try: v. n. to make

Sôund' ing, par. [a noise.

Sôund' êd, pre. [rightly; fast.

Sôund ly, sôund' lê, ad. healthily;

Sôund 'nêss, s. health; truth; so-
lidity. [flesh for the table.

Soup, sôp, s. a strong decoction of

Sôâr, a. acid, austere; peevish: v.
a. to make sour of acid.

Sour er, sôâr 'ûr, a. com.

Sôâr 'êt, a. su.

Sôâr' ing, par.

Sour ed, sôâr, pre. [ginal.

Source, sôrse, s. spring, head; ori-

Sôr ces, sôr' sîz, a. plu.

Sôur' ish, a. somewhat sour.

Sour ly, sôâr 'lê, ad. with acidity.

Sôâr 'nêss, s. acidity; asperity.

Sous, sôd, s. a French penny.

Sôdse, s. a pickle made of salt: v.
n. to fall as a bird on its prey:

ad. with sudden violence.

Sous es, sôds' lz, pres. t.

Sôds' ing, par.

Sous ed, sôast, pre.

South, sôûth, s. the part where the
sun is to us at noon; the south-

ern region: a. southern, meridio-

nal: ad. towards the south.

South east, sôûth-êast', s. the point

between the south and east.

South ern, sôûr' êrn, a. belong-
ing to the south.

South ward, sôûr' êrd, ad. toward
the south.

South west, sôûth-wêst', s. the point
between the south and west.

Sov er eign, sôv' êr 'în, s. a mon-
arch; a supreme lord: a. su-
preme in power or efficacy.

Sov er eign ty, sôv' êr 'în-tê, s. so-
verain, highest place. [lead

Sow, sôd, s. a female pig; a mass of

Sows, sôdz, a. plu.

Sow, sô, v. a. to scatter seed; to
spread; to stock with seed.

Sows, sôze, pres. t.

Sow ing, sô' ing, par.

Sow ed, sôde, pre. and per. par.

Sow er, sô' ûr, s. one that scatters

Sow ins, sôd' inz, s. plu. flummary.

Sown, sône, per. par. of Sow.

Space, spâse, s. a room, extension,
quantity of time.

Spa ces, spâ' sîz, s. plu.

Spa cious, spâ' shûs, a. wide, ex-
tensive, roomy. [wide extension

Spa cious ness, spâ' shûs 'nêss, s.
Spâde, s. the instrument for digging,
a suit of cards.

Spâke, the old pre. of Speak.

Spâlt, s. a white scaly stone.

Spân, s. a hand's breadth; any
short duration: v. a. to measure

Spân' ning, par. [by the hand.

Span ned, spând, pre.

Span gle, spâng' gl, s. a small plate
of shining metal: v. a. to be

sprinkle with spangles.

Span gling, spâng' gling, par.

Span gled, spâng' gld, pre.

Span iel, spân' yêl, s. a dog used
for sport. [the open hand.

Spank, spângk, v. a. to strike with

Spank ing, spângk' ing, par.

Spank ed, spângkt, pre.

Spâr, s. a marcanite, a small bean.

v. n. to fight.

SPE

SPE

SPH

nôr, nôt—tôbe, tûb, bûl—ôl—pôand—thin, rais.

Spår' rîng, par.
 Spar red, spård, pre.
 Spåre, v. n. to use frugally; to forbear; to forgo: a. scanty; lean.
 Spå' rîng, par.: a. scarce; scanty.
 Spa red, spård, pre.
 Spa rer, spår' rûr, a. com.
 Spår' rêst, a. su. [little flesh.
 Spåre' rîb, s. the ribs of pork with
 Sparing ly, spår' rîng' lê, ad. frugally; cautiously. [a gay man.
 Spårk, s. a small particle of fire;
 Spar kle, spår' kl, s. a spark: v. n. to emit sparks; to glitter.
 Spår' kîlîng, par.
 Spar kled, spår' kîd, pre.
 Spar row, spår' rô, s. a small bird.
 Spar rows, spår' rôze, s. plu. [spar.
 Spar ry, spår' rê, a. consisting of
 Spasm, spåzm, s. convulsion, a
 cramp. [vulsive.
 Spas mod ick, spåz-môd' lk, a. com-
 Spat ter, spåt' tûr, v. a. to sprinkle;
 to defame.
 Spat ter ing, spåt' tûr' îng, par.
 Spat ter ed, spåt' tûrd, pre.
 Spat ter dash es, spåt' tûr' 'dash-lz,
 s. plu. coverings for the legs.
 Spat u la, spåtsh' û' lâ, s. a slice
 used by apothecaries in spread-
 ing plasters.
 Spåv' in, s. a disease in horses.
 Spåw, s. any mineral water.
 Spaws, spåwz, s. plu.
 Spåwl, v. n. to spit much: s. spittle.
 Spåwl' îng, par.
 Spawl ed, spåwîd, pre.
 Spåwn, s. the eggs of fish or of frogs.
 Spay, spå, v. a. to castrate female
 Spays, spåze, pres. t. [animals.
 Spaying, spå' îng, par.
 Spay ed, spåde, pre. [late sounds.
 Speak, spèék, v. n. to utter articu-
 Speak ing, spèék' îng, par.
 Speak a ble, spèék' â' bl, a. possi-
 ble to be spoken. [speaks.
 Speak er, spèék' êr, s. one that
 Spear, spèér, s. a long pointed

weapon: v. a. to pierce with a
 Spear ing, spèér' îng, par. [spear.
 Spear ed, spèérd, pre.
 Spear mint, spèér' mînt, s. a plant.
 Spe cial, spèsh' âl, a. particular,
 peculiar. [liarily.
 Spe cial ly, spèsh' âl' lê, ad. pecu-
 Spe cies, spè' shéz, s. sin. and plu.
 a sort; class of nature.
 Spe cif ick, spè-sîf' lk, a. that dis-
 tinguishes one sort from another:
 s. a remedy for a disease.
 Spe cif i cally, spè-sîf' ê' kâl-lê, ad.
 according to the nature of the spec-
 ies. [shûn, s. distinct notation.
 Spe ci fi ca tion, 'spès-sè-fè-kâ-
 Spe ci fy, spès' sè' fî, v. a. to men-
 tion; to particularize.
 Spe ci fies, spès' sè' fîze, pres. t.
 Spe ci fy ing, spès' sè' fî-îng, par.
 Spe ci fi ed, spès' sè' fîde, pre.
 Spe ci men, spès' sè' mèn, s. a sam-
 ple, a part of any thing exhibited
 that the rest may be known.
 Spe cious, spè' shûs, s. a showy;
 plausible. [fair appearance.
 Spe cious ly, spè' shûs' lê, ad. with
 Speck, spèk, s. a small spot: v. a.
 Speck ing, spèk' kîng, par. [to spot.
 Speck ed, spèkt, pre.
 Speck le, spèk' kl, s. small speck:
 v. a. to mark with small spots.
 Speck ling, spèk' kîlîng, par.
 Speck led, spèk' kîd, pre.
 Speck ta cle, spèk' tâ' kl, s. a show,
 a gazing-stock; glasses to assist
 the sight. [on, an observer.
 Spec ta tor, spèk-tâ' tûr, s. a looker
 Spec tre, spèk' tûr, s. an apparition.
 Spec u lar, spèk' û' lâ, a. having
 the qualities of a mirror; assist-
 ing sight. [meditate, contemplate.
 Spec u late, spèk' û' lâte, v. n. to
 Spec u la ting, spèk' û' lâ-tîng, par.
 Spec u la ted, spèk' û' lâ-têd, pre.
 Spec u la tion, 'spèk-û-lâ' shûn, s.
 view; mental scheme not re-
 duced to practice.

Spec u la tive, spèk' û' lâ-tîv, a.
 contemplative; theoretical.
 Spec u la tive ly, spèk' û' lâ-tîv' lê,
 ad. with meditation; ideally.
 Spec u la tor, spèk' û' lâ-tûr, s. one
 who forms theories. [ror.
 Spec u lum, spèk' û' lâm, s. a mir-
 Spèd, pre. and per. par. of Speed.
 Speech, spèétsh, s. articulate utter-
 ance; language; oration.
 Speech es, spèétsh' lz, s. plu.
 Speech less, spèétsh' lèss, a. mute,
 dumb.
 Spèéd, v. n. to make haste; to have
 success: s. quickness, celerity;
 haste.
 Spèéd' îng, par. [haste.
 Speed' i ly, spèéd' ê' lê, ad. with
 Speed y, spèéd' ê, a. quick, swift.
 Spèll, s. a charm; a turn of work:
 v. n. to form words of letters; to
 Spèll' îng, par. [charm.
 Spell ed, spèld, pre. [to waste.
 Spènd, v. g. to consume, to lay out;
 Spènd' îng, par.
 Spènt, pre. and per. par. [igal.
 Spend thrift, spènd' thrîft, s. a prod
 Spèrm, s. seed of animals.
 Sper ma ce ti, 'spèr-mâ-sé' té, s. an
 unctuous substance taken from
 the head of the whale. [nal.
 Sper mat ick, spèr-mât' lk, s. semi-
 Spew, spû, v. a. to vomit, eject.
 Spews, spûze, pres. t.
 Spew ing, spû' îng, par.
 Spew ed, spûde, pre.
 Sphere, sfère, s. a globe; orb, cir-
 cuit of motion; province.
 Spher i cal, sfèr' ê' kâl, } a. round,
 Spher ick, sfèr' lk, } globular.
 Spher i cal ly, sfèr' ê' kâl-lê, ad. in
 form of a sphere.
 Spher i cal ness, sfèr' ê' kâl-nèss, }
 Sphe ri ci ty, sfèr-sîs' sé' té, }
 a roundness.
 Sphe roid, sfèr' rôid, s. a body ap-
 proaching to the form of a sphere
 Spher oic, sfèr' rôic, s. a little sphere

SPI

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

SPL

SPO

- Sphinx**, s'finks, s. a famous monster in Egypt, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.
- Spice**, splse, s. an aromatic vegetable production: v. a. to season with spice.
- Spi cea**, spl' sê, a plu. and pres. t.
- Spi cing**, spl' sîng, par.
- Spi ced**, splst, pre.
- Spi cer y**, spl' sâr rê, s. the commodity or repository of spices.
- Spi cy**, spl' sê, a. producing spice; aromatick. [spins a web.]
- Spi der**, spl' dâr, s. the animal that
- Spig ot**, spig' ôt, s. a peg put into a faucet.
- Spike**, s. an ear of corn; a long nail: v. a. to fasten or set with
- Spl' kîng**, par. [spikes.]
- Spi ked**, splkt, pre.
- Spl' k' nârd**, s. the name of a plant.
- Splll**, s. a small shiver of wood; a small quantity: v. a. to shed; to
- Splll' lîng**, par. [waste.]
- Spllt**, v. a. and per. par.
- Spln**, v. a. to draw out into threads; to protract.
- Spln' nîng**, par. [the back.]
- Spl' nâl**, s. belonging to the bone of
- Spin die**, spln' dî, s. a pin to form thread on; a long slender stalk.
- Spine**, s. the bone of the back.
- Spln-êr**, s. a small harpsichord.
- Spin ner**, spln' nâr, s. one skilled in spinning.
- Spi nous**, spl' nûs, } s. a thorny, per-
- Spi ny**, spl' nê, } plexed.
- Spin ster**, spln' stâr, s. a woman that spins. [hole, a vent.]
- Spi r a cle**, splr' â' kl, s. a breathing
- Spl' râi**, s. a curve, winding.
- Spre**, s. a curve line; a steeple.
- Spl' t**, s. breath; an apparition; ardour; an inflammable liquor.
- Spl' t' êd**, s. lively, full of fire.
- Spl' t' êd-nêss**, s. disposition of mind.
- Spl' t' êss**, s. a dejected, low.
- Spir it ous**, splr' lt' ûs, a. refined, advanced near to spirit.
- Spir it u al**, splr' lt-tshû 'âl, s. immaterial, intellectual; heavenly.
- Spir it u al i ty**, 'sprlt-tshû-'âl' lê- 'tê, s. immateriality.
- Spir it u al i za tion**, 'splr-lt-tshû- 'âl-ê-zâ' shûn, s. act of spiritualizing. [v. a. to refine the intellect.]
- Spir it u al i ze**, splr' lt-tshû 'âl-îze, [v. a. to refine the intellect.]
- Spir it u al i zes**, splr' lt-tshû 'âl-î- 'zîz, pres. t. [zîng, par.]
- Spir it u al i zîng**, splr' lt-tshû 'âl-î- 'zîng, par.
- Spir it u al i zed**, splr' lt-tshû 'âl-î- 'zîd, pre. [ad. purely; divinely.]
- Spir it u al ly**, splr' lt-tshû 'âl-lê, [ad. purely; divinely.]
- Spir it u ous**, splr' lt-tshû 'ûs, a. having the quality of spirit; lively, airy. [jet.]
- Spi rt**, spûrt, v. a. to throw out in a
- Spi rt ing**, spûrt' îng, par.
- Spi rt ed**, spûrt' êd, pre.
- Spi ry**, spl' rê, s. pyramidal, wreath-
- Spi si tude**, spls' sê 'tûde, s. thick-
- Spl't**, s. a utensil to roast meat on: v. a. to put upon a spit: v. n. to eject from the mouth: pre. and
- Spl' tîng**, par. [per. par.]
- Spl'te**, s. malice, rancour: v. a. to
- Spl' tîng**, par. [vex, to offend.]
- Spl' t'êd**, pre.
- Spl'te' fûl**, s. malicious. [liciously.]
- Spite ful ly**, spl'te' fûl' lê, ad. ma-
- Spl'te' fûl' nêss**, s. malignity.
- Spi t de**, spl' tî, s. moisture of the mouth. [water.]
- Splâsh**, v. a. to daub with dirt or
- Splâsh es**, splâsh' îz, pres. t.
- Splâsh' îng**, par.
- Splâsh ed**, splâsh't, pre.
- Splâsh y**, splâsh' ê, a. apt to daub.
- Splâ y foot**, splâ' fût, s. having the foot turned inward. [ill-humour.]
- Splêen**, s. the milt; anger, spite,
- Splêen' fûl**, s. angry, peevish.
- Spleen y**, splêen' ê, a. peevish.
- Splên' dênt**, s. a shining, glossy.
- Splên' dîd**, s. showy, magnificent.
- Splên did ly**, splên' dîd' lê, ad. magnificently. [power.]
- Splên dour**, splên' dûr, s. lustre;
- Splên e tick**, splên' ê 'tîk, a. fret-
- Splên e**, s. peevish.
- Splice**, spllse, v. a. to join the two ends of a rope without a knot.
- Spli cea**, spl' sîz, pres. t.
- Spli cing**, spl' sîng, par.
- Spli ced**, splst, pre. [by surgeons.]
- Splint**, s. a thin piece of wood used
- Splin ter**, spln' tûr, v. a. to secure by splints; to shiver: s. a thin piece of wood.
- Splin ter ing**, spln' tûr' îng, par.
- Splin ter ed**, spln' tûrd, pre.
- Spllt**, v. a. to cleave; to divide: pre. and per. par.
- Spllt' tîng**, par. [hasty speaking.]
- Splut ter**, splûrt' tûr, s. bustle;
- Splûl**, v. a. to rob; to plunder; to corrupt: s. plunder, pillage.
- Splûl' îng**, par.
- Splol ed**, splôld, pre.
- Splol er**, splôl' êr, s. one who spoils
- Splôke**, s. the bar of a wheel: pre. of Speak.
- Spo ken**, spô' kn, per. par. of Speak.
- Spôkes' mân**, s. one who speaks for another.
- Spli ate**, splô' lê 'âte, v. a. to rob.
- Spo li a tîng**, spô' lê 'à-tîng, par.
- Spo li a ted**, spô' lê 'à-têd, pre.
- Spo li a tion**, spô-lê-â' shûn, s. the act of robbery. [syllables.]
- Spon' dêe**, s. a foot of two long
- Spon dees**, spon' dêez, s. plu.
- Spon ge**, spânje, s. a soft porous substance remarkable for sucking up water: v. a. to blot, to wipe away: v. n. to hang on others for maintenance. [pres. t.]
- Spon ges**, spân' jîz, s. plu. and
- Spon ging**, spân' jîng, par.
- Spon ged**, spânjd, pre.
- Spon gy**, spân' jê, s. a soft and full of interstitial holes; wet.

SPR

Spôn' sál, a. relating to marriage.
 Spon sor, spôn' sūr, s. a surety.
 Spon ta ne ous, spôn-tá' né' ūs, a. voluntary. [lé, ad. voluntarily.
 Spon ta ne ous ly, spôn-tá' né' ūs-
 Spôol, s. a weaver's quill. [quids.
 Spôôn, s. a vessel used in eating li-
 Spôôn' fúl, s. as much as a spoon
 will hold. [taken with a spoon.
 Spoon meat, spôôn' mēet, s. food.
 Spôrt, s. play, diversion; mock :
 v. n. to play, to frolic, to game.
 Spôrt' lng, par.
 Spôrt' éd, pre.
 Spôrt' lng, par. a merry, frolicsome.
 Sport ive, spôrt' lv, a. gay, merry.
 Sport ive ness, spôrt' lv' nēs, s. a
 gayety, play.
 Sports' mán, s. one who sports.
 Spôt, s. a blot; a disgrace; any
 particular place : v. a. to mark
 with discoloration; to corrupt, to
 Spôt' tng, par. [disgrace.
 Spôt' tēd, pre.
 Spôt' lēss, a. pure, holy.
 Spou sal, spôu' zál, a. nuptial.
 Spouse, spôuze, s. a husband or wife.
 Spous es, spôuz' lz, s. plu.
 Spôut, s. a pipe, the mouth of a
 vessel; a cataract : v. a. to pour
 Spôut' lng, par. [with violence.
 Spôut' éd, pre.
 Sprain, spráne, v. a. to stretch the
 ligaments of a joint : s. extension
 of ligaments without dislocation
 of the joints.
 Sprain ing, spráne' lng, par.
 Sprain ed, spránd, pre.
 Spráng, pre. of Spring.
 Sprát, s. a small sea-fish.
 Spráwl, v. n. to struggle; to tumble.
 Spráwl' lng, par.
 Sprawl ed, spráwld, pre.
 Spray, sprá, s. the extremity of a
 branch; the foam of the sea.
 Sprays, spráze, s. plu.
 Spread, sprēd, v. a. to extend, di-
 vulge; to cover over : s. extent,

SPU

nôr, nôt—tâbe, tâb, báll—ôll—pôond—ôlin, rais.

compass : pre. and per. par.
 Spread ing, sprēd' dng, par.
 Sprig, s. a small branch.
 Sprig gy, sprig' gē, a. full of sprigs.
 Spright, sprite, s. spirit, apparition.
 Spright li ness, sprite' lē' nēs, s. a
 liveliness, gayety.
 Spright ly, sprite' lē, a. gay, lively.
 Spring, v. n. to begin to grow; to
 issue; to bound : v. a. to dis-
 charge a mine : s. a season of
 the year; elastic force; a
 bound; a fountain, an issue of
 water; a source; original.
 Spring' lng, par.
 Springe, sprinje, s. a gin.
 Spring ges, sprin' jiz, s. plu. [ticity.
 Spring i ness, spring' é' nēs, s. elas-
 Spring gle, spring' gl, s. a springe.
 Spring tide, s. tide at the new
 moon. [of springs.
 Spring y, spring' é, a. elastic; full
 Sprink le, springk' kl, v. a. to scat-
 ter in drops; to wet.
 Sprink ling, springk' kllng, par.
 Sprink led, springk' kld, pre.
 Sprôut, v. n. to shoot by vegetation :
 s. a shoot of a vegetable.
 Sprôut' lng, par.
 Sprôut' éd, pre. [a species of fir.
 Spruce, sprôuse, a. trim, neat : s.
 Spruce beer, sprôuse-béer, s. beer
 tingured with branches of fir.
 Spruce ness, sprôuse' nēs, s. neat-
 ness without elegance.
 Sprung, pre. and per. par. of Spring.
 Spôd, s. a short knife. [foam.
 Spâme, s. foam, froth : v. n. to
 Spû' ming, par.
 Spu med, spûmd, pre.
 Spu med, spû' mūs, } a. frothy.
 Spu my, spû' mé, }
 Spûn, pre. and per. par. of Spin.
 Spunk, spúngk, s. rotten wood.
 Spûr, s. a sharp point fixed to the
 rider's heel; incitement, instiga-
 tion; a stimulation : v. a. to prick
 with the spur; to instigate.

SQU

Squ' ring, par.
 Spur red, spûrd, pre.
 Spur ri ous, spû' rē' ūs, a. not gen-
 uine; counterfeit. [contempt.
 Spûrn, v. a. to kick; to treat with
 Spûrn' lng, par.
 Spurn ed, spûrd, pre.
 Spûr ri er, spû' rē' ūr, s. one
 who makes spurs.
 Sput ter, spût' tûr, v. n. to emit
 moisture in small drops; to speak
 hastily.
 Sput ter ing, spût' tûr' lng, par.
 Sput ter ed, spût' tûrd, pre.
 Spy, spl, s. one sent to watch the
 conduct of others : v. a. to dis-
 cover : v. n. to search narrowly.
 Spies, splze, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Spy ing, sp' lng, par.
 Spi ed, splde, pre.
 Spy boat, spl' bôte, s. a boat sent
 out for intelligence.
 Squab, skwôb, a. unfeathered;
 thick and stout : s. a kind of sofa.
 Squab bish, skwôb' blsh, a. thick,
 heavy. [rel : s. a low brawl.
 Squab ble, skwôb' bl, v. n. to quar-
 Squab bling, skwôb' blng, par.
 Squab bled, skwôb' bld, pre.
 Squa dron, skwá' drôn, s. a part of
 an army, or fleet.
 Squal id, skwól' lld, a. foul, nasty.
 Squall, skwáll, v. n. to scream sud-
 denly : s. loud scream; sudden
 gust of wind.
 Squall ing, skwál' lng, par.
 Squall ed, skwáld, pre.
 Squall ly, skwál' lē, a. windy, gusty.
 Squa mous, skwá' mūs, a. scaly.
 Squan der, skwôn' dûr, v. a. to
 spend profusely; to dissipate.
 Squan der ing, skwôn' dûr' lng, par.
 Squan der ed, skwôn' dûrd, pre.
 Square, skwâre, a. having right an-
 gles; cornered : parallel, exact :
 s. a figure with right angles and
 equal sides; an instrument, per-
 el, equality : v. a. to form

STA

STA

STA

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pho—nô, môve,

right angles; to accommodate.	Stab bed, stâbd, pre.	Stain, stâne, v. a. to blot, to spot, to disgrace: s. blot, spot.
(C) This adjective has no com.	Sta bil i ty, stâ-bil' lê 'tê, } a stand-	Stain ing, stâne' ing, par.
or su. Degree.	Stable ness, stâ' bi' nês, } iness; firmness of resolution.	Stain ed, stând, pre.
Squa ring, skwâ' ring, par.	Stable, stâ' bi, a. fixed; steady;	Stair, stâre, s. step by which to ascend a building.
Squa red, skwârd, pre.	constant: s. a house for beasts:	Stair case, stâre' kâse, s. the part of a fabrick that contains the stairs.
Squash, skwôsh, s. a plant; any thing soft; a sudden fall.	v. n. to put beasts in a stable.	Stake, s. a post or stick fixed in the ground; any thing wagered: v. a. to fasten with posts; to wager.
Squash ed, skwôsh' iz, s. plu.	Stâ' bling, par.	Stâ' kling, par.
Squat, skwôt, v. n. to sit close to the ground: a. cowering down; short and thick.	Stâ bled, stâ' bld, pre.	Staked, stâkt, pre.
Squat ting, skwôt' ting, par.	Stâb' lish, v. a. to establish; to fix.	Stâlê, a. old, long kept.
Squat ted, skwôt' täd, pre.	Stab lish es, stâb' lish' iz, pres. t.	Stalêx, stâ' lâr, a. com.
Squeak, skwêék, v. n. to cry with a shrill tone: s. a shrill cry.	Stâb' lish' ing, par.	Stâlêst, a. su. [age]
Squeak ing, skwêék' ing, par.	Stab lish ed, stâb' lishet, pre.	Stâlê' nês, s. not freshness; old
Squeak ed, skwêékt, pre.	Stack, stâk, s. a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood; a number of chimneys: v. a. to pile up regularly in ricks.	stâk, stâwk, v. n. to walk with high and superb steps: s. a stem.
Squeal, skwêél, v. n. to cry with a shrill sharp voice.	Stack ing, stâk' kling, par.	Stalk ing, stâwk' ing, par.
Squeal ing, skwêél' ing, par.	Stack ed, stâkt, pre.	Stalk ed, stâwkt, pre.
Squeal ed, skwêéld, pre.	Stadt hold er, stât' höld 'ûr, s. the chief magistrate of Holland.	Stalk ing horse, stâwk' ing' hôrse, s. a horse by which a fowler shelters himself from the game.
Squeam ish, skwêém' ish, a. nice, fastidious.	Stâff, s. a stick; a prop; an ensign of an office.	Stáll, s. a crib in which an ox or horse is fed; a small shed in which certain trades are practised: v. a. to keep in a stall; to invest.
Squeam ish ness, skwêém' ish' nês, [a. delicacy.]	Stâg, s. the male red deer, or of Stage, stâje, s. a floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited; the theatre; a place of rest on a journey; single step; a	Stâl' ling, par.
Squeeze, skwêêze, v. a. to press between two bodies; to force between close bodies: s. compression, pressure. [plu.]	Stage, stâ' jiz, s. plu. [carriage.]	Stall ed, stâld, pre.
Squeeze es, skwêêz' iz, pres. t. and s.	Stage coach, stâje-kôtsb', s. a coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers. [plu.]	Stall ion, stâl' yûn, s. a male horse.
Squeeze ing, skwêêz' ing, par.	Stage coach es, stâje-kôtsb' 'iz, s.	Stâm' in 'â, s. plu. the solids of a human body; the fine threads of plants. [hesitate in speaking.]
Squeeze ed, skwêêzd, pre.	Stag ger, stâg' gûr, v. n. to reel; to faint; to hesitate.	Stam mer, stâm' mûr, v. n. to
Squib, skwib, s. a small pipe of paper filled with wildfire; ridicule.	Stag ger ing, stâg' gûr' ing, par.	Stam mer ing, stâm' mûr' ing, par.
Squill, skwîl, s. a plant; a fish. [ly.]	Stag ger ed, stâg' gûr, pre.	Stam mer ed, stâm' mûrd, pre.
Squint, skwint, v. n. to look oblique.	Stag gers, stâg' gûrs, s. plu. a disease in horses.	Stam mer er, stâm' mûr 'ûr, s. one who speaks with hesitation.
Squint ing, skwint' ing, par.	Stag nant, stâg' nânt, s. motionless, still.	Stâmp, v. a. to strike by pressing the foot hastily downward; to impress: s. an instrument by which an impression is made, impression; make.
Squint ed, skwint' éd, pre.	Stâg' nâte, v. n. to have no course	Stâmp' ing, par.
Squire, skwîre, s. a title of gentility: an attendant. [imal.]	Stâg' nâ' ting, par. [or stream.]	Stamp ed, stâmp't, pre.
Squir rel, skwêr' ril, s. a small animal.	Stâg' nâ' téd, pre.	Stanch, stânh, v. a. to stop blood; to
Squirt, skwûrt, v. a. to throw out in a quick stream: s. an instrument to squirt with.	Stag na tion, stâg-nâ' shûn, s. stop of course or motion.	
Squirt ing, skwûrt' ing, par.	Staid, stâde, pre. and per. par. of	
Squirt ed, skwûrt' éd, pre.	Stâid, stâde, pre. and per. par. of	
Stâb, v. a. to pierce with a pointed weapon: s. a wound with a sharp	Stay: a. sober, grave, regular.	
Stâb' bling, par. [weapon.]		

STA

STA

STE

nôr, nô-tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pônd—thin, rain.

hinder from running: a. sound, firm, trusty.
 Stanch es, stâns'h' l'z, pres. t.
 Stanch ing, stâns'h' ing, par.
 Stanch ed, stânsht, pre.
 Stând, v. n. to be upon the feet; to be placed as an edifice; to remain erect; to remain in the present state: s. a station; post; a stop; difficulty.
 Stând' ing, par.: a. settled, established: s. continuance; station; rank.
 Stând' ârd, s. an ensign in war; that which is the test of other things of the same kind; a settled rate; a standing tree. [ink.
 Stând' ish, s. a case for pen and Stan na ry, stân' nâ' r'è, a. relating to the tin-works. [stry.
 Stân' zâ, s. a set of lines in po- Sta ple, stâ' pl, s. a settled mart, an established emporium; a loop of iron: a. settled, established in commerce.
 Stâr, s. a luminous body in the heavens; a mark of reference in writing, thus [*].
 Star board, stâr bôrd, s. the right hand side of a ship.
 Starch, stârtsh, s. a kind of viscous matter made of flour or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened: v. a. to stiffen with starch.
 Starch es, stârtsh' l'z, pres. t.
 Starch ed, stârtsh't, pre.
 Stâre, v. n. to look with fixed eyes, or with wonder: s. fixed look.
 Stâ' ring, par.
 Sta red, stârd, pre. [trogloger.
 Star ga zer, stâr gâ' zûr, s. an as- Stâr, s. a stiff; plain. [stars.
 Stâr' l'èss, a. having no light of Star light, stâr' l'ite, s. lustre of the stars: a. lighted by the stars.
 Stâr' ling, s. a bird. [stars.
 Star ry, stâr' r'è, s. a decorated with

Stârt, v. n. to move suddenly; to shrink; to set out: s. a motion of terror; a sudden contraction; act of setting out.
 Stâr' ing, par.
 Stâr' éd, pre.
 Start er, stâr' âr, s. one that shrinks from his purpose.
 Startle, stâr' tl, v. n. to shrink: v. a. to fright, to shock.
 Stâr' tling, par.
 Star tled, stâr' tld, pre. [hunger.
 Starve, stârv, v. n. to perish with Stâr' ving, par.
 Stâr ved, stârvd, pre. [tled.
 Sta ta ry, stâ' tâ' r'è, a. fixed, settled.
 Stâte, s. a condition; the community; rank; dignity: v. a. to settle.
 Stâ' tling, par. [tle, to regulate.
 Stâ' t'ed, pre. [deur, dignity.
 State li ness, stâte' l'è' n'èss, s. grand- State ly, stâte' l'è, a. august, grand: ad. majestically.
 Stâtes' mân, s. one versed in the arts of government; one employed in public affairs.
 Stat i cal, stât' è' kâl, } a. relating
 Stat ick, stâr' lk, }
 to the science of weighing.
 Stat icks, stât' l'ks, s. plu. the science of weighing bodies.
 Sta tion, stâ' shûn, s. the act of standing; post assigned; rank: v. a. to place in a certain post, rank, or place.
 Sta tion ing, stâ' shûn' ing, par.
 Sta tion ed, stâ' shûnd, pre.
 Sta tion a ry, stâ' shûn' â-r'è, a. fixed, not progressive: s. paper, quills, &c. [of paper, quills, &c.
 Sta tion er, stâ' shûn' âr, s. a seller
 Sta tis ti cal, stâ-tis' té' kâl, } a
 Sta tis tick, stâ-tis' tik, }
 giving an account of the internal state and resources of a country.
 Stat u a ry, stâts'h' û' â-r'è, s. a car- var of images.
 Stat u a ries, stâts'h' û' â-r'è, s. plu.

Stat ue, stâts'h' û, s. an image.
 Stat ues, stâts'h' ûse, s. plu.
 Stat ure, stâts'h' ûre, s. the height of any animal. [ording to statute.
 Stat u ta ble, stâts'h' û' tâ-bl, s. a. Stat ute, stâts'h' ûte, s. a law, an edict.
 Stâve, v. a. to break in pieces; to -spoil: s. a thin piece of timber for casks.
 Staves, stâvz, s. plu. of Staff.
 Stâ' vling, par.
 Sta ved, stâvd, pre.
 Stay, stâ, v. n. to continue in a place; to wait; to dwell: s. continuance in a place; a stop; a support.
 Stays, stâze, pres. t.: s. plu. bodice for ladies; ropes in a ship.
 Stay ing, stâ' ing, par. [rious.
 Stay ed, stâde, a. fixed, settled; se- Stead, stêd, s. a room, place; use.
 Stead fast, stêd' fâst, s. a firm, fixed; constant. [ly, constantly.
 Stead fast ly, stêd' fâst' l'è, ad. firm- Stead fast ness, stêd' fâst' n'èss, a. firmness. [variation.
 Stead i ly, stêd' è' l'è, ad. without Stead i ness, stêd' è' n'èss, s. firm- ness; unvaried conduct.
 Stead y, stêd' d'è, a. firm, fixed. [ed.
 Steak, stâke, s. a slice of flesh broil- Steal, stêl, v. a. to take by theft, or without liberty.
 Steal ing, stêl' ing, par.
 Stealth, stêlt'h, s. the act of stealing, theft.
 Steam, stêém, s. vapour of any thing moist and hot: v. n. to smoke or vapour with moist heat.
 Steam ing, stêém' ing, par.
 Steam ed, stêém'd, pre.
 Stêéd, s. a horse for state or war.
 Stêél, s. a kind of iron refined and hardened: v. a. to point with Stêél' ing, par. [steel; to harden.
 Steel ed, stêéld, pre. [for weighing.
 Stêél' yârd, s. a kind of balance
 Stêép, s. a rising or descending with

STO

STR

STR

nór, nót—túbe, túb, búll—óll—pónd—áin, raia.

unite : s. a pass of the needle ; a sharp pain. [pres. t.
 Stitch es, stitsh' iz, s. plu. and
 Stitch ing, stitsh' ing, par.
 Stitch ed, stitsh't, pre.
 Stock, stók, s. a trunk ; the body of a plant ; a log ; the handle of anything ; a close neckcloth ; a race ; a fund : v. a. to store.
 Stock ing, stók' k'ing, par. : s. the covering of the leg.
 Stock ed, stókt, pre.
 Stock job ber, stók' jób 'bár, s. one who deals in the funds. [wood.
 Stock lock, stók' lók, s. lock fixed in
 Stocks, stóks, s. plu. prison for the legs. [less.
 Stock still, stók' stíl, a. motion.
 Sto ick, stó' lk, s. a philosopher of the sect of Zeno.
 Stóle, pre. of Steal : s. a long vest.
 Sto len, stóln, per. par. of Steal.
 Stom ach, stúm' ák, s. the ventricle of digestion ; appetite ; anger : v. a. to resent.
 Stom ach ing, stúm' ák' ing, par.
 Stom ach ed, stúm' ákt, pre.
 Stom a cher, stúm' á 'táhr, s. an ornament for the breast.
 Sto mach ick, stó-mák' lk, a. relating to the stomach : s. a medicine for the stomach.
 Stóne, s. a hard and insipid body ; gem ; calculus concretion in the kidneys or bladder ; the case which in some fruits contains the seed ; a weight containing 14 pounds : v. a. to pelt with stones.
 Stó' n'ng, par. [a. made of stone.
 Sto ned, stónd, pre.
 Stone cut ter, stóne' kút 'túr, s. one who hews stones.
 Stóne' p'lt, s. a quarry. [stones.
 Ste ny, stó' né, a. abounding with
 Stood, stódt, pre. and per. par. of Stand.
 Stódl, s. a seat without a back ; evacuation.

Stódp, v. n. to bend down ; to submit : s. act of stooping.
 Stódp' ing, par.
 Stoop ed, stódp't, pre.
 Stóp, v. a. to hinder ; to put an end to : a. cessation of progressive motion ; obstruction ; a point in
 Stóp' p'ng, par. [writing.
 Stop ped, stópt, pre. [stopping.
 Stop page, stóp' pjé, s. the act of
 Stop ple, stóp' pl, s. that by which anything is filled up.
 Stóre, s. plenty ; a supply board-
 ed : a. laid up : v. a. to stock.
 Stó' ring, par. [to lay up.
 Sto red, stórd, pre.
 Stóre' hóse, s. a magazine, treasury.
 Store hous es, stóre' hódz 'iz, s. plu.
 Stórk, s. a bird of passage.
 Stórm, s. a tempest ; assault ; tumult : v. a. to attack by open force : v. n. to rage.
 Stórm' ing, par.
 Storm ed, stórm'd, pre. [violent.
 Storm y, stórm' é, a. tempestuous ;
 Sto ry, stó' ré, s. history, a tale ; a flight of rooms.
 Sto ries, stó' riz, s. plu.
 Stódt, a. strong, valiant.
 Stout er, stódt' úr, a. com.
 Stódt' ést, a. su.
 Stout ly, stódt' lé, ad. lustily, boldly.
 Stódt' nés, s. strength ; boldness.
 Stóre, s. a hot-house ; a place in which fire is made.
 Stow, stó, v. a. to lay up.
 Stows, stóze, pres. t.
 Stow ing, stó' ing, par.
 Stow ed, stóde, pre. [ing up.
 Stow age, stó' tje, s. room for lay-
 Strad die, strád' dl, v. n. to stand or walk wide and awkwardly.
 Strád' d'ing, par.
 Strad dled, strád' d'ld, pre.
 Strag gle, strág' gl, v. n. to wander :
 Strág' g'ing, par. [to exuberate.
 Strag gled, strág' gl'd, pre.
 Strag gler, strág' glór, s. a wanderer.

Straight, stráte, a. direct ; right ; narrow : ad. immediately.
 () This adjective has no com. or su. Degree. [straight.
 Straight en, strá' tn, v. a. to make
 Straight en ing, strá' tn' ing, par.
 Straight en ed, strá' tud, pre.
 Straight ways, stráte' wáze, ad. immediately.
 Strain, stráne, v. a. to squeeze through something ; to sprain : s. a sprain ; style of speaking ; song.
 Strain ing, stráne' ing, par.
 Strain ed, stránd, pre.
 Strain er, stráne' úr, s. an instrument of filtration.
 Strait, stráte, s. a narrow pass, or frith ; difficulty [row ; to distress.
 Strait en, strá' tn, v. a. to make nar-
 Strait en ing, strá' tn' ing, par.
 Strait en ed, strá' tud, pre.
 Strait ly, stráte' lé, ad. narrowly.
 Stránd, a. the verge of the sea : v. a. to drive upon the shallows.
 Stránd' ing, par.
 Stránd' éd, pre.
 Strange, stráne, a. foreign ; odd, new : in. an expression of wonder. [foreigner.
 Stran ger, stráne' jór, a. com. : s. a
 Stran gest, stráne' jést, a. su.
 Strange ly, stráne' lé, ad. wonder-
 fully. [dislike ; wonderfulness.
 Strange ness, stráne' nés, s. mutual
 Stran gle, stráng' gl, v. a. to choke, suffocate.
 Stran gling, stráng' g'ing, par.
 Stran gled, stráng' gl'd, pre.
 Stran gles, stráng' glz, s. plu. swell-
 ings in a horse's throat.
 Stran gu la tion, stráng' gú-lá' shún, s. the act of strangling.
 Stran gu ry, stráng' gú' ré, s. a dif-
 ficulty of urine. [cloth or leather.
 Stráp, s. a narrow long slip of
 Stráp' ná' éé, s. a obstruction by
 blows.
 Stráp' p'ng, a. vast, large.

STR

STR

Pâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

-tê, a plu. of Stratum, beds.
 pers. [tisce.
 a gem, strâ' & 'tâm, a an ar-
 tism, a a bed, a layer.
 w, a the stalk on which grain
 grows. [fruit
 w ber ry, strâw' bër' rë, a a
 w col our ed, strâw' kôl' yôrd,
 a. of a light yellow.
 way, strâ, v. n. to wander, to rove:
 a. any thing lost by wandering.
 ways, strâze, pres. t. and a plu.
 way ing, strâ' ing, par.
 Stray ed, strâde, pre.
 Break, strêk, a. a line of colour,
 stripe: v. a. to stripe.
 Break ing, strêk' ing, par.
 Break ed, strêkt, pre.
 Stream, strêem, a. a running wa-
 ter; current: v. n. to flow.
 Stream ing, strêem' ing, par.
 Stream ed, strêem'd, pre.
 Stream er, strêem' êr, a. an ensign.
 Strêet, a. a way, a paved way.
 Strength, strêngth, a. force, vigour.
 Strength en, strêng' thn, v. a. to
 make strong: v. n. to grow strong.
 Strength en ing, strêng' thn' ing, par.
 Strength en ed, strêng' thnd, pre.
 Strength en er, strêng' thn' êr, a.
 that which gives strength.
 Stren uous, strên' ù' ùs, a. brave;
 zealous. [vigorously.
 Stren uous ly, strên' ù' ùs-lê, ad.
 Strep er ous, strêp' êr' ùs, a. noisy.
 Strêss, a. importance, force.
 Stretch, strêsh, v. a. to extend: a.
 extension, reach. [plu.
 Stretch es, strêsh' iz, pres. t. and a.
 Stretch ing, strêsh' ing, par.
 Stretch ed, strêsh't, pre. [tering.
 Strew, strô, v. a. to spread by scat-
 tering.
 Strews, strôze, pres. t.
 Strew ing, strô' ing, par.
 Strew ed, strôde, pre. [Strike.
 Strick en, strîk' kn, per. par. of
 Strîck, strîkt, a. exact; severe.
 Strîck er, strîkt' êr, a. com.

Strict est, strîkt' êst, a. su.
 Strict ly, strîkt' lê, ad. exactly.
 Strict ness, strîkt' nês, a. exactness.
 Strîc ture, strîk' tshûre, a. contrac-
 tion; a slight touch.
 Stîdle, a. a long step: v. n. to walk
 Strîd' dîng, par. [with long steps.
 Strîd den, strîd' dn, per. par.
 Strîfe, a. contention, debate.
 Strike, v. a. to hit with a blow; to
 stamp. [praising.
 Strî' kling, par.: a. affecting, sur-
 Strîng, a. a slender rope; a series;
 chord; a nerve, a tendon: v. a.
 to furnish with strings.
 Strîng' ing, par.
 String ed, strîng'd, a. having strings.
 Strîng' gent, strîng' jênt, a. binding.
 String y, strîng' é, a. fibrous.
 Strîp, v. a. to make naked; to rob:
 Strîp' ping, par. [s. a narrow shred.
 Strîp ped, strîpt, pre.
 Strîpe, v. a. to variegate with lines
 of different colours: a. a varia-
 tion of colour; a lash.
 Strî' plîng, par.
 Strî ped, strîpt, pre.
 Strîp' lîng, a. a youth.
 Strîve, v. n. to struggle; to contend.
 Strî' vîng, par.
 Strî ved, strîvd, pre. and per. par.
 Strî ven, strî' vû, per. par.
 Strî ver, strî' vûr, a. one who strives.
 Strôde, pre. of Strîde.
 Strôke, s. a blow; the sound of a
 clock; a touch: v. a. to rub gen-
 tly.
 Strô' kling, par. [rove.
 Strô ked, strôkt, pre. [rove.
 Strôll, strôle, v. n. to wander, to
 Strôl' lîng, par.
 Strôll ed, strôld, pre.
 Strôl' ler, strô' lûr, s. a vagrant.
 Strông, a. vigorous; potent; cogent.
 Stron ger, strông' gûr, a. com.
 Stron gest, strông' gêst, a. su.
 Strong ly, strông' lê, ad. powerfully.
 Stro phe, strô' fê, a. stanza.
 Strôve, pre. of Strîve.

Strow, strô, v. a. to spread by scat-
 tering.
 Strows, strôze, pres. t. [tering.
 Strow ing, strô' ing, par.
 Strow ed, strôde, pre.
 Strown, strôze, per. par.
 Struck, strûk, pre. of Strîke.
 Struc ture, strûk' tshûre, a. an ed-
 ifice; form.
 Strug gle, strûg' gl, v. a. to strive,
 contend: s. labour, effort.
 Strûg' gling, par.
 Strûg' gled, strûg' gld, pre.
 Strum pet, strûm' pît, a. a prostitute.
 Strûng, pre. and per. par. of Strîng.
 Strût, v. n. to walk with affected
 dignity: s. an affected walk.
 Strût' tîng, par.
 Strût' têd, pre. [up.
 Stûb, a. a log, a block: v. a. to fow
 Stûb' bîng, par.
 Stûb bed, stûbd, pre.
 Stûb' béd, a. short and thick.
 Stûb ble, stûb' bl, a. the stalks of
 grain left by the reapers.
 Stûb born, stûb' bûrn, a. obstinate.
 Stûb born ly, stûb' bûrn' lê, ad. ob-
 stinately. [obstinacy.
 Stûb born ness, stûb' bûrn' nês, a.
 Stuc co, stûk' kô, a. a fine plaster
 for walls. [Stûd.
 Stuck, stûk, pre. and per. par. of
 Stûd, a. a post, a stake; a nail
 a large head driven for ornament.
 v. a. to adorn with studs,
 Stûd' dîng, par.
 Stûd' dêd, pre.
 Stûd' dênt, a. a man given to be-
 lieving. [tent.
 Stu di ous, stû' dé' ùs, a. give
 books; diligent. [tent.
 Stu di ous ly, stû' dé' ùs-lê, ad.
 Stu di ous ness, stû' dé' ùs-
 ness, a. addiction to study.
 Stud y, stûd' é, a. applica-
 tion of books and learning; atten-
 tion to study.
 Stud y ing, stûd' é' ing, par.

STU

Studied, stúd' íd, pre. : a. learned.
 Stúff, s. any matter ; materials ; furniture ; medicine ; cloth : v. a. to fill ; to swell : v. n. to cram.
 Stúf' íng, par. : s. that by which any thing is filled ; relishing ingredients put into meat.
 Stúff ed, stúft, pre.
 Stum ble, stúm' bl, v. n. to trip ; to err : s. a trip ; a blunder.
 Stúm' blíng, par.
 Stum bled, stúm' bld, pre.
 Stum bler, stúm' blúr, s. one that stumbles. [remaining
 Stump, a part of any solid body
 Stump y, stúmp' é, a. full of stumps.
 Stún, v. a. to confound or make senseless with a blow or noise.
 Stún' íng, par.
 Stun ned, stúnd, pre.
 Stúng, pre. and per. par. of Sting.
 Stunk, stúngk, pre. and per. par. of Stink.
 Stúnt, v. a. to hinder from growth.
 Stúnt' íng, par.
 Stúnt' éd, pre.
 Stúpe, s. cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments. [stupidity.
 Stu pe fac tion, 'stú-pé-fák' shún, s.
 Stu pen dous, stú-pén' dús, a wonderful, amazing.
 Stú' pld, a. dull, heavy.
 Stú pid í ty, stú-plí' é 'té, s. dullness, heaviness of mind.
 Stu pid ly, stú' plí' lè, ad. dully.
 Stu pi fy, stú' pé' fí, v. a. to make stupid.
 Stu pi fies, stú' pé' fíze, pres. t.
 Stu pi fy íng, stú' pé' fí-íng, par.
 Stu pi fí ed, stú' pé' fí-de, pre. [ity.
 Stú' pór, s. suspension of sensibility.
 Stu pra tion, stú-prá' shún, s. rape, violation. [ness, hardness.
 Stur dí ness, stúr' dé' nés, s. stout.
 Stur dy, stúr' dé, a. hardy, stout.
 Stur geon, stúr' jún, a. sea-fish.
 Stut ter, stút' túr, v. n. to stammer.
 Stut ter íng, stút' túr' íng, par.

SUB

nór, nó-t—túbe, túb, búll—dú—púnd—tún, rún.

Sub ter ed, stút' túr, pre. [merer.
 Stut ter er, stút' túr' úr, s. a stammerer.
 Sty, stí, s. a place for hogs.
 Sties, stíze, s. plu.
 Sty gí an, stí' é 'án, a. infernal.
 Style, stíle, s. manner of writing ; title : v. a. to call, to name.
 Sty líng, stí' íng, par.
 Stied, stíd, pre.
 Styp tíc, stíp' tík, a. astringent.
 Sua sor y, swá' súr' ré, a. having tendency to persuade.
 Suav í ty, swá' é 'té, a. sweetness.
 Sub a cid, súb-ás' síd, a. sour in a small degree. [in a small degree.
 Sub ac rid, súb-ák' ríd, a. pungent.
 Sub ac tion, súb-ák' shún, s. the act of reducing. [feriour.
 Súb' ál' tén, a. inferior : s. an inferior.
 Sub dean, súb-déén', s. the vicegerent of a dean. [vide again.
 Sub dí vide, súb-dé-víde', v. a. to divide.
 Sub dí ví díng, 'súb-dé-ví' díng, par.
 Sub dí ví ded, 'súb-dé-ví' dèd, pre.
 Sub dí vis ion, 'súb-dé-víz' ún, s. the act of subdividing. [sly.
 Sub do lous, súb' dól' ús, a. cunning.
 Sub duce, súb-dúze', } v. a. to take
 Sub duct, súb-dúkt', } away.
 Sub dú ces, súb-dú' síz, pres. t.
 Sub dú cing, súb-dú' síng, } par.
 Sub duct íng, súb-dúkt' íng, }
 Sub dú ced, súb-dúze', } pre.
 Sub duct ed, súb-dúkt' éd, }
 Sub duct ion, súb-dúkt' shún, s. the act of taking away. [to tame.
 Sub due, súb-dú', v. a. to conquer ;
 Sub dues, súb-dúze', pres. t.
 Súb-dú' íng, par.
 Sub dú ed, súb-dúde', pre. [under.
 Sub ja cent, súb-já' sént, a. lying
 Sub ject, súb' jékt, s. one who lives under the dominion of another ; that on which any operation is performed : a. placed or situated under ; exposed, liable.
 Sub ject, súb-jékt', v. a. to put under ; to reduce, make liable.

SUB

Sub ject íng, súb-jékt' íng, par.
 Sub ject ed, súb-jékt' éd, pre.
 Sub jec tion, súb-jékt' shún, s. the state of being under government.
 Sub ject íve, súb-jékt' ív, a. relating to a subject.
 Súb-jól'n', v. a. to add at the end.
 Súb-jól'n' íng, par.
 Sub join ed, súb-jólnd', pre. [due.
 Súb' jú' gáte, v. a. to conquer, subdue.
 Súb' jú' gá-téng, par.
 Súb' jú' gá-téd, pre.
 Sub jú ga tion, súb-jú-gá' shún, s. the act of subduing.
 Sub junct ion, súb-júngk' shún, s. the act of subjoining.
 Sub junct íve, súb-júngkt' ív, a. subjoined to something else.
 Sub lí ma ble, súb-lí' má' bl, a. that may be subdued.
 Sub lí mate, súb' lè' mát, s. quicksilver raised in the retort.
 Sub lí mate, súb' lè' máte, v. a. to raise by chymical fire.
 Sub lí ma ting, súb' lè' má-tíng, par.
 Sub lí ma ted, súb' lè' má-téd, pre.
 Sub lí ma tion, súb-lè-má' shún, s. a chymical operation by fire.
 Sub lílme', a. high, lofty, grand : s. grand or lofty style : v. a. to raise by a chymical fire.
 Súb-lí' míng, par.
 Sub lí med, súb-límd', pre.
 Sub líme ly, súb-líme' lè, ad. loftily.
 Sub lím í ty, súb-lím' é 'té, s. loftiness.
 Súb-lí' nár, }
 Sub lu na ry, súb' lú' ná-ré, } a. earthly, terrestrial.
 Sub ma rine, súb-má-réén', a. lying under the sea.
 Sub mer sion, súb-mèr' shún, s. the act of drowning.
 Sub miss, súb-mís', a. humble.
 Sub mis sion, súb-mísh' ún, s. resignation, obedience.
 Sub mí síve, súb-mísh' úv, a. humble.

SUB

Fate, air, fall, fat—mé, mét—pine, pin—nò, mèw,

SUB

SUC

Sub mis sive ly, sùb-mis' sly 'lè, ad. humbly.

Sùb-mis', v. a. to resign to authority; to refer to judgement: v. n. to be subject.

Sùb-mis' tng, par.

Sùb-mis' téd, pre.

Sub mul ti ple, sùb-mul' té 'pl, a. an even part.

Sub or di na cy, sùb-ór' dé 'nà-sé, a. the state of being subject.

Sub or di nate, sùb-ór' dé 'nát, a. inferior in order.

Sub or di nate ly, sùb-ór' dé 'nát-lè, ad. in a series regularly descending.

Sub or di na tion, sùb 'òr-dé-nà'-shùn, a. the state of being inferior.

Sùb-òrn', v. a. to procure by false

Sùb-òrn' lng, par.

Sùb-òrn' ed, sùb-òrn'd', pre.

Sub poe na, sùb-pé' nà, a. a writ commanding attendance.

Sub scribe, sùb-skrìb', v. a. to give consent to; to attest.

Sub scri bing, sùb-skrì' blng, par.

Sub scri bed, sùb-skrìb'd', pre.

Sub scri ber, sùb-skrì' bür, s. one who subscribes.

Sub scrip tion, sùb-skrìp' shùn, a. any thing underwritten; the act or state of contributing to any undertaking.

Sub se quence, sùb' sé 'kwènsé, a. the state of following.

Sub se c u tive, sùb-sék' ú 'tív, } a. following in train.

Sub se quent ly, sùb' sé 'kwènt-lè, ad. so as to follow in train.

Sub serve, sùb-sèrv', v. a. to serve in subordination.

Sùb-sèrv' lng, par.

Sub serv ed, sùb-sèrv'd', pre.

Sub serv i ence, sùb-sèrv' é 'ènsé, } a. instrumental fitness.

Sub serv i ent, sùb-sèrv' é 'ènt, a. subordinate.

Sùb-side', v. n. to sink, tend down-

Sùb-sì' dng, par.

Sùb-sì' dèd, pre.

Sub si dence, sùb-sì' dènsé, } a. the act of sinking.

Sub si d i a ry, sùb-sìd' é 'à-ré, a. Sub si dize, sùb' sé 'dize, v. a. to give money for aid or assistance.

Sub si di zes, sùb' sé 'dì-zéz, pres. t.

Sub si di zing, sùb' sé 'dì-zng, par.

Sub si di zed, sùb' sé 'dìzd, pre.

Sub si dy, sùb' sé 'dè, a. aid, tribute.

Sub si dies, sùb' sé 'diz, a. plu.

Sùb-sist', v. n. to continue; to have

Sùb-sist' lng, par. [means of living.

Sùb-sist' èd, pre. [of support.

Sub sist ence, sùb-sist' ènsé, a. means

Sùb-sist' ènt, a. having real being.

Sub stance, sùb' stánsé, a. being; essential part; body; wealth.

Sub stan ces, sùb' stán 'séz, a. plu.

Sub stan tial, sùb-stán' shál, a. real; solid; corporeal.

Sub stan ti al i ty, sùb' stán-shé-ál'-lè 'tè, s. real existence.

Sub stan tial ly, sùb-stán' shál 'lè, ad. strongly, with solidity.

Sub stan ti ate, sùb-stán' shé 'àte, v. a. to make to exist.

Sub stan ti a ting, sùb-stán' shé 'à-tng, par.

Sub stan ti a ted, sùb-stán' shé 'à-ted, pre.

Sub stan ti u te, sùb' sté 'tù-tèd, pre.

Sub sti tu tion, sùb-sté-tù' shùn, a. the putting one thing for another.

Sub tract, sùb-strák', v. a. to take away part from the whole.

Sub tract ing, sùb-strák' lng, par.

Sub tract ed, sùb-strák' èd, pre.

Sub struc tion, sùb-strák' shùn, a. a taking part from the whole.

Sub struc tion, sùb-strák' shùn', support.

Sub sul tor y, sùb' sùl 'tù-ré, a.

Sùb-tènd', v. a. to be extended un-

Sùb-tènd' lng, par.

Sùb-tènd' èd, pre.

Sùb-tènsé, s. the chord of an arch.

Sub ten ses, sùb-tèn' sèz, a. plu.

Sub ter fuge, sùb' tèt 'fùje, a. a shift, an evasion.

Sub ter fu ges, sùb' tèt 'fù-jéz, a. plu.

Sùb-tèt-rà' né 'àn, [né 'àn, } a.

Sub ter ra ne ous, sùb-tèt-rà'-ly, a. lying under the earth. [acute.

Sub tile, sùb' tìl, a. thin; fine;

Sub tile ly, sùb' tìl 'lè, ad. finely.

Sub til ty, sùb' tìl 'tè, a. thinness, fineness.

Sub til i za tion, sùb-tìl-é-zá' shùn,

Sùb' tìl 'yze, v. a. to make thin.

Sub til i zes, sùb' tìl 'ì-zéz, pres. t.

Sùb' tìl 'ì-zng, par.

Sub til i zed, sùb' tìl 'ìzd, pre.

Subt le, sùb' tìl, a. sly, artful, cunning.

Subt le ty, sùb' tìl 'tè, a. artfulness, cunning.

Subt le ties, sùb' tìl 'tìz, a. plu.

Subt ly, sùb' tìl, ad. slyly, artfully.

Sùb-trá-hènd', s. the number to be subtracted.

Sùb' úrb, a. building without the walls of a city; the confines.

Sub ver sion, sùb-vèr' shùn, s. overthrow, ruin.

Sub ver sive, sùb-vèr' sly, a. tending to overturn.

Sùb-vèrt', v. a. to overthrow, de-

Sùb-vèrt' lng, par. [stroy.

Sùb-vèrt' èd, pre.

Suc ce da ne ous, sùk-sé-dà' né 'ús,

Succeed, sùk-sééd', v. n. to follow in order; to prosper.

Suc ceed ing, sùk-sééd' lng, par.

Suc ceed ed, sùk-sééd' èd, pre.

Suc cess, sùk-sès', a. the happy ter

SULL

SUM

SUP

SUP

Fâse, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mât—pine, plu—nô, nôps,

Sôl-tâ ná, s. the wife of an eastern emperor. [of being sultry.
Sul tri ness, sôl' trê nêa, s. the state
Sul try, sôl' trê, a. hot and close.
Sâm, s. the whole of any thing;
quantity of money : v. a. to com-
Sâm mîng, par. [pute, to collect.
Sum med, sômd, pre.
Sâm' lês, a. not to be computed.
Sum ma ri ly, sôm' mâ rê-lê, ad.
briefly. [brief: s. abridgment.
Sum ma ry, sôm' mâ rê, a. short.
Sum ma ries, sôm' mâ rîz, s. plu.
Sum mer, sôm' mâr, s. the hot
season. [height.
Sâm' mît, s. the top, the utmost
Sum mon, sôm' mûn, v. a. to call
with authority.
Sum mon ing, sôm' mûn 'ing, par.
Sum mon ed, sôm' mûnd, pre.
Sum mon er, sôm' mûn 'âr, s. one
who cites. [of authority.
Sum mons, sôm' mûnz, s. a call
Sum mons es, sôm' mûnz 'z, s. plu.
Sump ter, sôm' târ, s. a horse of
burden or state. [taking.
Sump tion, sôm' shûn, s. the act of
Sump tu a ry, sôm' tshû 'â-rê, a.
relating to expense. [y, expensive.
Sump tu ous, sôm' tshû 'ûs, a. cost-
Sump tu ous ly, sôm' tshû 'ûs-lê, ad.
expensively. [s. costliness.
Sump tu ous ness, sôm' tshû 'ûs-nêa,
Sôn, s. the luminary of, or that
makes the day : v. a. to expose
Sôn' nîng, par. [to the sun.
Sun ned, sônd, pre. [the sun.
Sun beam, sôn' bêam, s. ray of
Sôn' bûnt, a. tanned by the sun.
Sun day, sôn' dê, s. the first day of
the week ; the Christian sabbath.
Sun days, sôn' dîz, s. plu.
Sun der, sôn' dâr, v. a. to part.
Sun der ing, sôn' dâr 'ing, par.
Sun der ed, sôn' dârd, pre.
Sôn' dî 'âl, s. a marked plate on
which the shadow points the
hour.

Sun dry, sôn' drê, a. several.
Sông, pre. and per. par. of Sing.
Sunk, sùngk, pre. and per. par. of
Sôn' lês, a. wanting sun. [Sink.
Sun ny, sôn' nê, a. bright ; exposed
to the sun.
Sun rise, sôn' rîze, } s. the
Sun ri sing, sôn' rî 'zîng, }
first appearance of the sun.
Sôn' sêt, s. a close of the day.
Sôn' shine, s. action of the sun.
Sûp, v. a. to drink by sups ; to eat
the evening meal : s. a small
Sûp' pîng, par. [draught.
Sûp ped, sûpt, pre. [querable.
Su per a ble, sô' pêr 'â-bl, a. con-
Su per a ble ness, sô' pêr 'â-bl 'nêa,
s. quality of being conquerable.
'Sô-pêr-â-bôund', v. n. to be exu-
'Sô-pêr-â-bôund' ing, par. [berant.
'Sô-pêr-â-bôund' êd, pre.
Su per a bun dance, sô-pêr-â-bûn-
'dânse, s. more than enough.
'Sô-pêr-â-bûn' dânt, a. being more
than enough. [above.
'Sô-pêr-âdd', v. a. to add over and
'Sô-pêr-âd' dîng, par.
'Sô-pêr-âd' dêd, pre.
Su per ad di tion, 'sô-pêr-âd-dîsh-
'ûn, s. that which is added.
'Sô-pêr-ân' nû 'âte, v. a. to impair
'Sô-pêr-ân' nû 'â-tîng, par. [by age.
'Sô-pêr-ân' nû 'â-têd, pre.
'Sô-pêr', a. grand, pompous.
Su per car go, 'sô-pêr-kâr' gô, s. an
officer who manages the trade of
a ship. [plu.
Su per car goes, 'sô-pêr-kâr' gôze, s.
Su per ce les tial, 'sô-pêr-sê-lês-
tshâl, a. placed above the firma-
ment. [haughty.
Su per cil ious, 'sô-pêr-sîl' yûs, a.
Su per cil ious ly, 'sô-pêr-sîl' yûs-
'lê, ad. haughtily.
Su per em i nence, 'sô-pêr-ên' ê-
'nênsê, s. superiour eminence.
Su per em i nent, 'sô-pêr-ên' ê-
'nênt, a. eminent in a high degree.

'Sô-pêr-êr' ô 'gâte, v. n. to do
than duty.
'Sô-pêr-êr' ô 'gâ-tîng, par.
'Sô-pêr-êr' ô 'gâ-têd, pre.
Su per ex ce lence, 'sô-pêr-
gâ shûn, s. a doing more than
Su per ex cell ent, 'sô-pêr-êl-
'lênt, a. uncommonly excell-
Su per fi cial, 'sô-pêr-flâh' âl,
ing on the surface ; shallow
Su per fi cial ly, 'sô-pêr-flâh'
ad. on the surface.
Su per fi cies, 'sô-pêr-flâh' ê
outside, surface.
'Sô-pêr-flîne', s. a. eminently fin-
Su per flu i ty, 'sô-pêr-flû' ê
more than enough.
Su per flu i ties, 'sô-pêr-flû' ê
s. plu. [uberant, unnece
Su per flu ous, 'sô-pêr-flû 'ûs,
Su per in cum bent, 'sô-pêr-in-
bênt, a. lying on the top of
thing else.
Su per in du ce, 'sô-pêr-in-dû
a. to bring in as an addition
Su per in du ces, 'sô-pêr-in-dû
pres. t. [sing
Su per in du cing, 'sô-pêr-lî
Su per in du ced, 'sô-pêr-in-
pre. [ove
'Sô-pêr-in-tênd', v. a. to ov
'Sô-pêr-in-tênd' ing, par.
'Sô-pêr-in-tênd' êd, pre.
Su per in tend ence, 'sô-pêr-
tênd' ênsê, [tênd' ên
Su per in tend en cy, 'sô-pêr-
s. the act of overseeing.
'Sô-pêr-in-tênd' ênt, s. one
overlooks others, an overse
Su pe ri or i ty, sô 'pê-rê-ô-
s. pre-eminence, the quali-
being greater.
Su pe ri our, sô-pê-rê 'ûr, a. hi-
greater, preferable : s. one
excellent than another.
Su per la tive, sô-pêr' lâ 'tîv, i
plying the highest degree.
Su per la tive ness, sô-pêr' lî

SUP

SUP

SUR

nâr, nôc—tâbe, tâb, bâl—ôl—pônd—âm, rais.

nêa, s. the state of being in the highest degree. [moon.]

'Sû-pêr-lâ' nâr, a. placed above the

'Sû-pêr' nâl, a. placed above. [bove.]

'Sû-pêr-nâ' tânt, a. swimming a-

Su per nat u ral, 'sû-pêr-nâtsh' ù-

'râl, a. above the powers of na-

ture.

Su per nu mer a ry, 'sû-pêr-nû-

mer 'â-ré, a. above a stated or

usual number.

Su per scribe, 'sû-pêr-ekrîbê', v. a.

to inscribe upon the top or out-

side. [par.]

Su per scri bing, 'sû-pêr-akrî' blng,

Su per scri bed, 'sû-pêr-akrîbê', pre.

Su per scrip tion, 'sû-pêr-akrîp-

shûn, a. a writing on the top or

outside. [set aside.]

'Sû-pêr-sêde', v. a. to make void,

'Sû-pêr-sê' ðng, par.

'Sû-pêr-sê' dêd, pre. [writ.]

'Sû-pêr-sê' dè 'âs, s. the name of a

Su per sti tion, 'sû-pêr-âtsh' ùn, a.

false religion; over-nicety.

Su per sti tious, 'sû-pêr-âtsh' ùs, a.

addicted to superstition.

Su per struc t, 'sû-pêr-strûkt', v. a.

to build upon any thing.

Su per struc ting, 'sû-pêr-strûkt'

Ing, par. [pre.]

Su per struc ted, 'sû-pêr-strûkt' êd,

Su per struc tion, 'sû-pêr-strûk-

shûn, s. an edifice raised on any

thing.

Su per struc ture, 'sû-pêr-strûk-

shûre, s. that which is built up-

on something else. [expectedly.]

'Sû-pêr-vêne', v. n. to come un-

'Sû-pêr-vê' nîng, par.

Su per ve ned, 'sû-pêr-vênd', pre.

Su per ve ni ent, 'sû-pêr-vê' nê-

'ênt, a. additional.

Su per ven tion, 'sû-pêr-vên' shûn,

s. the act of supervening.

Su per vise, 'sû-pêr-vîsê', v. a. to

overlook, oversee.

Su per vi ses, 'sû-pêr-vî' sîz, pres. t.

Su per vi sing, 'sû-pêr-vî' sîng, par.

Su per vi sed, 'sû-pêr-vîzê', pra.

Su per vi sor, 'sû-pêr-vî' sûr, s. an

overseer, an inspector.

Sû' plne, s. a kind of verbal noun.

Sû-plne', a. lying with the face up-

ward. [face upwards.]

Su pine ly, 'sû-plne' lê, ad. with the

Sû-plne' nêss, s. indolence.

Su per, 'sûp' pûr, s. the evening

repast. [ing supper.]

Su per less, 'sûp' pûr 'lêss, a. want-

Sûp-plânt', v. a. to displace by

Sûp-plânt' Ing, par. [stratagem.]

Sûp-plânt' êd, pre. [that supplants.]

Su plant er, 'sûp-plânt' ùr, s. one

Su ple, 'sûp' pl, a. pliant, flexible.

Sûp' plé 'mênt, s. an addition to

any thing. [set aside.]

'Sûp-plé-mênt' âl, [â' rê, }

Supple ment a ry, 'sûp-plé-mênt' }

a. additional. [bility.]

Su ple ness, 'sûp' pl 'nêss, a. flexi-

Su pli ant, 'sûp' plé 'ânt, a. en-

treating: s. an humble petitioner.

Su pli cant, 'sûp' plé 'kânt, s. one

that entreats or implores.

Su pli cate, 'sûp' plé 'kâte, v. n. to

implore, entreat. [par.]

Su pli ca ting, 'sûp' plé 'kâ-tîng,

Su pli ca ted, 'sûp' plé 'kâ-têd, pre.

Su pli ca tion, 'sûp-plé-kâ' shûn,

s. an humble petition.

Sup ply, 'sûp-plî', v. a. to give some-

thing, afford; to relieve; to serve

instead of: s. relief of want. [plu.]

Su pplies, 'sûp-plîzê', pres. t. and s.

Su ply ing, 'sûp-plî' Ing, par.

Su pli ed, 'sûp-plîdê', pre.

Sûp-pôrt', v. a. to sustain, to prop;

to endure: s. prop; maintenance,

Sûp-pôrt' Ing, par. [supply.]

Sûp-pôrt' êd, pre. [tolerable.]

Su port a ble, 'sûp-pôrt' â' bl, a.

Su port er, 'sûp-pôrt' ùr, s. one that

supports; a prop. [without proof.]

Su po sal, 'sûp-pô' zâl, s. position

Su poses, 'sûp-pôzê', v. a. to lay

down without proof; to imagine.

Sup pò ses, 'sûp-pô' sîz, pres. t.

Sup po sîng, 'sûp-pô' sîng, par.

Sup po sed, 'sûp-pôzê', pre.

Sup po si tion, 'sûp-pô-sîsh' ùn, s.

position laid down.

Sup pos i ti tious, 'sûp' pòs-ê-tîsh'

ûs, a. not genuine. [ceal.]

Sûp-prêss', v. a. to crush; to con-

Sup pres sea, 'sûp-prêss' sîz, pres. t.

Sûp-prêss' slng, par.

Su press ed, 'sûp-prêss', pre.

Su pres sîon, 'sûp-prêss' ùn, s. the

act of suppressing. [or matter.]

Sûp' pû 'ràte, v. a. to generate pus

Sûp' pû 'rà-tîng, par.

Sûp' pû 'rà-têd, pre.

Su pu ra tion, 'sûp-pû-râ' shûn, s.

a ripening to matter or pus.

Su prem a cy, 'sû-prem' â' sê, s.

'highest place, highest authority.

Sû-prême', a. highest in dignity or

authority. [or su. Degree.]

⚡ This adjective has no com.

Su preme ly, 'sû-prême' lê, ad. in

the highest degree. [overburden.]

Sur charge, 'sûr-tshârjê', v. a. to

Sur char ges, 'sûr-tshâr' jîz, pres. t.

Sur char ging, 'sûr-tshâr' jîng, par.

Sur char ged, 'sûr-tshârjê', pre.

Sur cin gle, 'sûr' sîng 'gl, s. a girth.

Sur coat, 'sûr' kôte, s. a short coat

worn over the rest of the dress.

Sûrd, a. deaf, unheard; not ex-

pressed by any term.

Sure, 'shûre, a. certain; confident;

firm: ad. certainly, doubtless.

Sure ly, 'shûrê' lê, ad. certainly.

Sure ty, 'shûrê' tê, s. certainty; se-

Sure ties, 'shûrê' tîz, s. plu. [curity.]

Sûrf, s. the swell of the sea. [side.]

Su face, 'sûr' fâs, s. superficial, out-

Sur fa ces, 'sûr' fâs 'îz, s. plu.

Sur feit, 'sûr' fîit, v. a. to make sick

with eating: s. sickness or satiety.

Sur feit ing, 'sûr' fîit 'Ing, par.

Sur feit ed, 'sûr' fîit 'êd, pre.

Surge, 'sûrjê, s. a swelling sea.

SUR

Fâse, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

SUS

SWA

Sur ges, sūr jiz, a. plu.
 Sur geon, sūr jûn, s. one who professes surgery.
 Sur gery, sūr jâr jê, s. the act of curing by manual operations.
 Sur gy, sūr jê, a. rising in billows.
 Sur li ness, sūr lê nês, a. gloomy morose.
 Sur ly, sūr lê, a. gloomily morose.
 Sur mise, sūr-mize, v. a. to suspect: s. imperfect notion. [pres. t.
 Sur mi ses, sūr-mî ziz, s. plu. and
 Sur mi sing, sūr-mî zîng, par.
 Sur mi sed, sūr-mîz'd, pres. t.
 Sūr-môut', v. a. to rise above; to
 Sūr-môut' ing, par. [overcome.
 Sūr-môut' éd, par. [conquerable.
 Sur mount a ble, sūr-môut' à bl, a.
 Sūr nâme, s. the name of a family.
 Sūr-nâme', v. a. to name by an ap-
 Sūr-nâ' ming, par. [pellation.
 Sur na med, sūr-nâm'd, pres.
 Sūr-pâss', v. a. to excel.
 Sur pas ses, sūr-pâs' siz, pres. t.
 Sūr-pâs' sing, par.: a. excellent in
 a high degree.
 Sur plice, sūr-plis, a. clergyman's
 white garment.
 Sur pli ces, sūr-plis' iz, s. plu.
 Sūr-plûs, s. overplus.
 Sur prise, sūr-prîze, s. sudden con-
 fusion: v. a. to take unawares.
 Sur pri ses, sūr-prî ziz, pres. t.
 Sur pri sing, sūr-prî zîng, par.: a.
 wonderful.
 Sur pri sed, sūr-prîz'd, pres.
 Sur pri sing ly, sūr-prî zîng lê, ad.
 with astonishment.
 Sur ren der, sūr-rên' ddr, v. a. to
 yield up: s. the act of yielding.
 Sur ren der ing, sūr-rên' ddr' ing, par.
 Sur ren der ed, sūr-rên' ddr'd, pres.
 Sur rep ti tious, sūr-rêp-tîsh' ûs, a.
 done by stealth.
 Sūr' rô' gâte, s. a deputy, a delegate.
 Sūr-rôund', v. a. to encompass, en-
 Sūr-rôund' ing, par. [viron.]

Sūr-rôund' éd, pres. [coat.
 Sur tout, sūr-tôot', s. a large over
 Sur vey, sūr vâ, s. view, prospect.
 Sur vey's, sūr vâzê, s. plu. [oversee.
 Sur vey, sūr-vâ', v. a. to overlook.
 Sur vey's, sūr-vâzê', pres. t.
 Sur vey ing, sūr-vâ' ing, par.
 Sur vey ed, sūr-vâdê', pres.
 Sur vey or, sūr-vâ' ûr, s. an over-
 seer; a measurer of land. [live.
 Sūr-vîve', v. n. to live after; to out-
 Sūr-vî' vîng, par.
 Sur vi ved, sūr-vîv'd, pres.
 Sur vi ver, sūr-vî' vûr, s. one who
 outlives another.
 Sur vi ver ship, sūr-vî' vûr' shîp, s.
 the state of surviving.
 Sus cep ti bil i ty, sūs-sêp-tê-bîl' lê-
 'tê, s. quality of admitting.
 Sus cep ti ble, sūs-sêp' tê bl, a. ca-
 pable of admitting. [taking.
 Sus cep tion, sūs-sêp' shûn, s. act of
 Sus cep tive, sūs-sêp' tîv, a. capa-
 ble to admit. [excite.
 Susci tate, sūs sê 'tâte, v. n. to rouse.
 Sus ci ta ting, sūs sê 'tâ-tîng, par.
 Sus ci ta ted, sūs sê 'tâ-têd, pres.
 Sus pect, sūs-pêkt', v. a. to imagine:
 to mistrust.
 Sus pect ing, sūs-pêkt' ing, par.
 Sus pect ed, sūs-pêkt' éd, pres.
 Sūs-pênd', v. a. to hang; to delay.
 Sūs-pênd' ing, par.
 Sūs-pênd' éd, pres.
 Sūs-pênsê, s. uncertainty, doubt.
 Sus pen sion, sūs-pên' shûn, s. act
 of delaying, temporary cessation.
 Sus pi cion, sūs-plîsh' ûn, s. the act
 of suspecting. [clined to suspect.
 Sus pi cious, sūs-plîsh' ûs, a. in-
 Sūs-plêr', v. n. to sigh.
 Sūs-plî' rîng, par.
 Sus pi red, sūs-pîr'd, pres. [support.
 Sus tain, sūs-tâne', v. a. to bear; to
 Sus tain ing, sūs-tâne' ing, par.
 Sus tain ed, sūs-tând', pres.
 Sus tain er, sūs-tâne' ûr, s. one that
 sustains.

Sus te nance, sūs té 'nânse, s. sup-
 port, maintenance.
 Sur ter, sūr' lûr, s. a man that sells
 provisions. [wounds.
 Su ture, sūr' tshûre, s. a sewing of
 Swab, swôb, s. a kind of mop.
 Swad dle, swôd' dl, v. a. to swathe
 Swad dling, swôd' dîng, par.
 Swad dled, swôd' dld, pres.
 Swâg, v. n. to sink down by its
 Swâg' gîng, par. [weight.
 Swag ged, swâgd, pres.
 Swag ger, swâg' gûr, v. n. to bluster.
 Swag ger ing, swâg' gûr' ing, par.
 Swag ger ed, swâg' gûrd, pres.
 Swag gy, swâg' gê, a. dependent by
 its weight.
 Swain, swâne, s. a pastoral youth.
 Swâle, v. a. to waste away.
 Swâ' ling, par.
 Swa led, swâld, pres.
 Swal low, swôl' lô, s. a small bird;
 the throat: v. a. to take down
 the throat. [pres. t.
 Swal lows, swôl' lôze, s. plu. and
 Swal low ing, swôl' lô' ing, par.
 Swal low ed, swôl' lôde, pres.
 Swâm, pre. of Swim.
 Swamp, swômp, s. a marsh.
 Swamp y, swômp' ê, a. boggy.
 Swan, swôn, s. a large water-fowl.
 Swan skin, swôn' skîn, s. a kind of
 soft flannel.
 Sward, s. the surface of the ground.
 Sware, pre. of Swear.
 Swârm, s. a great number of bees,
 &c.; a multitude: v. n. to rise
 Swârm' ing, par. [as bees; to crowd.
 Swarm ed, swârm'd, pres.
 Swar th less, swâr' thê 'nês, s.
 darkness of complexion.
 Swar thy, swâr' thê, a. dark of
 complexion. [noise.
 Swash, swôsh, v. n. to make a great
 Swash es, swôsh' iz, pres. t.
 Swash ing, swôsh' ing, par.
 Swash ed, swôsh't, pres.
 Swathe, swâthe, v. a. to bind as a

child with bands and rollers.
 Swa thed, swá' raling, par.
 Swa thed, swá'nd, pre.
 Sway, swá, v. a. to influence, govern; to bias: s. power, dominion.
 Sways, swáze, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Sway ing, swá'lag, par.
 Sway ed, swáde, pre.
 Swear, swáre, v. n. to utter an oath; to declare upon oath: v. a. to put to an oath.
 Swear ing, swáre'ing, par.
 Sweat, swét, s. the matter evacuated at the pores: v. n. to emit moisture: pre. and per. par.
 Sweat ing, swét'ing, par. [sweat]
 Sweat y, swét' té, a. moist with
 Sweép, v. a. to clean with a besom; to pass over with celerity: s. the
 Sweép'ing, par. [act of sweeping]
 Sweép' stáke, s. a man that wins all.
 Swéét, a. luscious to the taste; fragrant; mild: s. sweetness; a per.
 Sweet er, swéét' ár, a. com. [sweeter]
 Swéét' ést, a. su. [sweet]
 Sweet en, swéét' tn, v. a. to make
 Sweet en ing, swéét' tn'ing, par.
 Sweet en ed, swéét' tn'd, pre.
 Sweet heart, swéét' hárt, s. a lover or mistress. [manner]
 Sweet ly, swéét' lé, ad. in a sweet
 Sweet meat, swéét' méét, s. fruit preserved with sugar. [sweet]
 Swéét' nésa, s. the quality of being
 Swéll, v. n. to grow bigger: s. extension of bulk. [protuberance]
 Swéll'ing, par.: s. morbid tumour;
 Swéll ed, swéll'd, pre. [with heat]
 Swé't ter, swé't' tár, v. a. to dry up
 Swé't ter ing, swé't' tár'ing, par.
 Swé't ter ed, swé't' tár'd, pre.
 Swé't try, swé't' tré, a. suffocating with heat.
 Swépt, pre. and per. par. of Sweep.
 Swerve, swérv, v. n. to deviate.
 Swérv'ing, par.
 Swérv ed, swérv'd, pre.
 Swift, a. quick, speedy.

Swift er, swíft' ár, a. com.
 Swift' ést, a. su.
 Swift ly, swíft' lé, ad. fleetly, rapidly.
 Swift' nésa, s. speed, nimbleness.
 Swíg, v. n. to drink by large draughts.
 Swíg' gíng, par.
 Swíg ged, swígd, pre.
 Swíll, v. a. to drink luxuriously and grossly: s. a luxurious draught.
 Swíll'ing, par.
 Swíll ed, swíld, pre. [to be dizzy]
 Swím, v. n. to float on the water;
 Swím'ing, par. [swims]
 Swím mer, swím' mår, s. one who
 Swím ming ly, swím' ming' lé, ad. smoothly. [defraud]
 Swín díng, swín' dí, v. a. to cheat, or
 Swín' díng, par.
 Swín díed, swín' dí'd, pre.
 Swíne, s. sin. and plu. a hog, a pig.
 Swíne' hárd, s. a keeper of hogs.
 Swíng, v. n. to wave loosely: s. a waving motion; unrestrained lib.
 Swíng'ing, par. [erty]
 Swí' nish, a. besitting swine.
 Swíth, swítsh, s. a small twig.
 Swítch es, swítsh' ís, s. plu. [upon]
 Swíw el, swíw' ví, s. a thing to turn
 Swóllen, swóln, per. par. of Swell.
 Swóón, v. n. to faint: s. a fainting
 Swóón'ing, par. [fit]
 Swóón ed, swóónd, pre.
 Swóóp, s. fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. [other]
 Swóóp, v. a. to exchange for another.
 Swóóp' plug, par.
 Swóóp ped, swóóp't, pre.
 Sword, sórd, s. a military weapon.
 Sword man, sórd' mán, s. a fighting
 Swóre, pre. of Swear. [man]
 Swórn, per. par. of Swear.
 Swórn, pre. and per. par. of Swim.
 Swúng, pre. and per. par. of Swing.
 Syc a more, sík' á' móre, s. a tree.
 Syc o phant, sík' ó' fánt, s. a flatterer. [to syllables]
 Syl lab ick, síl-láb' ík, a. relating
 Syl la ble, síl' lá' bl, s. one articula-

tion in a word. [of a discourse]
 Syl la bus, síl' lá' bú's, s. the heads
 Syl lo gism, síl' lò' jíz'm, s. an argument of three propositions.
 Syl van, síl' ván, a. woody, shady: a. a satyr. [type]
 Sym bol, sím' búl, s. an abstract; a
 Sym bó li cal, sím-ból' é' kál, a. typical. [resemble]
 Sym bó lize, sím' bó' líze, v. a. to
 Sym bó li zes, sím' bó' lí-zé, pres. t.
 Sym bó li zing, sím' bó' lí-zíng, par.
 Sym bó li zed, sím' bó' lízd, pre.
 Sym met ri cal, sím-mét' ré' kál, a. proportionate. [tion, harmony]
 Sym me try, sím' mè' tré, s. proportion.
 Sym pa thet ick, sím-pá-thét' ík, a. having mutual sensation.
 Sym pa thize, sím' pá' thíze, v. n. to feel with another.
 Sym pa thi zes, sím' pá' thí-zé, pres. t. [par]
 Sym pa thi zing, sím' pá' thí-zíng, par.
 Sym pa thi zed, sím' pá' thízd, pre.
 Sym pa thy, sím' pá' thé, s. fellow feeling, mutual sensibility.
 Sym pho ni ous, sím-fó' né' ú's, a. harmonious. [of mingled sounds]
 Sym pho ny, sím' fó' né, s. harmony
 Symp tom, sím' túm, s. a sign, a token. [of Jewish worship]
 Syn a gogue, sín' á' góg, s. a place
 Syn chro nism, síng kró' níz'm, s. concurrence of events. [fit]
 Syn co pe, síng kó' pé, s. fainting
 Syn dro me, sín' dró' mé, s. concurrent action.
 Sy neo do che, sé-nèk' dò' ké, s. a figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for a part.
 Syn od, sín' ód, s. an assembly of ecclesiasticks. [ting to a synod]
 Syn od i cal, sé-nód' é' kál, a. relating
 Syn on y ma, sé-nón' é' má, s. names which signify the same thing.
 Syn o nyme, sín' ó' ním, s. a word of the same meaning with another.

TAB

Fate, fār, **SIL** fāt-mā, mēt-pine, pñ-nō, mōse,

Sy non y mous, sē-nōn' é 'mūs, a. of the same signification.
 Sy nop sis, sē-nōp' sis, a. a general view. [relating to syntax.
 Syn tac ti cal, sñ-ták tò 'kál, a. Syn tax, slñ' táks, s. a system; the construction of words.
 Syn the sis, sñ' thē 'sis, s. the act of joining. [joining.
 Syn thet ick, sñ-thēt' ik, a. con-Syr inge, slr' lnje, s. a pipe through which any liquor is squirted.
 Syr in ges, slr' ln 'jiz, a. plu.
 Sys tem, sls' tēm, s. a scheme in order; a method. [a. methodical.
 Sys te mat i cal, 'sis-tē-māt' é 'kál, Sys te mat i cal ly, 'sis-tē-māt' é 'kál-lé, ad. in form of a system.
 System a tize, sls-tēm' á 'tízé, v. a. to reduce to a system.
 Sys tem a ti zes, sls-tēm' á 'tì-ziz, pres. t. [par.
 Sys tem a tizing, sls-tēm' á 'tì-zìng, Sys tem a ti zed, sls-tēm' á 'tìz, pre. [tion of the heart.
 Sys to le, sls' tò 'lé, s. the contrac-

T

Tab by, táb' bē, s. a kind of waved silk : a. brindled. [by disease.
 Tab e fy, táb' é 'fì, v. n. to waste
 Tab e nes, táb' é 'fize, pres. t.
 Tab é fy ing, táb' é 'fì-ìng, par.
 Tab é fi ed, táb' é 'fìde, pre.
 Tab er na cle, táb' ér 'nà-kl, s. a temporary habitation; a sacred
 Táb' lē, a. consumptive. [place.
 Táb' lē 'tùre, s. painting on walls.
 Ta ble, tá' bl, s. any flat surface; fare; an index.
 Ta ble-cloth, tá' bl' klōt, s. linen spread on a table.
 Táb' lét, s. a small level surface.
 Ta bour, tá' būr, s. a small drum.
 Táb' rēt, s. a labour.
 Táb' à 'lār, a. formed in squares.

TAL

Tache, tátah, s. a catch, a loop.
 Tach es, tátah' iz, s. plu.
 Ta cit, tár' sít, a. silent.
 Ta cit ly, tár' sít 'lé, ad. silently.
 Ta ci tur ni ty, 'tás-sé-túr né 'lé, s. habitual silence.
 Tack, ták, v. a. to fasten to any thing : s. a small nail; turn of a
 Tack ing, ták' kng, par. [ship.
 Tack ed, tákt, pre. [a ship.
 Tack le, ták' kl, s. the ropes of
 Tack ling, ták' lng, s. furniture of the mast; instruments of action.
 Tac tick, ták' tñk, a. relating to the art of war.
 Tac ticks, ták' tñks, s. plu. the art of ranging men in the field of bat-tle. [touch.
 Tac tile, ták' tñ, a. susceptible of
 Ták' pōle, s. a young shapeless frog.
 Ták' fē 'tā, s. a thin silk.
 Tág, s. a metal at the end of a string : v. a. to fix on a tag.
 Tág' gng, par.
 Tag ged, tágd, pre. [any thing.
 Tail, tále, s. the hinder part of
 Tail or, tá' lūr, s. one who makes men's clothes. [section.
 Taint, tánt, v. a. to infect : s. an in-Taint ing, tánt' lng, par.
 Taint ed, tánt' éd, pre. [swallow.
 Táké, v. a. to receive; to seize; to
 Ták' kng, par. : s. seizure, distress.
 Ta ken, tá' kn, pér. par. of Take.
 Tále, s. a narrative, a story.
 Tale bear er, tále bāre 'ūr, s. an officious informer. [faculty.
 Tál' ént, s. a certain weight or sum;
 Tal is man, tá' lē 'mán, s. a magi-cal character.
 Tálk, táwk, v. n. to speak; to con-fer : s. oral conversation; sub-ject of discourse.
 Talk ing, táwk' lng, par.
 Talk ed, táwk' t, pre. [cious.
 Talk a tive, táwk' á 'tív, a. loqua-Talk a tive ness, táwk' á 'tív-nēs, s. loquacity.

TAN

Talk er, táwk' ér, s. one who talks.
 Táll, a. high in stature; lofty.
 Tal ler, tá' lūr, a. com.
 Tál' lēt, s. a su. [of beasts; suet.
 Tal low, tá' lò, s. the grease or fa.
 Tal ly, tá' lé, s. two sticks equally notched : v. a. to fit.
 Tal lies, tá' liz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Tal ly ing, tá' lē 'ng, par.
 Tal li ed, tá' lld, pre.
 Tál' mūd, s. the book containing the Jewish traditions.
 Tál' nēs, s. height of stature.
 Tal on, tá' òn, s. the claw of a bird of prey.
 Tām' á 'rhud, s. a tree and its fruit.
 Tam ba rine, 'tām-bā-rēn', s. a small drum.
 Tāme, a. not wild, domestic; sub-duced : v. a. to reduce from wild-ness; to subdue.
 Ta mer, tá' mūr, a. com.
 Tā' mēst, a. su.
 Tā' mng, par.
 Ta med, támd, pre. [tive of taming.
 Tame a ble, táme' á 'bl, a. suscep-Tame ly, táme' lē, ad. not wildly.
 Tāme' nēs, s. quality of being tame. [with.
 Tam per, támp' pūr, v. a. to meddle
 Tam per ing, támp' pūr 'ng, par.
 Tam per ed, támp' pōrd, pre.
 Tān, v. a. to imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun.
 Tān' nng, par.
 Tan nēd, tánd, pre.
 Tāng, s. a strong taste, relish.
 Tan gent, tánt' jēnt, s. a line in geometry.
 Tān gi blé, tánt' jē 'bl, a. percepti-ble by the touch. [to insure.
 Tan gle, táng' gl, v. a. to implicate,
 Tan gling, táng' glng, par.
 Tan gled, táng' glđ, pre.
 Tank ard, táwk' ārd, s. a large drinking vessel with a lid.
 Tan ner, tánt' nār, s. one who tans.
 Tan ay, tánt' sé, s. a plant.

TAR

TAX

TEG

nôt, nôt—tôbe, tât, bôl—ôl—pôund—thin, rais.

Tân tá 'lize, v. a. to torment with false hopes.
 Tan ta li zez, tân tá 'li-ziz, pres. t.
 Tân tá 'li-zing, par.
 Tan ta li zed, tân tá 'lized, pre.
 Tân tá 'môut, a. equivalent.
 Táp, v. a. to touch lightly; to broach a vessel: s. a gentle blow;
 Táp' ping, par. [a small pipe.
 Tapped, tápt, pre.
 Tápé, s. a narrow fillet.
 Ta per, tá' pûr, s. a wax candle: a. regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top: v. n. to grow smaller.
 Ta per ing, tá' pûr' ing, par.
 Ta per ed, tá' pûrd, pre.
 Tap es try, táp' ês' tré, s. cloth woven in regular figures.
 Tap ster, táp' stûr, s. one who draws beer, &c.
 Târ, s. liquid pitch; a seaman.
 Tar di ly, târ' dé' lê, ad. slowly.
 Tar di ness, târ' dé' nés, s. slowness.
 Tar dy, târ' dé, a. slow, dilatory.
 Târe, s. a weed; an allowance in weight: pre. of Tear. [shield.
 Târ gét, s. a kind of buckler or
 Târ lîf, s. a cartel of commerce.
 Târ nish, v. a. to sully; to soil.
 Târ nish es, târ' nish' iz, pres. t.
 Târ nish' ing, par.
 Târ nish ed, târ' nish't, pre.
 Târ-pâw' ing, s. cloth smeared with tar. [tar.
 Tar ry, târ' rê, a. besmeared with
 Tarry, tâi' rê, v. n. to stay; to
 Târ riez, târ' rîz, pres. t. [wait.
 Tar ry ing, târ' rê' ing, par.
 Tar ri ed, târ' rîd, pre. [fruit.
 Târ't, a. sour acid: s. a small pie of
 Tart er, târt' êr, a. com.
 Târ't êst, a. su. [sol.
 Tar tane, târ' tân, s. a kind of ves.
 Târ' târ, s. lees of wine.
 Tar ta re ous, târ-tâ' rê' ús, a. consist-
 ing of tartar; hellish.

Târ't ly, târt' lê, ad. sharply, sourly.
 Târ't nés, s. sharpness, sourness.
 Tâak, s. business imposed; em-
 ployment. [silk, &c.
 Tâs sêl, s. an ornamental bunch of
 Tâste, v. a. to perceive by the pal-
 ate; to essay: s. the act of tast-
 ing; intellectual discernment.
 Tâst' ing, par.
 Tâst' êd, pre.
 Tâste' fûl, a. highly relished.
 Tâste' lês, a. having no relish.
 Tâste' lês' nés, s. insipidity.
 Tat ter, tât' tûr, v. a. to tear, to
 rend: s. a rag.
 Tat ter ing, tât' tûr' ing, par.
 Tat ter ed, tât' tûrd, pre.
 Tat tle, tât' tî, v. n. to prate, talk
 idly: s. prate, idle chat.
 Tât' tling, par.
 Tât' tled, tât' tîd, pre.
 Tat tler, tât' tîr, s. an idle talker.
 Tât-tô' s, s. the beat of drum by
 which soldiers are warned to
 their quarters. [Teach.
 Taught, tâwt, pre. and per. par. of
 Taunt, tânt, v. a. to reproach, re-
 vîle: s. insult, reproach.
 Taunt ing, tânt' ing, par.
 Taunt ed, tânt' êd, pre. [insult.
 Taunt ing ly, tânt' ing' lê, ad. with
 Tau to lo gi cal, tâw-tô-lôj' ê' kâl,
 a. repeating the same thing.
 Tau to lo gy, tâw-tô-lô' jé, s. repe-
 tition of the same words.
 Tav era, tâv' êr, s. a house where
 liquors are sold; an inn.
 Tâw, v. a. to dress white leather:
 Tâw' ing, par. [s. a marble.
 Taw ed, tâwd, pre. [sel finery.
 Taw dri ness, tâw dré' nés, s. tin-
 Taw dry, tâw dré, a. meanly
 showy. [things tanned.
 Taw ny, tâw' nê, a. yellow, like
 Tax, tâks, s. an impost, a tribute,
 a rate, an excise; charge; v. a.
 to load with imposts; to charge.
 Tax es, tâks' iz, s. plu. and pres. t.

Tax ing, tâks' ing, par.
 Tax ed, tâkst, pre. [be taxed.
 Tax a ble, tâks' à' bl, a. that may
 Tax a tion, tâks-à' shân, s. the act
 of loading with taxes.
 Tea, tée, s. a Chinese plant.
 Teach, tée'tsh, v. a. to instruct.
 Teach es, tée'tsh' iz, pres. t.
 Teach ing, tée'tsh' ing, par.
 Teach a ble, tée'tsh' à' bl, a. sus-
 ceptive of instruction. [docility.
 Teach a ble ness, tée'tsh' à' bl-nés, s.
 Teach er, tée'tsh' êr, s. one who
 teaches. [for an Irishman.
 Teague, tée'g, s. a name of contempt
 Teal, tée'l, s. a wild fowl.
 Team, téém, s. horses or oxen har-
 nessed that draw the same car-
 riage.
 Tear, téér, s. water from the eye.
 Tear, tère, s. a rent: v. a. to pull in
 pieces, rend: v. n. to rave.
 Tear ing, tère' ing, par.
 Tear ful, téér' fûl, a. weeping.
 Tease, tééz, v. a. to comb wool; to
 Teas es, tééz' iz, pres. t. [torment.
 Teas ing, tééz' ing, par.
 Teas ed, téézd, pre.
 Teat, téét, s. the dug of an animal.
 Tech ni cal, ték' nê' kâl, a. belong-
 ing to arts.
 Tech y, tétsh' é, a. peevish.
 Téd, v. a. to lay grass newly mown
 Téd' ding, par. [in rows.
 Téd' dèd, pre.
 Tê-Dê' ùm, s. a hymn of the church.
 Te di ous, té' dé' ús, a. troublesome;
 slow. [slow manner.
 Te di ous ly, té' dé' ús-lê, ad. in a
 Te di ous ness, té' dé' ús-nés, s.
 wearisomeness. [be full.
 Téém, v. n. to bring forth young, to
 Téém' ing, par.
 Teem ed, téémd, pre.
 Teens, téénz, s. plu. the years be-
 tween 12 and 20.
 Teeth, téétsh, s. plu. of Tooth.
 Tég' ú' mên't, s. the outward part.

TEM

Fâte, fâr, fall, fât—mê, mêt—pîne, pîn—nô, nôve,

TEN

TER

Teint, tint, a. die, colour, touch of the pencil.

Tel e graph, têt é 'gráf, s. an instrument for the rapid conveyance of intelligence by means of signals.

Tel e scope, têt é 'skôpe, s. a glass by which distant objects are viewed.

Têll, v. a. to utter; to relate.

Têl' ling, par.

Tel ler, têt lûr, s. one who tells.

Têll' tâte, s. one who carries officious intelligence. [ness.]

Te mer i ty, té-mêr é 'tê, s. rash-

Tem per, têt pûr, v. a. to compound; to soften; to assuage: s. disposition of mind; moderation.

Tem per ing, têt' pûr' ing, par.

Tem per ed, têt' pûr' ed, pre.

Têt' pêr 'â-mênt, a. constitution.

Tem per ance, têt' pêr 'ânse, s. moderation; calmness.

Têt' pêr 'âte, a. moderate.

Tem per ate ly, têt' pêr 'âte-lê, ad. moderately, calmly.

Têt' pêr 'â-tûre, s. constitution of nature; moderation. [multi.]

Têt' pêt, s. a violent wind; tu-

Tem pest u ous, têt-pêt' tshû 'ûs, a. stormy, turbulent.

Têt' plâr, s. a student in the law.

Tem ple, têt' pl, s. a church; the side of the head.

Têt' pô 'râl, a. measured by time; secular; placed at the temples.

Tem po ral ly, têt' pô 'râl-lê, ad. with respect to this life.

Tem po ra ry, têt' pô 'râ-rê, a. lasting only for a limited time.

Têt' pô 'rîze, v. n. to delay.

Tem po ri zes, têt' pô 'rî-zîz, pres. t.

Têt' pô 'rî-zîng, par.

Tem po ri zed, têt' pô 'rîz' ed, pre.

Tempt, têt'm, v. a. to solicit to ill.

Tempt ing, têt'm' ing, par. [entice.]

Tempt ed, têt'm' êd, pre. [tempt.]

Tempt er, têt'm' ûr, s. one who

Tempt a tion, têt'm-â' shûn, s. the act of tempting. [five.]

Tên, s. the decimal number, twice

Ten a ble, têt' â 'bl, a. that may be held. [tive, cohesive.]

Te na cious, tê-nâ' shûs, a. reten-

Ten an cy, têt' ân 'sê, a. temporary possession of what belongs to another. [other.]

Tên' ânt, s. one who rents of an-

Ten ant a ble, têt' ân't 'â-bl, a. that may be held by a tenant.

Tên' ân't 'vêss, a. unoccupied.

Tênd, v. a. to watch, attend; to

Tênd' ing, par. [conduce.]

Tênd' êd, pre. [ance; care.]

Tend ance, têt' ânse, a. attend-

Ten den cy, têt' dên 'sê, s. direc-

tion; drift.

Ten der, têt' dûr, a. soft; easily pained; delicate; amorous: v. a. to offer: s. offer, proposal.

Ten der ing, têt' dûr' ing, par.

Ten der ed, têt' dûr' ed, pre.

Ten der ly, têt' dûr 'lê, ad. mild-ly; gently. [state of being tender.]

Ten der ness, têt' dûr 'nêss, a. the

Ten don, têt' dûn, s. a sinew.

Têt' drîl, s. the clasp of a vine.

Te ne bri ous, tê-nê' brê 'ûs, a. gloomy. [a tenant.]

Têt' é 'mênt, s. any thing held by

Têt' êt, s. principle, opinion.

Têt' nîs, s. a play with a ball and racket.

Ten our, têt' nûr, s. continuity of state; a sound in music.

Tênse, a. stretched, stiff: s. a variation of the verb to signify time.

Ten ses, têt' sîz, s. plu.

Tênse' nêss, s. contraction.

Ten si ble, têt' sê 'bl, a. capable of extension.

Ten sion, têt' shûn, } s. the act of

Ten sure, têt' shûre, } stretching.

Ten sive, têt' sîv, a. giving a sen-

sation of stiffness. [a pavilion.]

Têt' s, s. a moveable lodging place;

Têt' êd, a. covered with tents.

Ten ter, têt' tôr, s. a hook on which things are stretched.

Tenth, têt'h, a. the ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth: s. the tenth part; tithe. [place.]

Tenth ly, têt'h' lê, ad. in the tenth

Te nu i ty, tê-nû' é 'tê, s. thinness.

Ten u ous, têt' û 'ûs, a. thin, small.

Tê' nûre, s. the manner whereby tenements are held of their lords.

Têp' lû, a. lukewarm.

Te pid i ty, tê-pîd' é 'tê, } s. luke-

Tê' pôr, } warmth. [threefold.]

Ter gem i nous, têt-jêm' é 'nûs, a.

Ter gi ver sa tion, têt-jê-vêr-sâ shûn, s. shift, evasion.

Têrn, s. limit, boundary; the word by which a thing is expressed.

condition: v. a. to name, to call.

Têrn' ing, par.

Term ed, têt'm' ed, pre.

Têr' m' gânt, a. tumultuous; scold ing: s. a scold.

Ter mi na ble, têt' mê 'nâ-bl, a. that admits of bounds.

Ter mi nate, têt' mê 'nâte, v. a. to

limit; to put an end to.

Ter mi na ting, têt' mê 'nâ-tîng, par.

Ter mi na ted, têt' mê 'nâ-têd, pre.

Ter mi na tion, têt-mê-nâ' shûn, s. end, conclusion. [mount.]

Ter race, têt' râs, s. a small grassy

Ter ra ces, têt' râs 'îs, s. plu.

Ter ra que ous, têt-râ' kwê 'ûs, a. composed of land and water.

Têr-rêne',

Ter res tri al, têt-rêr' trê 'âl, } s. earthy.

Ter ri ble, têt' rê 'bl, a. dreadful.

Ter ri bly, têt' rê 'blê, ad. dread-

fully. [dog.]

Ter ri er, têt' rê 'ûr, s. a kind of

Ter ri fic, têt-rîf' îk, a. dreadful.

Ter ri fy, têt' rê 'fî, v. a. to fright, make afraid.

Ter ri fies, têt' rê 'fîze, pres. t.

TEX

THE

THE

nôt, nôt—tâbe, tât, bôll—ôll—pôônd—tân, rais.

Ter ri fy ing, tēr' rē 'fī-ing, par.
 Ter ri fied, tēr' rē 'fīde, pre.
 Ter ri tor y, tēr' rē 'tūr-rē, s. land, district.
 Ter ri tor ies, tēr' rē 'tūr-riz, s. plu.
 Ter rour, tēr' rūr, s. fear; the cause
 Tērse, a. smooth; neat. [of fear.
 Ter tian, tēr' shūn, s. an ague in-
 termittent but one day. [squares.
 Tēs' sêl 'â-têd, a. variegated by
 Têst, a. trial, examination.
 Tes ta ceous, tēs-tâ shūs, a. con-
 sisting of shells.
 Tēs' tâ 'mênt, s. a will; the name
 of Holy Scripture.
 Tes ta ment a ry, 'tēs-tâ-mênt' â-
 'rē, a. given by will.
 Tēs' tâte, a. having made a will.
 Tes ta tor, tēs-tâ' tūr, s. a man who
 leaves a will. [who leaves a will.
 Tes ta trix, tēs-tâ' trîks, s. a woman
 Tes ta trix es, tēs-tâ' trîks 'iz, s. plu.
 Têst' êd, a. tried by a test.
 Tes ter, tēs' tūr, s. a sixpence; the
 cover of a bed. [seen in animals.
 Tes ti cle, tēs' tē 'kl, s. an organ of
 Tes ti fi er, tēs' tē 'fī-âr, s. one who
 testifies. [give evidence.
 Tes ti fy, tēs' tē 'fī, v. n. to witness,
 Testi fies, tēs' tē 'fīze, pres. t.
 'Tes ti fy ing, tēs' tē 'fī-ing, par.
 'Tes ti fi ed, tēs' tē 'fīde, pre.
 Tes ti mo ni al, 'tēs-tē-mō' nē 'âl,
 s. a certificate. [denice; proof.
 Tes ti mon y, tēs' tē 'môn-nē, s. evi-
 Tes ti mon ies, tēs' tē 'môn-niz, s.
 Tes ty, tēs' tē, a. fretful. [plu.
 Tête-a-tête, tâtē 'â 'tâte, s. cheek
 by jole. [a horse while pasturing.
 Teth er, têtēr' ūr, s. a string to hold
 Te trarch, tē' trârks, s. a Roman gov-
 ernour.
 Tet ter, têt' tūr, s. a scab, a scurf.
 Teu ton ick, tû-tôn' lk, a. spoken
 by ancient Germans.
 Text, tēkst, s. that on which a com-
 ment is written; sentence of
 Scripture.

Tex tile, tēks' tîl, a. woven.
 Tex ture, tēks' tshûre, s. a web;
 disposition of the parts of bodies.
 Than, rân, con. placed in compar-
 ison. [our.
 Thane, thâne, s. an old title of hon-
 Thank, thangk, v. a. to return ac-
 knowledgment.
 Thank ing, thangk' ing, par.
 Thank ed, thangk' t, pre.
 Thanks, thangk's, s. plu. acknowl-
 edgment for favour.
 Thank ful, thangk' fûl, a. grateful.
 Thank ful ly, thangk' fûl 'lê, ad.
 gratefully.
 Thank less, thangk' lês, a. unthank-
 ful. [celebration of mercy.
 Thanks giv ing, thangk's giv' ing, a.
 That, rât, pro. demonstrative, not
 this, but the other: pro. relative,
 which; who: con. because.
 Thatch, thâtsh, s. a straw cover-
 ing for a house: v. a. to cover
 with straw. [pres. t.
 Thatch es, thâtsh' iz, s. plu. and
 Thatch ing, thâtsh' ing, par.
 Thatch ed, thâtsh' t, pre. [thatches.
 Thatch er, thâtsh' ūr, s. one who
 Thaw, thâw, v. n. to grow liquid,
 melt: s. dissolution of a frost.
 Thaws, thâwz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Thaw ing, thâw' ing, par.
 Thaw ed, thâwd, pre. [lar thing.
 The, rne, article, noting a particu-
 The a tre, thē 'â 'tūr, s. a place in
 which shows are exhibited, a
 play-house.
 The at ri cal, thē-ât' rē 'kâl, } a.
 The at rick, thē-ât' rîk, }
 suiting a theatre.
 Thee, rneê, pro. thyself, the object-
 ive singular, thou.
 Theft, thêft, s. the act of stealing.
 Their, rnarê, pro. poss. belonging
 to them.
 Theirs, rnarz, pro. poss. belonging
 to them, used after its substan-
 tive; as, this house is theirs.

The ism, thē' izm, s. a deism.
 The ist, thē' ist, s. one who believes
 in God. [see case of They.
 Them, rneâm, pro. plu. the object-
 Theme, thême, s. a subject; a
 short dissertation.
 Them selves, rneâm-sêlvz, pro. plu.
 these very persons.
 Then, rneên, ad. at that time.
 Thence, rneênse, ad. from that
 place or time.
 Thence forth, rneênse' fôrth, }
 [wârd, } ad.
 Thence for ward, rneênse-fôr' }
 from that time. [vine government.
 The oc ra cy, thê-ôk' râ 'sê, s. di-
 The o crat i cal, thê-ô-k'rât' é 'kâl,
 a. relating to theocracy.
 The o lo gi an, thê-ô-lô' jē 'ân, s. a
 professor of divinity.
 The o lo gi cal, thê-ô-lôj' é 'kâl, a.
 relating to theology. [ty.
 The o lo gy, thê-ô-lô' jê 'sê, s. divini-
 The o rem, thê-ô' rêm, s. a po-
 sition laid down as a settled truth.
 The o ret i cal, thê-ô-rêt' é 'kâl, }
 The o ret i ok, thê-ô-rêt' rk, }
 a. speculative.
 The o ret i cal ly, thê-ô-rêt' é 'kâl-
 lê, ad. speculatively.
 The o rist, thê-ô' rist, s. one given
 to speculations. [tion, scheme.
 The or y, thê' ūr 'rē, s. a specula-
 The or ies, thê' ūr 'riz, s. plu.
 There, rnarê, ad. in that place.
 There a bout, rnarê 'â 'bôût, } ad.
 There a bouts, rnarê 'â 'bôûts, }
 near that place.
 There at, rnarê-ât', ad. at that.
 There by, rnarê-bi', ad. by that.
 There fore, rniêr' fôre, ad. for this
 reason. [that.
 There from, rnarê-frôm', ad. from
 There in, rnarê-in', ad. in that.
 There in to, rnarê-in-tô', ad. into
 that.
 There of, rnarê-ôf', ad. of that.
 There on, rnarê-ôn', ad. on that.

THI

There to, *raïre-tôô'*, } ad. to
 There un to, *raïre-un-tôô'*, } on that
 That, *that*, }
 There up on, *raïre-up-on'*, ad. up
 These with, *raïre-wi-th'*, ad. with
 That
 Ther more e ter, *thér-môrs é 'túr*,
 s. an instrument to measure heat
 and cold.
 These, *thése*, pro. plu. of This.
 The sis, *thé' sis*, s. a position.
 The sea, *thé' sés*, s. plu.
 They, *ruà*, pro. plu. of He, She, or
 It; men, women, persons.
 Thick, *táik*, a. gross; muddy;
 close: ad. fast; closely.
 Thick er, *táik kúr*, a. com.
 Thick est, *táik kést*, a. su.
 Thick en, *táik kn*, v. a. to make
 thick: v. n. to grow thick.
 Thick en ing, *táik kn' ing*, par.
 Thick en ed, *táik kn' ed*, par.
 Thick et, *táik ét*, s. a close wood.
 Thick ly, *táik lé*, ad. deeply.
 Thick ness, *táik nés*, s. the state
 of being thick; closeness.
 Thief, *thééf*, s. one who steals.
 Thief, *théév*, v. n. to steal.
 Thieves, *théévs*, pres. t.: s. plu. of
 Thief ing, *théév' ing*, par. [Thief.
 Thief ed, *théévd*, par.
 Thief er y, *théév' úr' yé*, s. the
 practice of stealing.
 Thief er ies, *théév' úr' yiz*, s. plu.
 Thief ish, *théév' ish*, a. given to
 stealing. [disposition to steal.
 Thief ish ness, *théév' ish nés*, s.
 Thigh, *thí*, s. the limb between the
 knee and body.
 Thill, *thíll*, s. a shaft of a wagon.
 Thim ble, *thím' bl*, s. a metal cover
 by which a woman secures her
 finger from the needle.
 Thin, *thín*, a. rare; small; lean:
 ad. not thickly: v. a. to make
 thin ner, *thín' núr*, a. com. [thin.
 Thin nest, *thín' nés*, a. su.
 Thin ning, *thín' nung*, par.

THO

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fát—mô, mât—pâne, pln—nô, nôve,

Thin ned, *thínd*, pre.
 Thine, *ruine*, pro. poss. belonging
 to thee, used after its substantive;
 as, this house is *thine*.
 Thing, *thíng*, s. whatever is.
 Think, *thíngk*, v. n. to have ideas:
 to intend; to muse. [gination.
 Think ing, *thíngk' ing*, par.: s. ima-
 Thin ly, *thín' lé*, ad. not thickly.
 Thin ness, *thín' nés*, s. rareness,
 scarcity.
 Third, *thúrd*, a. the ordinal of three;
 the first after the second. [place.
 Third ly, *thúrd' lé*, ad. in the third
 Thirst, *thúrst*, s. pain from want of
 drink; vehement desire: v. n. to
 feel want of drink.
 Thirst ing, *thúrst' ing*, par.
 Thirst ed, *thúrst' éd*, pre.
 Thirst i ness, *thúrst' é' nés*, s. the
 state of being thirsty. [of drink.
 Thirst y, *thúrst' é*, a. suffering want
 Thir teen, *thúr' téén*, a. ten and
 three. [third after the tenth.
 Thir teenth, *thúr-téénth'*, a. the
 Thir ti eth, *thúr' té' éth*, a. the
 tenth thrice repeated.
 Thir ty, *thúr' té*, a. three times ten.
 This, *ruis*, pro. demonstrative, that
 which is present.
 This the, *thís' é*, s. a prickly weed.
 This ty, *thís' sít*, a. overgrown with
 thistles. [place or end.
 Thith er, *ruirw' úr*, ad. to that
 Thith er to, *ruirw' úr' tóô*, ad. so
 far. [towards that place.
 Thith er ward, *ruirw' úr' wárd*, ad.
 Thong, *thóng*, s. a strap or string of
 leather.
 Thorn, *thórn*, s. a prickly tree.
 Thorn y, *thórn' é*, a. full of thorns.
 Thor ough, *thúr' ró*, a. complete;
 full. [passage through.
 Thor ough fare, *thúr' ró' fâre*, s. a
 Thor ough ly, *thúr' ró' lé*, ad. fully.
 Those, *ruôze*, pro. plu. of That.
 Thou, *ruôô*, pro. in the objective
 case *sin. thee*.

THR

Though, *ruô*, con. although.
 Thought, *tháwt*, pre. and per. pa
 of Think: s. the act of thinking
 idea; conception; opinion.
 Thought ful, *tháwt' fúl*, a. conten-
 plative. [deep meditation
 Thought ful ness, *tháwt' fúl' nés*,
 Thought less, *tháwt' lés*, a. negl-
 gent. [without thought
 Thought less ly, *tháwt' lés' lé*, ad.
 Thought less ness, *tháwt' lés' nés*,
 s. want of thought.
 Thou sand, *thôô' zánd*, a. or:
 the number of ten hundred.
 Thou sandth, *thôô' zándth*, a. th
 ordinal of a thousand.
 Thow, *thôôl*, s. the pin or piece
 timber for oars to turn in.
 Thrall, *thráwl*, s. a slave; slavery.
 Thrall dom, *thráwl' dóm*, s. slavery.
 Thrash, *thrásh*, v. a. to beat grai
 from the straw; to drub.
 Thrash es, *thrásh' iz*, pres. t.
 Thrash ing, *thrásh' ing*, par.
 Thrash ed, *thrásh' ed*, par. [thrash
 Thrash er, *thrásh' úr*, s. one wh
 Thread, *thréð*, s. a small line c
 twist; uniform tenour: v. a. t
 pass through with a thread.
 Thread ing, *thréð' dng*, par.
 Thread ed, *thréð' éd*, par. [ou
 Thread bare, *thréð' báre*, a. wor
 Threat, *thréð*, s. menace, denuncia-
 tion of ill. [ace, denounce evi
 Threat en, *thréð' tn*, v. a. to me
 Threat en ing, *thréð' tn' ing*, par.
 Threat en ed, *thréð' tn' ed*, par.
 Three, *thréè*, a. two and one.
 Three fold, *thréè' fôld*, a. thr
 times repeated.
 Three score, *thréè' skóre*, a. thr
 times twenty.
 Thresh old, *thrésh' hôld*, s. e
 trance, gate, door, step.
 Threw, *thréô*, pre. of Throw.
 Thrice, *thrise*, ad. three times.
 Thrid, *thrid*, v. a. to slide throu
 a narrow passage.

nh, nê—thê, th, hâi—th—phân—thia, rais.

Thud ding, thud' dng, par.
 Thud ded, thud' dâd, pre.
 Thrift, thrlf, s. profit; frugality.
 Thriftily, thrlf' t'ê, ad. frugally.
 Thriftiness, thrlf' t'ê nêa, s. frugality.
 Thriftless, thrlf' lês, a. profuse.
 Thriftty, thrlf' t'ê, a. frugal.
 Thrill, thrl, v. a. to pierce.
 Thrill ling, thrlf' lng, par.
 Thrill ed, thrlld, pre. [rich.
 Thrive, thrive, v. n. to prosper, grow.
 Thri ving, thrl' vng, par.
 Thri ved, thrlvd, pre.
 Thriv en, thrl' vn, per. par.
 Thri ving ly, thrl' vng' lê, ad. in a prosperous way. [neck.
 Throat, throt, s. the forepart of the
 Throb, throb, v. n. to heave, to beat:
 s. heave, beat.
 Throb bing, throb' bng, par.
 Throb bed, throb'd, pre.
 Throe, thro, s. the pain of travail;
 extreme agony.
 Throne, thrône, s. a royal seat.
 Phrong, thrông, s. a crowd, a multitude: v. n. to crowd.
 Phrong ing, thrông' lng, par.
 Phrong ed, thrông'd, pre.
 Throttle, thro't tl, s. the wind-pipe.
 Through, thro'd, prep. from end to end. [through: ad. every where.
 Through out, thro'd-out', prep. quite
 Throve, throve, pre. of Thrive.
 Throw, thro, v. a. to sling, to cast:
 s. a cast; effort.
 Throws, throze, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Throw ing, thro' lng, par.
 Thrown, thrône, per. par.
 Throw ster, thro' stôr, s. one who
 twists silk. [ers' threads.
 Thrum, thrâm, s. the ends of weaving threads.
 Thrush, thrâsh, s. a singing bird;
 a disorder.
 Thrust, thrlst, v. a. to push; to stab:
 s. assault: pre. and per.
 Thrust ing, thrlst' lng, par. [par.
 Thumb, thum, s. the short strong

finger of the hand: v. a. to handle awkwardly.
 Thumb ing, thum' mng, par.
 Thumb ed, thumd, pre.
 Thump, thump, s. a heavy blow:
 v. a. to beat with heavy blows.
 Thump ing, thump' lng, par.
 Thump ed, thumpt, pre.
 Thun der, thun' dâr, s. a loud rumbling noise, which usually follows lightning: v. n. to make a loud noise.
 Thun der ing, thun' dâr' lng, par.
 Thun der ed, thun' dâr'd, pre.
 Thun der bolt, thun' dâr' bôlt, s. lightning. [explosion of thunder.
 Thun der clap, thun' dâr' klâp, s.
 Thun der struck, thun' dâr' struk, s. a hurt or injured by lightning.
 Thurs day, thurz' dâ, s. the fifth day of the week.
 Thurs days, thurz' dâz, s. plu.
 Thus, rads, ad. in this manner.
 Thwack, thwâk, v. a. to strike with something blunt and heavy: s. a hard blow.
 Thwack ing, thwâk' lng, par.
 Thwack ed, thwâkt, pre.
 Thwart, thwârt, s. a transverse: v. a. to cross; to oppose.
 Thwart ing, thwârt' lng, par.
 Thwart ed, thwârt' êd, pre. [thee.
 Thy, ral, pro. poss. belonging to
 Thy self, ral-self', pro. the very person spoken to.
 Thyme, time, s. a plant.
 Tl-â' râ, s. a dress for the head.
 Tick, tik, s. score, trust; bed-case:
 v. n. to run on score; to make a noise like that of a watch.
 Tick ing, tik' lng, par.: s. a strong cloth for bed-cases.
 Tick ed, tik't, pre. [mark.
 Tick et, tik' klt, s. a token of right, a
 Tick le, tik' kl, v. a. to please by slight gratification.
 Tick ling, tik' kling, par.
 Tick led, tik' kld, pre.

Ticklish, tik' kllsh, s. easily tickled; uncertain. [the sea.
 Tide, s. alternate ebb and flow of
 Tide wait er, tide' wâts' ūr, s. a custom-house officer.
 Tidi ly, t' d'ê lê, ad. neatly.
 Tidiness, t' d'ê nêa, s. neatness.
 Tidings, t' dngz, s. plu. news, accounts.
 Tidy, t' d'ê, a. neat.
 Tie, tl, v. a. to bind, fasten: s. knot; bond, obligation.
 Ties, tize, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Ty ing, t' lng, par.
 Tied, tide, pre.
 Tier, téer, s. a row, a rank. [pipe.
 Tierce, térese, s. a third part of a
 Tierces, t'êr' sîz, s. plu.
 Tiff, s. liquor; a pet.
 Tiffa ny, tlf' fâ' nê, s. very thin silk.
 Tiger, t' gâr, s. a fierce beast.
 Tight, tite, a. tense, not loose.
 Tight er, tite' ūr, a. com.
 Tight est, tite' êst, a. su.
 Tight en, t' tn, v. a. to straiten, make close.
 Tight en ing, t' tn' lng, par.
 Tight en ed, t' tnd, pre.
 Tight ly, tite' lê, ad. closely; neatly.
 Tight ness, tite' nêa, s. closeness.
 Tigress, t' grês, s. the female of the tiger.
 Tigress es, t' grês' êz, s. plu.
 Tile, s. burnt clay to cover houses:
 v. a. to cover with tiles. [tiles.
 Tiled, tild, pre.
 Tiler, t' lâr, s. one who tiles.
 Till, s. a money-box in a desk or counter: prep. to the time of: com. to the time; to the degree that: v. a. to cultivate.
 Till ing, par.
 Till ed, tild, pre.
 Till la ble, tll' lâ' bl, a. arable.
 Tillage, tll' lje, s. the practice of ploughing or culture.
 Tiller, tll' lâr, s. husbandman.
 Tilt, s. any cover over head or of

TIN

Fâte, fâ, fâh, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

a boat ; a thrust : v. a. to cover ;
 Tilt' ing, par. [to turn up.
 Tilt' ed, pre.
 Tith, tith, s. husbandry.
 Tim ber, tim' bër, s. wood fit for
 building. [musical instrument.
 Tim brê, tim' brîl, s. a kind of
 Time, s. the measure of duration ;
 season : v. a. to adapt ; to meas-
 ure.
 Tî mîng, par.
 Tî med, timd, pre.
 Time' fûl, a. timely.
 Time' lês, a. unseasonable.
 Time ly, time' lê, a. seasonable.
 early. [ing with present power.
 Time' sêrv' ing, a. meanly comply-
 Tim' lî, s. a fearful.
 Tim or ous, tim' ôr' ôs, s. a fearful.
 Ti mid i ty, tî-mîd' è t'ê,
 Tim or ous ness, tim' ôr' ôs-nês,
 s. fearfulness. [fully.
 Tim or ous ly, tim' ôr' ôs-lê, ad. fear-
 Tîn, s. one of the primitive metals.
 Tinct, tingkt, s. colour, stain, spot.
 Tinc ture, tingk' tshûre, s. colour ;
 extract of some drug, an infu-
 sion : v. a. to imbue, tinge.
 Tinc tu ring, tingk' tshû' ring, par.
 Tinc tu red, tingk' tshûrd, pre.
 Tin der, tin' dûr, s. any thing very
 inflammable. [nate.
 Tinge, tîng, v. a. to imbue, impreg-
 Tin ges, tin' jîz, pres. t.
 Tin ging, tin' jîng, par.
 Tin ged, tinjd, pre.
 Tin gle, ting' gl, v. n. to feel a sound ;
 to feel a sharp quick pain.
 Tin gling, ting' gîng, par.
 Tin gled, ting' glđ, pre. [shrill noise.
 Tink, tingk, v. n. to make a sharp
 Tink ing, tingk' ing, par.
 Tink ed, tingkt, pre. [tin or brass.
 Tink er, tingk' ôr, s. a mender of
 Tink le, tingk' kl, v. n. to make a
 sharp noise.
 Tink ling, tingk' kîng, par.
 Tink led, tingk' kld, pre.
 Tin' mân, s. a manufacturer of tin.

TIT

Tin ner, tin' nôr, s. one who works
 in tin mines.
 Tin sel, tin' sîl, s. a kind of shining
 cloth ; any thing shining with
 false lustre. [cover on the end.
 Tîp, s. top, end, point : v. a. to
 Tip' plîng, par.
 Tip ped, tîpt, pre. [about the neck.
 Tip pet, tip' pîl, s. something worn
 Tip pie, tip' pl, v. n. to drink lux-
 Tip' plîng, par. [suriously : a. drink.
 Tip pled, tip' plđ, pre. [ard.
 Tip pier, tip' plûr, s. a sottish drunk-
 Tip' stâf, s. an officer.
 Tip sy, tip' sê, a. drunk.
 Tip toe, tip' tî, s. the end of the toe.
 Tîre, s. a head-dress ; furniture ;
 band : v. a. to fatigue.
 Tî' ring, par.
 Tî red, tîrd, pre.
 Tîre some, tîre' sâm, a. fatiguing.
 Tîs sue, tîsh' ô, s. cloth interwoven
 with gold or silver.
 Tît, s. a small horse ; a bird.
 Tît' blt, s. nice bit, nice food.
 Tîthe a ble, tîrn' ô' bl, a. subject to
 the payment of tithes.
 Tîthe, tîrwe, s. the tenth part : v.
 a. to pay the tenth part.
 Tî thing, tî' rîng, par.
 Tî thed, tîrhd, pre. [ers tithes.
 Tî ther, tî' rûr, s. one who gath-
 Tî thing man, tî' rîng' mân, s. a
 petty peace-officer.
 Tît' il' lâte, v. a. to tickle.
 Tît' il' lâte-ting, par.
 Tît' il' lâte-îd, pre.
 Tît il la tion, tît-il-lâ' shûn, s. the
 act of tickling.
 Tît le, tî' tî, s. an appellation ; first
 page of a book ; a claim of right :
 v. a. to entitle, to name.
 Tî' tîng, par.
 Tît led, tî' tld, pre.
 Tît le page, tî' tî' pâge, s. the page
 containing the title of a book.
 Tît ter, tî' tûr, v. n. to laugh with
 restraint : s. a restrained laugh.

TOL

Tît ter ing, tî' tûr' ing, par.
 Tît ter ed, tî' tûrd, pre. [a point.
 Tît tle, tî' tî, s. a small particle.
 Tît tle tat tle, tî' tî' tât-tî, s. idletalk.
 Tît u lar, tîtsh' ô' tûr, a. nominal.
 Tît u la ry, tîtsh' ô' lâr-rê, a. relat-
 ing to a title. [ard, unto.
 To, tô, prep. noting motion tow-
 Toad, tôde, s. an animal resembling
 a frog.
 Toast, tôst, s. bread dried before
 the fire : v. a. to dry or heat at
 the fire ; to propose a health.
 Toast ing, tôst' ing, par.
 Toast ed, tôst' ed, pre.
 Toast er, tôst' ôr, s. he who toasts.
 To bac co, tô-bâk' kô, s. a plant
 much used in chewing, smoking
 and snuffing.
 To bac co nist, tô-bâk' kô' nîst, s.
 one who prepares and vends to-
 bacco. [tremities of the foot.
 Toe, tô, s. one of the divided ex-
 Toes, tôze, s. plu.
 Tô' gêd, a. gowned.
 To geth er, tô-gêrn' ôr, ad. in com-
 pany ; in concert.
 Tôll, v. n. to labour : s. labour.
 Tôll' ing, par.
 Tôll ed, tôlld, pre.
 Tôll' êt, s. a dressing-table.
 Tôll some, tôll' sôm, a. laborious.
 Tôll some ness, tôll' sôm' nês, a.
 wearisomeness.
 To ken, tô' kn, s. a sign ; a mark.
 Tôld, pre. and per. par. of Tell.
 a mentioned, related.
 Tôle, v. a. to draw by degrees.
 Tô' lîng, par.
 Tôled, tôld, pre.
 Tôl er a ble, tôl' ôr' ô-bl, a. sup-
 portable ; passable.
 Tôl er a bly, tôl' ôr' ô-blê, ad. pas-
 sably, moderately well.
 Tôl er ance, tôl' ôr' ônse, s. act
 of enduring.
 Tôl' ôr' ô'te, v. a. to allow, suffer
 Tôl' ôr' ô-tîng, par.

TOP

TOR

TOU

tôr, nô-tâbe, tâb, bûll—ôl—pôund—thin, rais.

r 'â-têd, pre. [lowance.
 r a tion, tôl-êr-â' shûn, s. a. al-
 tôle, s. an excise of goods, a
 tax; v. n. to pay toll.
 ng, par. [v. a. to ring a bell.
 id, tôld, pre.
 id, tôôm, s. a sepulchre for the
 id. [tomb.
 id, tôôm, tôôm' lêa, a. wanting a
 boy, tôôm' bôe, s. a wild coarse
 s. a volume; a book. [girl.
 s. note, sound.
 id, tông, s. the catch of a buckle.
 s, tôngz, s. plu. an instrument
 ake up fire, &c.
 ue, tông, s. the instrument of
 ech in human beings; the
 an by which animals lick;
 guage; speech.
 ue tied, tông' tide, a. having
 impediment of speech.
 ck, tôn' lk, a. being extended;
 uting to tones; possessing
 ngthening qualities.
 ure, tôn' shûre, s. the act of
 ipping the hair. [also.
 ad. over and above; likewise,
 , pre. of Take. [ling.
 , s. any instrument; a hire-
 id, tôô'th, s. one of the bones of
 mouth; prong. [the teeth.
 h ache, tôô'th' âke, s. pain in
 h less, tôô'th' lêa, a. wanting
 th. [ment to clean teeth.
 h pick, tôô'th' plk, s. an instru-
 hsome, tôô'th' sôm, a. palatable.
 s. the highest part of any
 ng; a plaything: v. a. to rise
 ove; to tip.
 ping, par.: a. fine, noble.
 ped, tôpt, pre.
 âz, s. a yellow gem.
 fûl, a. full to the top.
 gâ'l lânt, s. the highest sail.
 heavy, tôp' hêv' vê, a. too
 avy at the top.
 knot, tôp' nô't, s. a knot or rib-
 d worn on the head.

Tôp' môst, a. uppermost. [sail.
 Top sail, tôp' sâle, s. the highest
 Tôpe, v. n. to drink to excess.
 Tô' ping, par.
 To ped, tôpd, pre.
 To per, tô' pûr, s. a drunkard.
 To pha ceous, tô-fâ' shûs, a. gritty.
 Tôp i cal, tôp' è 'kâl, a. local.
 Top ick, tôp' lk, s. a general head.
 To pog ra phy, tô-pôg' grâ' Yâ, s.
 description of particular places.
 Tôp ple, tôp' pl, v. n. to fall forward.
 Tôp' pling, par.
 Top pled, tôp' pld, pre.
 Top sy tur vy, tôp' sê' tûr-vê, ad.
 with the bottom upward.
 Torch, tôrtsh, s. a wax-light larger
 than a candle.
 Torch es, tôrtsh' lz, s. plu.
 Tô're, pre. of Tear.
 Tôr mên't, s. misery, anguish.
 Tôr-mên't, v. a. to put to pain, tease.
 Tôr-mên't' lng, par.
 Tôr-mên't' êd, pre. [who torments.
 Tôr ment or, tôr-mên't' ûr, s. one
 Tôrn, per. par. of Tear.
 Tôr-nâ' dô, s. a hurricane.
 Tor na does, tôr-nâ' dôze, s. plu.
 Tôr-pê' dô, s. a fish which benumbs
 the hand that touches it.
 Tor pe does, tôr-pê' dôze, s. plu.
 Tôr' pên't, a. benumbed.
 Tôr' pld, a. numbed, motionless.
 Tôr' pld' nêss, s. the state of being
 Tôr' pôr, s. dullness. [torpid.
 Tôr' rên't, s. a violent and rapid
 stream.
 Tôr' rîd, a. parched; burning.
 Tor sel, tôr' sll, s. any thing in a
 twisted form.
 Tor tile, tôr' tîl, }
 Tor tu ous, tôr' tshû' ûs, } a. twist-
 ed, wreathed.
 Tor toise, tôr' tîz, s. an animal cov-
 ered with a hard shell.
 Tor ture, tôr' tshûre, s. pain, an-
 guish: v. a. to torment, excruciate.
 Tôr tu ring, tôr' tshû' ring, par.

Tor tu red, tôr' tshûrd, pre.
 To ry, tô' rê, s. the name of a par-
 ty opposed to that of a Whig.
 To ries, tô' rîz, s. plu.
 Tôss, v. a. to throw; to disquiet:
 s. the act of tossing.
 Toss es, tôs' lz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Tôs' sing, par.
 Toss ed, tôst, pre.
 Tô' tât, a. whole, complete.
 To tal i ty, tô-tâl' lê' tê, s. complete
 sum, whole quantity. [fully.
 To tal ly, tô' tât' Yâ, ad. wholly.
 Tot ter, tô't tûr, v. n. to shake so as
 to threaten a fall.
 Tot ter ing, tô't tûr' lng, par.
 Tot ter ed, tô't tûrd, pre.
 Touch, tôtsh, v. a. to reach so as to
 be in contact; to affect: s. sense of
 feeling; act of touching, a stroke.
 Touch es, tôtsh' lz, pres. t. and s. plu.
 Touch ing, tôtsh' lng, par.: prep.
 with respect to: a. pathetick, af-
 Touch ed, tôtsh't, pre. [fecting.
 Touch-hole, tôtsh' hôle, s. a small
 hole in fire-arms. [vishness.
 Touch i ness, tôtsh' è' nêss, s. pec-
 Touch stone, tôtsh' stône, s. a stone
 by which metals are examined; a
 test. [wood that easily takes fire.
 Touch wood, tôtsh' wûd, s. rotten
 Touch y, tôtsh' è, a. peevish.
 Tough, tôf, a. not brittle; stiff
 Tough er, tôf' fûr, a. com.
 Tough est, tôf' fêst, a. su. [tough.
 Tough en, tôf' fû, v. n. to grow
 Tough en ing, tôf' fû' lng, par.
 Tough en ed, tôf' fûd, pre. [firmness.
 Tough ness, tôf' nêss, s. tenacity;
 Tour, tôôr, s. ramble, journey.
 Tour na ment, tôôr' nâ' mên't, s.
 tilt, mock encounter.
 Tour ni quet, tôr' nê' kwêt, s. a
 bandage used in amputations.
 Touse, tôûze, v. a. to pull, tear.
 Touse es, tôûz' lz, pres. t.
 Tous ing, tôûz' lng, par.
 Touse ed, tôûzd, pre.

TRA

Tow, tò, s. the coarse parts of flax and hemp: v. a. to draw after.
 Tows, tòze, pres. t.
 Tow ing, tò' ñg, par.
 Tow ed, tòde, pre.
 Tow ard, tò' òrd, } prep. in a di-
 Tow ards, tò' òrds, } rection to.
 Tow ardness, tò' òrd' nès, s. docility.
 Tow el, tòd' lì, s. a cloth on which the hands, &c. are wiped.
 Tow er, tòd' òr, s. a high building or flight: v. n. to soar, to fly.
 Tow er ing, tòd' òr' ñg, par.
 Tow er ed, tòd' òrd, pra. [houses.
 Town, tòdn, s. any collection of
 Town ship, tòdn' shìp, s. the corporation of a town.
 Towns man, tòdn' mán, s. one of the same town. [prattle.
 Town talk, tòdn' tawk, s. common
 Toy, tòè, s. a trifle: a plaything: v. n. to trifle, to dally.
 Toys, tòiz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Toy ing, tòè' ñg, par.
 Toy ed, tòid, pre. [toys are sold.
 Toy shop, tòè' shòp, s. a shop where
 Trace, tràse, s. a mark; footstep; part of a harness: v. a. to follow by the footsteps; to mark out.
 Tra ces, trà' sz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Tra cing, trà' s'ng, par.
 Tra ced, tràste, pre.
 Track, trák, s. a road, a beaten path.
 Track less, trák' lès, a. untrodden.
 Tract, trakt, s. a region; course: a small book. [able, docile.
 Tract a ble, trakt' à' bl, a. manage-
 Trac tile, trák' tìl, a. that may be drawn out. [to traffick.
 Tràde, s. traffick, commerce: y. n.
 Trà' ñg, par.
 Trà' òed, pra.
 Tra der, trà' d'òr, s. one who trades.
 Tràdes man, tràd' mán, s. a shop-keeper. [between the tropicks.
 Tràde' wh'ol, s. the periodical wind
 Tra di tion, trà-dìsh' òn, s. oral ac-
 count from age to age.

TRA

Fita, fit, òil, fit—mè, mèl—pine, pin—nò, mòve,

Tra di tion al, trà-dìsh' òn' àl, }
 Tra di tion ary, trà-dìsh' òn' à' r' è, }
 a. delivered by tradition.
 Tra duce, trà-dùs', v. a. to cen-
 sure, calumniate.
 Tra du ces, trà-dù' sz, pres. t.
 Tra du cing, trà-dù' s'ng, par.
 Tra du ced, trà-dùt', pre.
 Tra du ce ment, trà-dùs' mènt, s.
 censure, obloquy. [niator.
 Tra du cer, trà-dù' s'òr, s. a calum-
 niafick, tràf' flk, s. commerce.
 Trade: v. n. to practise commerce.
 Traf fick ing, tràf' flk' ñg, par.
 Traf fick ed, tràf' flkt', pre.
 Tra ge di an, trà-jé' dè' àn, s. a
 writer or actor of tragedy.
 Tra ge dy, tràj' é' yè, s. a dramat-
 ick representation of a serious
 action; any mournful event.
 Tra ge dies, tràj' é' d'iz, s. plu.
 Tra gi cal, tràj' é' kál, } a. relating
 Tra gick, tràj' ñk, } to tragedy.
 Trail, tràle, v. a. to hunt by the
 track; to draw along: s. track of
 a hunter; any thing drawn be-
 Trail ing, tràle' ñg, par. [hind.
 Trail ed, tràld, pre.
 Train, tràne, v. a. to draw; to ed-
 ucate, bring up: s. artifice; tail
 of a bird; a retinue; a. proces-
 sion; a line of powder.
 Train ing, tràne' ñg, par.
 Train ed, trànd, pre.
 Train bands, tràne' bándz, s. plu.
 the part of a community trained
 to martial exercise.
 Train oil, tràne' òil, s. oil drawn
 from the fat of the whale.
 Traip ee, tràpes, v. n. to walk care-
 Traip ses, tràp' sz, pres. t. [lessly.
 Traip sing, tràp' s'ng, par.
 Traip sed, tràpst, pra. [outline.
 Trait, tràte, s. a stroke, a touch, an
 Trai tor, trà' tòr, s. one who betrays.
 Trai tor ous, trà' tòr' òs, a. treach-
 erous. [betrays.
 Trai tress, trà' trèz, s. a woman who

TRA

Trai tress es, trà' trèz' èz, s. plu.
 Traj ect, tràj' èkt, s. a ferry.
 Traj ect, trà-jèkt', v. a. to cast
 through, to throw.
 Traj ect ing, trà-jèkt' ñg, par.
 Traj ect ed, trà-jèkt' èd, pre.
 Traj ec tion, trà-jèkt' sh'ón, s. th
 act of darting through.
 Trám' mèl, s. any kind of net; a kind
 of shackle: v. a. to catch, inter-
 Trám' mèl' ñg, par. [cep
 Trám' mèl ed, trám' mèld, pre.
 Trám' ple, trám' pl, v. a. to treat
 Trám' p'ing, par. [under foot
 Trám' plid, trám' plid, pre.
 Trance, tràhse, s. an ecstasy.
 Tran ces, tràns' sz, s. plu.
 Tranced, tràns, a. lying in a trance
 Tran quil, tràng' kwil, a. quiet
 peaceful. [quiet, peace-
 Tran quil li ty, tràn-kwìl' lè' yè,
 Tráns' akt', v. a. to man-
 age, negotiate.
 Tráns' akt' ñg, par.
 Tráns' akt' èd, pra.
 Tráns' akt' sh'ón, [negotiation, management. [pas
 Tráns' cend, tràn-sènd', v. a. to su-
 Tráns' cend ing, tràn-sènd' ñg, par.
 Tráns' cend ed, tràn-sènd' èd, pra.
 Tráns' cend ence, tràn-sènd' ènse,
 Tráns' cend en cy, tràn-sènd' èn-
 s. unusual excellence.
 Tráns' cend ent, tràn-sènd' ènt, s.
 supremely excellent.
 Tráns' cend ent ly, tràn-sènd' èn
 yè, ad. excellently. [cop
 Tráns' cribe, tràn-skrìb', v. a. i
 Tráns' cri bing, tràn-skrì' b'ng, pra.
 Tráns' cri bed, tràn-skrìbd', pra.
 Tráns' cri ber, tràn-skrì' b'òr, s. one
 who transcribes.
 Tran script, tràn' skript, s. a copy
 Tráns' fèr, s. the act of conveying
 Tráns' fèr', v. a. to convey, or mak
 Tráns' fèr' ñg, par. [over; to remove
 Tráns' fer red, tràns-fèr' r'èd, pra.

TRA

trans-fer a ble, trăn-sêr' à 'bl, a. that may be transferred.
 Trans fig u ra tion, trăn' fîg' ù-rà' shûn, a. change of form.
 Trăn-sîg' ùrê, v. a. to transform.
 Trăn-sîg' ù' rîng, par.
 Trans fig u red, trăn-sîg' ùrd, pre.
 Trăn-sôrm', v. a. to change the Trăn-sôrm' ing, par. {form.
 Trăn-sôrm' ed, trăn-sôrm' d', pre. {form.
 Trăn-sôrm' a tion, trăn-sôrm' à' shûn, a. change of form, or shape.
 Trans fuse, trăn-sûzê', v. a. to pour into another.
 Trans fu ses, trăn-sû' zîz, pres. t.
 Trans fu sing, trăn-sû' zîng, par.
 Trans fu sed, trăn-sûz' d', pre.
 Trăn-sûss', v. a. to pass beyond; to violate. {t.
 Trans gres ses, trăn-grês' sîz, pres.
 Trăn-grês' sîng, par.
 Trans gress ed, trăn-grês' d', pre.
 Trans gres sion, trăn-grês' ùn, a. crime, fault. {faulty.
 Trans gres sive, trăn-grês' sîv, a. an offender. {passed, short.
 Tran si ent, trăn' shê' 'ent, a. soon Trăn' sît, s. the passing of a planet.
 Tran si tion, trăn-sîzh' ùn, a. removal; change.
 Trans i tive, trăn-s' tîv, a. having the power of passing.
 Tran si tor y, trăn' sê' tûr-rê, a. continuing but a short time.
 Trăn-là'tê', v. a. to remove; to in-Trăn-là' tîng, par. {terpet.
 Trăn-là' têd, pre.
 Trans la tion, trăn-là' shûn, a. removal; change; version.
 Trans la tor, trăn-là' tûr, s. one who translates.
 Trans lu cent, trăn-lû' sênt, }
 Trans lu cid, trăn-lû' sîd, } a. transparent, clear.
 Trans ma rine, trăn-mà-rêên', a. lying or found beyond the sea.
 Trans mi grate, trăn' mê' grâte, v.

TRA

nôt, nôt-tâbê, tûb, bûll—ôll—pôând—tân, rais.

n. to pass from one country to another. {tîng, par.
 Trans mi gra ting, trăn' mê' grâ-shûn, a. passage from one place or state into another.
 Trans mi gra ted, trăn' mê' grâ-têd, pre.
 Trans mi gra tion, trăn-mê-grâ-shûn, a. passage from one place or state into another.
 Trans mis sion, trăn-mîsh' ùn, }
 Trans-mîl' tât, } s. the act of transmitting.
 Trans mis sive, trăn-mîs' sîv, a. derived from one to another.
 Trans mu ta ble, trăn-mû' tâ 'bl, a. capable of change.
 Trans mu ta tion, trăn-mû-tâ' shûn, s. change into another nature or substance.
 Trăn-mû'tê', v. a. to change to another substance.
 Trăn-mû' tîng, par.
 Trăn-mû' têd, pre.
 Trans pa ren cy, trăn-pà' rên 'sê, s. clearness, power of transmitting light. {light, clear.
 Trăn-pà' rên't, a. pervious to the Trans pi ra tion, trăn-pê-rà' shûn, s. emission in vapour.
 Trăn-plêr', v. n. to be emitted by vapour; to escape from secrecy
 Trăn-pl' rîng, par. {to notice.
 Trăn-pî red, trăn-pîrd', pre.
 Trăn-plânt', v. a. to plant in a Trăn-plânt' ing, par. {new place.
 Trăn-plânt' êd, pre.
 Trăn' pôrt, s. conveyance; a vessel of carriage; rapture, ecstasy.
 Trăn' pôrt', v. a. to convey; to banish; to put into ecstasy.
 Trăn-pôrt' ing, par.
 Trăn-pôrt' êd, pre.
 Trans port a tion, trăn-pôrt-à' shûn, s. removal; banishment.
 Trans po sal, trăn-pô' zâl, s. a changing of place. {change places.
 Trans pose, trăn-pôze', v. a. to Trans po ses, trăn-pô' zîz, pres. t.
 Trans po sing, trăn-pô' zîng, par.

TRA

Trans po sed, trăn-pôze', pre.
 Trans po si tion, trăn-pô-sîzh' ùn, s. the act of transposing.
 Tran sub stan ti ate, trăn-sûb-stân' shê' à'tê, v. a. to change substance.
 Tran sub stan ti a tîng, trăn-sûb-stân' shê' à' tîng, par.
 Tran sub stan ti a ted, trăn-sûb-stân' shê' à' têd, pre.
 Tran sub stan ti a tion, trăn-sûb-stân-shê-à' shûn, s. change of substance.
 Trăn-vêr' sâl, a. running crossly.
 Trăn-vêrsê', a. being in a cross direction. {in a cross direction.
 Trans verse ly, trăn-vêrsê' lê, ad.
 Tráp, s. a snare; an ambush; a plaything: v. a. to insnare, to Tráp' plîng, par. {catch.
 Trap ped, tráp't, pre. {a floor or roof.
 Trap door, tráp-dôre', s. a door in Tra pe zi um, tráp-pê' zhê' ùm, s. a quadrilateral figure.
 Trap ping, tráp' plîng, s. plu. ornaments, embellishments.
 Trâsh, s. anything worthless, dross.
 Trav ail, tráv' ll, s. toil; labour in childbirth: v. n. to labour.
 Trav ail ing, tráv' ll' ing, par.
 Trav ail ed, tráv' ll'd, pre.
 Trav el, tráv' ll, s. journey: v. n. to make journeys; to pass, go.
 Trav el ling, tráv' ll' ing, par.
 Trav el led, tráv' ll'd, pre.
 Trav el ler, tráv' ll' ùr, s. one who goes journeys.
 Tráv' êrse, a. lying across: s. any thing laid or built across: v. a. to cross; to wander over; to exam-
 Trav er ses, tráv' êr' sîz, pres. t. {îng.
 Tráv' êr' sîng, par.
 Trav er sed, tráv' êrst, pre.
 Tráv' vêrsê', ad. crossly, athwart: prep. through, across.
 Trav es ty, tráv' ês' tê, a. ridiculous.
 Tray, trâ, s. a kind of shallow trough or dish.
 Trays, trâze, s. plu.

TRE

Fâte, fâv, fâll, fât—mô, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

TRI

TRI

Treach er ous, trêsh' êr ôs, a. faithless, perfidious.
 Treach er ous ly, trêsh' êr ôs-lê, ad. in a faithless manner.
 Treach ery, trêsh' êr rê, s. breach of faith, perfidy.
 Trea cle, trê' kl, s. molasses.
 Tread, trêd, v. n. to set the foot; to trample: s. a step with the foot;
 Tread ing, trêd' dng, par. [track.
 Tread lo, trêd' dl, s. part of a loom.
 Trea son, trê' zn, s. an offence against the person of majesty, or the dignity of the commonwealth.
 Trea son a ble, trê' zn' â-bl, a. of the nature of treason.
 Treas ure, trêzh' ùre, s. wealth hoarded, riches: v. a. to hoard, lay up.
 Treas u ring, trêzh' ù' rîng, par.
 Treas u red, trêzh' ùrd, pre.
 Treas u rer, trêzh' ù' rûr, s. one who has the care of money.
 Treas u ry, trêzh' ù' rê, s. a place for money.
 Treas u ries, trêzh' ù' rîz, s. plu.
 Treat, trêét, v. a. to negotiate; to discourse on, entertain: s. an entertainment given.
 Treat ing, trêét' îng, par.
 Treat ed, trêét' êd, pre.
 Trea tis e, trêé' tîz, s. a discourse; written tract.
 Trea tis es, trêé' tîz' îz, s. plu.
 Treat ment, trêét' mêt, s. usage.
 Trea ty, trêé' tê, s. negotiation.
 Trea ties, trêé' tîz, s. plu. [contract.
 Treble, trêb' bl, a. threefold; sharp of sound: v. a. to make threefold: s. a sharp sound.
 Trêb' lîng, par.
 Trebled, trêb' bld, pre.
 Trêd, s. a large vegetable rising with one woody stem to a considerable height; any thing branchy.
 Trees, trêéz, s. plu. [ed out].
 Trê' fôll, s. a plant with three leaves.
 Trêl' lîs, s. a lattice-work of iron, &c.

Trem ble, trêm' bl, v. n. to shake as
 Trêm' blîng, par. [with fear or cold.
 Trem bled, trêm' bld, pre.
 Trem bling ly, trêm' blîng' lê, ad. so as to shake.
 Tre men dous, trê-mên' dôs, a. Tre mour, trê' mûr, s. quivering motion. [dreadful.
 Trem u lous, trêm' ù' lôs, a. trem- Trem u lous ness, trêm' ù' lôs-nês, s. the state of quivering.
 Trench, trêns, v. a. to cut or dig into pits or ditches: s. a pit or ditch. [pres. t.
 Trench es, trêns' îz, s. plu. and Trench ing, trêns' îng, par.
 Trench ed, trênsht, pre. [sharp.
 Tren chant, trên' shânt, a. cutting.
 Trench er, trêns' êr, s. a wooden platter.
 Trê-pân', s. a surgeon's instrument; a snare: v. a. to perforate with the trepan; to insnare.
 Trê-pân' nîng, par.
 Tre pan ned, trê-pând', pre.
 Trep i da tion, trêp-ê-dâ' shôn, s. the state of trembling.
 Trê's' pâs, s. unlawful entrance; offence: v. n. to offend; to enter unlawfully. [and pres. t.
 Tres pass es, trê's' pâs' îz, s. plu.
 Trê's' pâs' îng, par.
 Tres pass ed, trê's' pâst, pre. [hair.
 Tres ses, trê's' sîz, s. plu. curls of
 Tres tie, trê's' tî, s. a frame to sup- port any thing. [waste.
 Trêt, s. an allowance in weight for
 Trey, trà, s. a three at cards.
 Treys, trâze, s. plu. [trial.
 Tri a ble, trî' â' bl, a. capable of
 Trî' âd, s. three united.
 Trî' âl, s. a test, examination.
 Tri an gle, trî' âng' gî, } s. a figure
 Trî' gôn, } of three angles.
 Tri an gu lar, trî-âng' gû' lâar, a. having three angles.
 Tribe, s. a distinct body of people.

Trib u la tion, trîb-ù-lâ' shôn, s. distress, vexation.
 Trî-bû' nâl, s. the seat of a judge.
 Trîb' ône, s. a Roman officer.
 Trib u ta ry, trîb' ù' tâ-rê, a. paying tribute: s. one who pays tribute.
 Trib u ta ries, trîb' ù' tâ-rîz, s. plu.
 Trîb' ôte, s. a payment made in acknowledgment of subjection.
 Trice, trise, s. a short time, an instant: [v. a. to cheat, defraud.
 Trick, trîk, s. a sly fraud; artifice:
 Trick ing, trîk' kîng, par.: s. dress.
 Trick ed, trîkt, pre. [ornament.
 Trick ish, trîk' kîsh, a. knavishly artful. [drops.
 Trick le, trîk' kl, v. n. to fall in
 Trick ling, trîk' kîng, par.
 Trick led, trîk' kld, pre.
 Trî' dênt, s. a three-forked sceptre.
 Tri enn ial, trî-ên' yâl, a. lasting three years.
 Tri se, trî' fî, s. a thing of no moment or value: v. n. to act with levity.
 Trî' sîng, par.: a. wanting worth
 Tri sîd, trî' sîd, pre.
 Tri sîer, trî' sîâr, s. one who trifles
 Tri sîng' ly, trî' sîng' lê, ad. with out importance.
 Trî' fôr, a. having a triple form.
 Trig ger, trîg' gûr, s. a catch of a wheel or gun.
 Trîg' ô' nâl, a. triangular.
 Trig o nom e try, trîg-ô-nôm' ê' trê, s. the art of measuring triangles.
 Trî-lât' êr' âl, a. having three sides
 Trîll, s. quaver: v. a. to quaver.
 Trîl' lîng, par.
 Trîll ed, trîld, pre.
 Trîll ion, trîl' yûn, s. a million of millions of millions.
 Trîm, a. nice, dressed up: v. a. to dress; to shave: s. dress, ornaments. [turncoat.
 Trim mer, trîm' mûr, a. com.: s. a
 Trîm' mêt, s. su. [clothes.
 Trîm' mîng, par.: s. lace, &c. on

TRI

Trim med, trîmêd, pre.
 Trim ly, trîm' lê, ad. nicely.
 Trî' nải, a. threefold.
 Trîne, s. an aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon.
 Trîu i ta ri an, 'trîn-ê-tâ' rê 'ân, a. a believer in the Trinity.
 Trîu i ty, trîu' ê 'tê, s. the union of the three persons in the Godhead.
 Trink et, trîngk' êt, s. toy; a thing of small value.
 Trîp, v. a. to supplant: v. n. to err; to stumble: s. a stumble; a mistake; a short voyage.
 Trîp ping, par.: a. nimmle.
 Trîp ped, trîpt, pre.
 Trîpe, s. the intestines.
 Trîph thong, trîp' thông, s. a coalition of three vowels.
 Trîp lê, trîp' pl, a. threefold, treble.
 Trîp let, trîp' lit, s. three of a kind.
 Trîp li cate, trîp' lê 'kâte, a. thrice as much. [of being threefold].
 Trî pi ci ty, trî-pîs' sé 'tê, s. state.
 Trî' pôt, s. a seat with three feet.
 Trî sec tion, trî-sêk' shôn, s. division into three equal parts.
 Trî syl la ble, trîs' sîl 'lâ-bl, s. a word consisting of three syllables.
 Trîte, a. worn out, stale.
 Trî umph, trî' ùm'f, a. victory; joy or pomp for success: v. n. to celebrate a victory with pomp.
 Trî umph ing, trî' ùm'f' ñng, par.
 Trî umph ed, trî' ùm'f, pre.
 Trî umph al, trî-ùmf' âl, a. used in celebrating victory.
 Trî umph ant, trî-ùmf' ânt, a. celebrating a victory.
 Trî umph ant ly, trî-ùmf' ânt' lê, ad. in a triumphant manner.
 Trî um vi rate, trî-ùmf' vê 'rát, }
 Trî um vi ri, trî-ùmf' vê 'rî, }
 s. a government by three men.
 Trî-ùne', a. at once three and one.
 Trîv ial, trîv' yâ, a. trifling, unimportant.
 Trîv ial ly, trîv' yâ 'lê, ad. lightly.

TRO

nôi, nôt—tôbe, túb, búl—ôl—pôând—hîn, raiis.

Trîv ial ness, trîv' yâ 'nêss, s. lightness; commonness.
 Trô chee, trô' kêê, s. a foot used in Latin poetry, consisting of a long and short syllable.
 Trôd, pre. and per. par. of Tread.
 Trôd den, trôd' dn, per. par. of Tread.
 Trôl, trôle, v. n. to run round.
 Trôl ling, par.
 Trôl ed, trôld, pre.
 Trôl lop, trôl' lúp, s. a slattern.
 Trôp, s. a company; a body of soldiers: v. n. to march in a body.
 Trôp' ñg, par. (body).
 Trôp ed, trôpt, pre. (dier).
 Trôp er, trôp' ùr, s. a horse-sol-
 Trôpe, s. a change; figure in speech.
 Trô phi ed, trô' fîd, a. adorned with trophies. (from an enemy).
 Trô phy, trô' fê, s. something taken
 Trô phies, trô' fîz, s. plu.
 Trôp i cal, trôp' ê 'kâl, a. belonging to the tropick.
 Trôp ick, trôp' ñk, s. the line at which the sun turns back.
 Trôt, v. n. to ride in a trôt: s. the jolting high pace of a horse.
 Trôt tle, par.
 Trôt tle, par.
 Trôth, trôth, s. truth, faith, fidelity.
 Trôub le, trôb' bl, v. a. to disturb, perplex; to sue: s. disturbance; affliction.
 Trôub ling, trôb' bling, par.
 Trôub led, trôb' bld, pre.
 Trôub le some, trôb' bl 'sôm, a. vexatious; teasing.
 Trôub le some ness, trôb' bl 'sôm-nêss, s. vexatiousness. [ous].
 Trôub lous, trôb' blôs, a. tumultuous.
 Trôugh, trôc, s. any thing hollowed.
 Trôul, trôle, v. n. to utter volubly.
 Trôul ing, trôle' ñg, par.
 Trôul ed, trôld, pre.
 Trôunce, trôunse, v. a. to punish.
 Trôun ces, trôun' siz, pres. t.
 Trôun cing, trôun' sîng, par.

TRU

Trôun ced, trôunst, pre. [es].
 Trôu sers, trôû' sârz, s. plu. breech-trôût, s. a delicate fish.
 Trô ver, trô' vûr, s. in law, an action for goods found and not delivered.
 Trôw, trô, v. n. to think, imagine.
 Trôws, trôze, pres. t.
 Trôw ing, trô' ñg, par.
 Trôw ed, trôde, pre. (brick layers).
 Trôw el, trôû' ll, s. a tool used by
 Trôy weight, trôe' wâte, s. a kind of weight 12 ounces to the pound.
 Tru ant, trôû' ânt, s. an idler: a. idle, lazy.
 Truce, trôûse, s. a temporary peace, or cessation of hostilities.
 Truck, trûk, v. n. to traffick by exchange: s. exchange; a small wooden wheel.
 Truck ing, trûk' ñg, par.
 Truck ed, trûkt, pre.
 Truck le, trûk' kl, v. n. to be in a state of subjection.
 Truck ling, trûk' kling, par.
 Truck led, trûk' kld, pre. [ily].
 Trudge, trûdje, v. n. to jog on heavily.
 Trudg es, trûdj' iz, pres. t.
 Trudg ing, trûdj' ñg, par.
 Trudg ed, trûdj, pre.
 True, trôû, a. not false; genuine; certain; exact. [or su. Degree].
 True heart ed, trôû-hârt' êd, a. honest, faithful.
 True ness, trôû' nêss, s. sincerity.
 True ism, trôû' ñzm, s. self-evident truth. [indeed].
 Truly, trôû' lê, ad. really; exactly.
 Trûmp, s. a trumpet; a winning card: v. a. to win with a trump.
 Trûmp' ñg, par. [card].
 Trûmp ed, trûmpt, pre. [talk; trifles].
 Trûmp er y, trûmp' ùr 'rê, s. empty.
 Trûmp et, trûmp' êt, s. an instrument of martial music: v. a. to sound by trumpet, proclaim.
 Trûmp et ing, trûmp' êt' ñg, par.

TUG

Fate, fār, fāl, fāt—mé, mét—pine, phā—nó, mōre,

TUR

TUT

Trump et ed, trūmp' k' 'd, pre.
 Trump et er, trūmp' k' 't, s. one
 who sounds a trumpet.
 Trunch eon, trūnsh' ōn, s. a cudgel;
 a staff of command.
 Trun die, trūn' dī, v. n. to roll : s.
 a round, rolling thing.
 Trūn' dīng, par.
 Trun died, trūn' dīd, pre.
 Trunk, trūngk, s. the body of any
 thing ; a chest for clothes ; the
 proboscis of an elephant.
 Trunn ions, trūn' yūnz, s. plu. the
 knobs on great guns. [thrusting.
 Tru sion, trūd' shūn, s. the act of
 Trūss, s. a baudage for ruptures ; a
 bundle : v. a. to pack close to-
 gether.
 Truss es, trūs' lē, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Trūs' sīng, par.
 Truss ed, trūst, pre.
 Trūst, s. confidence, reliance ; cred-
 it : v. a. to place confidence in ;
 Trūst' īng, par. [to sell upon credit.
 Trūst' ēd, pre. [thing.
 Trūs-tēē, s. one intrusted with any
 Trus tees, trūs-tēēs, s. plu.
 Trust y, trūst' ē, a. faithful, true.
 Truth, trūth, s. purity from false-
 hood ; reality. [say ; to attempt.
 Try, trī, v. a. to examine ; to es-
 tries, trize, pres. t.
 Try ing, trī' īng, par.
 Tri ed, trīd, pre.
 Tūb, s. a large open vessel of wood.
 Tūbe, s. a pipe, a siphon.
 Tū' bō 'lār, } a resembling a
 Tū' bō 'lā-tēd, } pipe or trunk,
 fistular. [a fold : y. a. to enclose.
 Tuck, tūk, s. a long narrow sword ;
 Tuck ing, tūk' īng, par.
 Tuck ed, tūkt, pre. [of the week.
 Tues day, tūz' dē, s. the third day
 Tues days, tūz' dīz, s. plu.
 Tūft, s. a cluster, a clump.
 Tuft y, tūft' ē, a. adorned with tufts.
 Tūg, v. a. to pull, to draw : s. a
 Tūg' īng, par. [pull with force.

Tug ged, tūgrī, pre.
 Tu i tion, tū-lā' ōn, s. guardian-
 Tū' līp, s. a flower. [ship, instruction.
 Tum ble, tūm' blī, v. n. to fall : s. a
 Tūm' blīng, par. [fall.
 Tum bled, tūm' bīd, pre.
 Tum bler, tūm' blār, s. one who
 tumbles ; a kind of drinking ves-
 sel. [a swelling.
 Tu me fac tion, 'tū-mē-fāk' shūn, s.
 Tu me fy, tū' mē 'fī, v. a. to swell.
 Tu me fies, tū' mē 'fīze, pres. t.
 Tu me fy ing, tū' mē 'fī-īng, par.
 Tu me fied, tū' mē 'fīde, pre.
 Tū' mīd, a. swelling, puffed up.
 Tu mour, tū' mār, s. a morbid
 swelling. [motion.
 Tū' mōlt, s. a stir ; a wild com-
 Tu mult u a ry, tū-mōlt' tshū 'ā-rē,
 a. disorderly, confused.
 Tu mult u ous, tū-mōlt' tahū 'ūs, a.
 turbulent, violent.
 Tu mult u ous ly, tū-mōlt' tshū 'ūs-
 lē, ad. with confusion.
 Tūn, s. a large cask ; two pipes ;
 twenty hundred. [ous.
 Tu na ble, tū' nā 'blī, a. harmoni-
 Tu na bly, tū' nā 'blē, ad. harmo-
 niously.
 Tūne, s. a diversity of notes put
 together ; harmony : right dis-
 position : v. a. to put into a mu-
 Tū' nīng, par. [sical state.
 Tu ned, tūnd, pre.
 Tūnē' fāl, a. musical.
 Tūnick, tū' nīk, s. part of the Ro-
 man dress ; integument.
 Tu nī cle, tū' nē 'klī, s. a cover.
 Tun nage, tūn' nje, s. contents of
 a vessel measured by the tun ;
 tax laid on a tun.
 Tun nel, tūn' nīl, s. the shaft of a
 chimney ; a funnel.
 Tur ban, tūr' bān, s. the head-dress
 worn by the Turks.
 Tūr' bīd, s. thick, muddy.
 Tūr' bīd' nēss, s. muddiness. [itate.
 Tur bith, tūr' bīth, s. yellow precip-

Tur bot, tūr' bāt, s. a delik
 Tur bu lence, tūr' bō 'lēns
 Tur bu len cy, tūr' bō 'lēn
 tumult, confusion.
 Tūr' bō 'lēnt, s. tumult
 Tur bu lent ly, tūr' bō 'lēnt
 tumultuously.
 Tūrt, s. a cload covered wit
 Turf y, tūrt' ē, a. full of tu
 Tur gid, tūr' jīd, a. swollen
 pous. [being.
 Tur gid it y, tūr-jīd' ē 'lē, s.
 Tur key, tūr' kē, s. a larg
 Tur keys, tūr' kēz, s. plu. [t
 Tur mer ick, tūr' mēr 'ī
 Indian root which make
 low die.
 Tūr' mōll, a. trouble, distu
 Tūrn, v. a. to put into a
 motion ; to change ; to tr
 to convert : s. the act of
 change.
 Tūrn' īng, par. : s. flexure, r
 Turn ed, tūrnd, pre.
 Turn coat, tūrn' kōte, s. c
 forsakes his party or pri
 Turn er, tūrn' ēr, s. one w
 Turn key, tūrn' kēē, s. c
 opens and locks the door
 Turn keys, tūrn' kēēz, s. p
 Tūrn' īp, s. a white escule
 Tūrn' pīke, s. a toll-gate on
 Tūr' pēn 'tīne, s. the gum
 by the pine.
 Tur pi tude, tūr' pē 'tūde,
 rent vileness, badness. [t
 Tūr' rēt, s. a small eminen
 Tur tile, tūr' tī, s. a species
 the sea tortoise.
 Tus can, tūs' kān, s. a deno
 rdest order of architect
 Tūsh, in an expression of
 Tūsk, s. a fang.
 Tu te lage, tū' tē 'lāje, s. g
 Tū' tē 'lār,
 Tu te la ry, tū' tē 'lā-rē, }
 sive, guardian.
 Tu tor, tū' tūr, s. one who

ware of another's learning and morals : v. a. to instruct.

Tu tor ing, tû' tûr' ing, par.

Tu tor ed, tû' tûrd, pre.

Tu tor ess, tû' tûr' 'es, a. instructress, governess.

Tu tor ess es, tû' tûr' 'es, a. plu.

Twain, twâne, a. two.

Twáng, v. n. to sound with a quick sharp noise : s. a sharp quick

Twáng ing, par. [sound.]

Twang ed, twánged, pre. [squeeze.]

Tweak, tweék, v. n. to pinch, to

Tweak ing, tweék' ing, par.

Tweak ed, tweékt, pre. [lightly.]

Twée die, tweé' di, v. a. to handle

Twée' díng, par.

Twée died, tweé' díd, pre.

Twée zers, tweé' zûrz, a. plu. nip-

pers. [the tenth.]

Twelfth, twélth, a. second after

Twelve, twélv, a. twice six. [year.]

Twelve month, twélv' mûnth, s. a

Twen ti eth, twén' té 'éth, a. the tenth twice repeated.

Twen ty, twén' té, a. twice ten.

Twice, twise, a. two times; doubly.

Twig, s. a small shoot of a branch.

Twig gen, twíg' gín, a. made of twigs.

Twilight, twí' lite, s. the dubious or faint light before sunrise and after sunset.

Twln, s. one of two born at a birth.

Twln' bôrn, a. born at the same birth.

Twine, v. a. to twist : s. a twisted

Twí' níng, par. [thread.]

Two ned, twínd, pre.

Twinge, twínje, v. a. to torment ; to pinch : s. a sudden sharp pain ; a pinch. [s. plu.]

Twin ges, twín' jíz, pres. t. and

Twin ging, twín' jing, par.

Twin ged, twínjd, pre. [to wink.]

Twinkle, twíngk' kl, v. n. to sparkle ;

Twink ling, twíngk' kíng, par. : s. a

sparkling light ; a motion of the

Twink led, twíngk' kíd, pre. [eye.]

Twirl, twérí, v. a. to turn round :

s. circular motion.

Twirl ing, twérí' ing, par.

Twirl ed, twéríd, pre.

Twíst, v. a. to form by complication ; to wreath : s. anything made by convolution ; a cord.

Twíst' ing, par.

Twíst' éd, pre.

Twít, v. n. to sneer, to reproach.

Twít' íng, par.

Twít' téd, pre.

Twitsh, twítsh, v. a. to snatch : s.

Twitsh es, twítsh' íz, pres. t. and s.

Twitsh ing, twítsh' ing, par. [plu.]

Twitsh ed, twítshd, pre.

Two, tûo, a. one and one ; twice one : s. a couple.

Two edg ed, tûo' édjd, a. having an edge on each side.

Two fold, tûo' fôld, a. double.

Two pence, tûp' pênse, s. a penny twice told ; a small coin.

Tym pa num, tím' pá 'núm, s. the drum of the ear. [letter.]

Type, tîpe, s. an emblem ; a printing

Typ í cal, típ' é 'kál, a. emblematic

Typ í cal ly, típ' é 'kál-lé, ad. in a

Ty pog ra pher, tí-póg' grá 'fûr, a

a printer.

Typ o graph í cal, típ-ô' gráf' é 'kál, a. belonging to the printer's art.

Ty pog ra phy, tí-póg' grá 'fê, s. the art of printing.

Ty ran ní cal, tí-rán' né 'kál, } a.

Ty ran ní ck, tí-rán' ník, } acting like a tyrant.

Ty ran ní cal ly, tí-rán' né 'kál-lé, ad. in manner of a tyrant.

Tyr an ní se, tír' rán' níze, v. n. to play or act the tyrant. [t.]

Tyr an ní ses, tír' rán' ní-ziz, pres.

Tyr an ní shíng, tír' rán' ní-zíng, par.

Tyr an ní sed, tír' rán' nísd, pre.

Tyr an nous, tír' rán' 'ús, a. tyrannical, arbitrary, [power ; severity.]

Tyr an ny, tír' rán' 'né, s. cruel

Ty rant, tí' ránt, s. a cruel, despot-

ick and severe master or ruler.

Ty ro, tí' rō, s. one in his rudiments.

Ty roes, tí' rôze, s. plu.

U

U bi qui ty, yû-bík' kwé 'tê, s. omni-

nipresence. [cow.]

Ud der, úd' ddr, s. the breast of a

Ug li ness, úg' lé 'nês, s. deformity ; depravity.

Ug ly, úg' lé, a. deformed, offensive.

Ul cer, úl' sdr, s. a sore of continu-

ance.

Ul cer a tion, úl-sûr-á' shûn, s. the act of breaking into ulcers.

Ul cer ous, úl' sdr 'ús, a. afflicted

with sores. [ed in the last resort.]

Ul ti mate, úl' tí mât, a. intend-

Ul ti mate ly, úl' té 'mât-lé, ad. in

the last consequence.

Ul tra ma rine, úl-trá-má-réén', s.

one of the noblest blue colours :

a. foreign. [the world.]

Uí-trá-mûn' dâne, a. being beyond

Um ber, úm' bdr, s. a colour, a fish.

Um bíl í cal, úm-bíl' é 'kál, a. be-

longing to the navel. [fence.]

Um brage, úm' bríje, s. shade ; of-

Um bra ge ous, úm-brá' jé 'ús, a.

shady. [the sunshine or rain.]

Um-brêl' lá, s. a screen to keep off

Um' píre, s. an arbitrator.

Un a bash ed, ún-á-bâsh't, a. not

ashamed. [potent.]

Un a ble, ún-á' bl, a. weak, im-

Un a bol ish ed, ún-á-ból' íisht, a.

not repealed. [a. not pleasing.]

Un ac cept a ble, ún-ák' sépt 'á-bl,

Un ac com pa ni ed, ún-ák-kûm'

pá 'nld, a. not attended.

Un ac com plish ed, ún-ák-kôm'

plisht, a. unfinished.

Un ac count a ble, ún-ák-kóunt' á-

bl, a. not to be solved by reason.

Un ac count a bly, ún-ák-kóunt' á-

blé, ad. strangely.

UNB

Fâte, fâ, fâl, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

UNB

UNC

Un ac cus tom ed, 'ûn-âk-kûs' tûmd, a. not habituated; new.

Un ac quaint epl, 'ûn-âk-kwânt' êd, a. not known.

²Un-â-dôl' têt 'â-têd, a. genuine.

Un af fect ed, 'ûn-âf-fêk' êd, a. real; candid. [not pathetick.

Un af fect ing, 'ûn-âf-fêk' ing, a. not assisted. [not alterable.

Un aid ed, 'ûn-âde' êd, a. not assisted.

Un al ter a ble, 'ûn-âl' tûr 'â-bl, a. nan i mous, yû-nân 'ê mûs, a. being of one mind.

Un an swer a ble, 'ûn-ân' sûr 'â-bl, a. not to be refuted. [daunted.

Un ap pall ed, 'ûn-âp-pâld', a. not

²Un-âpt', a. dull; unfit. [armour.

Un arm ed, 'ûn-ârmd', a. having no

Un ask ed, 'ûn-âskt', a. not asked.

²Un-âs-pl' ring, a. not ambitious.

²Un-âs-sist' êd, a. not helped.

²Un-âs-sist' ing, a. giving no help.

Un at tain a ble, 'ûn-ât-tâne' 'â 'bl, a. not to be gained. [inve.

²Un-ât-tênd' êd, a. having no ret-

Un au tho ri zed, 'ûn-âw' tûr 'rizd, a. not supported by authority.

☞ See AUTHORIZE.

Un a vail a ble, 'ûn-â-vâle' 'â 'bl, }

Un a vail ing, 'ûn-â-vâle' ing, } a. useless, vain.

Un a void a ble, 'ûn-â-vôld' 'â 'bl, a. not to be shunned.

²Un-â-wâr', }

Un a wares, 'ûn-â-wâr', } ad. un-

expectedly. [by fear.

Un aw ed, 'ûn-âwd', a. unrestrained

²Un-bâr', v. a. to open by removing

²Un-bâr' ring, par. [the bars.

Un bar red, 'ûn-bârd', pre.

Un be com ing, 'ûn-bé-kâm' ing, a. indecent.

²Un-bé-flt' ring, a. not suitable.

Un be got ten, 'ûn-bé-gôt' tæ, a. eternal, without generation.

Un be lief, 'ûn-bé-léef', s. infidelity.

Un be liever, 'ûn-bé-léev' âr, s. an

²Un-bênt', a. not subdued. [inidel.

²Un-bé-séem' ing, a. unbecoming.

²Un-bl' âs, v. a. to free from any

external motive.

Un bi as ea, 'ûn-bl' âs 'âz, pres. t.

²Un-bl' âs' ing, par.

Un bi as ed, 'ûn-bl' âst, pres. [ted.

Un bid den, 'ûn-blî' dîn, a. uninvi-

Un big ot ed, 'ûn-bîg' ôt 'êd, a. free

☞ See BIGOTED. [from bigotry.

²Un-blind', v. a. to loose, untie.

²Un-blind' ing, par. [not culpable.

Un blame a ble, 'ûn-blâmé' 'â 'bl, a.

☞ See BLAMEABLE.

Un blem ish ed, 'ûn-blêm' ish't, a.

free from blemish. [blown.

Un blown, 'ûn-bloue', a. not yet

Un bod i ed, 'ûn-bôd' dîd, a. incor-

²Un-bôlt', v. a. to unbar. [poreal.

²Un-bôlt' ing, par.

²Un-bôlt' êd, pre. [to life.

Un bôrn', a. not yet brought in-

Un bo soni, 'ûn-bôô' zûm, v. a. to

reveal in confidence. [par.

Un bo son ing, 'ûn-bôô' zûm' ing,

Un bo som ed, 'ûn-bôô' zûmd, pre.

Un bought, 'ûn-bâwt', a. obtained

without money.

²Un-bôund', a. not bound: pre.

and per. par. of Unbind.

²Un-bôund' êd, a. unlimited.

²Un-brêd', a. not instructed. [tious.

Un bri dled, 'ûn-brî' dîd, a. licen-

Un bro ken, 'ûn-brô' kn, a. not sub-

dued. [from buckles.

Un buck le, 'ûn-bûk' kl, v. a. to loose

Un buck ling, 'ûn-bûk' kîng, par.

Un buck led, 'ûn-bûk' klîd, pre.

Un bu ri ed, 'ûn-bêr' rîd, a. not in-

terred. [of a load.

Un bur den, 'ûn-bûr' dîn, v. a. to rid

☞ See BURDEN.

Un bur den ing, 'ûn-bûr' dîn' ing, par.

Un bur den ed, 'ûn-bûr' ând, pre.

²Un-bûrnt', a. not consumed by fire.

Un but ton, 'ûn-bût' tû, v. a. to loose

any thing buttoned.

Un but ton ing, 'ûn-bût' tû' ing, par.

Un but ton ed, 'ûn-bût' tûd, pre.

Un call ed, 'ûn-kâwld', a. not sum-

moned. [caught.

Un caught, 'ûn-kâwt', a. not yet

Un cer tain, 'ûn-sêr' tîn, a. doubt-

ful. [want of certainty.

Un cer tain ty, 'ûn-sêr' tîn 'tê, s.

Un chain, 'ûn-tshâne', v. a. to free

from chains.

Un chain ing, 'ûn-tshâne' ing, par.

Un chain ed, 'ûn-tshând', pre.

Un change a ble, 'ûn-tshânje' 'â 'bl, a. immutable. [ad. immutably.

Un change a bly, 'ûn-tshânje' 'â 'blê,

Un chau ging, 'ûn-tshâne' jîng, a.

suffering no alteration.

Un char i ta ble, 'ûn-tshâr' 'ê 'tâ-bl, a. contrary to charity.

Un char i ta ble ness, 'ûn-tshâr' 'ê 'tâ-bl' nês, s. want of charity.

Un chaste, 'ûn-tshâste', a. lewd, li-

bidinous. [lewdness.

Un chas ti ty, 'ûn-tshâs' têt 'tê, s.

Un chris tian, 'ûn-krlst' yûn, a. con-

trary to the laws of Christianity.

☞ See ANTICHRISTIAN.

Un cir cum ci sed, 'ûn-sêr' kûm

'âzd, a. not circumcised.

Un cir cum cis ion, 'ûn-sêr-kûm

slzh' ân, s. omission of circum-

cision. [rude.

Un civ il, 'ûn-sîv' îl, a. impolite,

Un civ il ly, 'ûn-sîv' îl 'lê, ad. not

complaisantly.

Un civ il i zed, 'ûn-sîv' îl 'îzêd, a.

barbarous; indecent.

Un cle, ûng' kl, s. the father's or

mother's brother.

Un clean, 'ûn-klêen', a. foul; lewd.

Un clean li ness, 'ûn-klêen' lêt 'nês, s.

want of cleanliness. [filthy.

Un clean ly, 'ûn-klêen' lêt, a. foul,

Un clean ness, 'ûn-klêen' nês, s.

lewdness. [the closed hand.

Un clinch, 'ûn-klînsh', v. a. to open

Un clinch es, 'ûn-klînsh' 'âz, pres. t.

Un clinch ing, 'ûn-klînsh' ing, par.

Un clinch ed, 'ûn-klînsh't', pre.

☞ See CLINCH.

UNC

UND

UND

nôr, nô-t—tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôdnd—thin, tris.

Un close, ãn-kloze', v. a. to open.
 Un close, ãn-klo' zlz, pres. t.
 Un clo sing, ãn-klo' zng, par.
 Un clo sed, ãn-klozd', pre.
 Un clothe, ãn-klothe', v. a. to strip,
 to make naked.
 Un cloth ing, ãn-kloth' ing, par.
 Un cloth ed, ãn-klohd', pre.
 Un cloud ed, ãn-kloâd' êd, a. free
 from clouds. [being coiled.
 Un coil, ãn-kôll', v. a. to open from
 Un coil ing, ãn-kôll' ing, par.
 Un coil ed, ãn-kôlld', pre.
 Un col lect ed, ãn-kôl-lêkt' êd, a.
 not collected. [ed by the comb.
 Un comb ed, ãn-kôm'd', a. not part-
 Un come ly, ãn-kâm' lê, a. want-
 ing grace. [bl, a. miserable.
 Un com fort a ble, ãn-kâm' fûrt 'â-
 Un com fort a ble ness, ãn-kâm'-
 fûrt 'â-bl' nês, a. want of cheer-
 fulness.
 Un com fort a bly, ãn-kâm' fûrt 'â-
 blê, ad. without cheerfulness.
 Un com mon, ãn-kôm' mûn, a. not
 frequent. ['nês, s. infrequency.
 Un com mon ness, ãn-kôm' mûn
 Un com mu ni ca ted, ãn-kôm-mû-
 nê 'kâ-têd, a. not communicated.
 Un com pell ed, ãn-kôm-pêld', a.
 free from compulsion.
 Un com pound ed, ãn-kôm-pôdnd'-
 êd, a. simple, not mixed.
 Un con ceiv a ble, ãn-kôn-sêév' â-
 'bl, a. not to be understood.
 Un con ceiv a ble ness, ãn-kôn-
 sêév' â 'bl-nês, s. want of con-
 ception. [ligence, indifference.
 Un con cern, ãn-kôn-sêrn', a. neg-
 Un con cern ed, ãn-kôn-sêrnd', a.
 not anxious, easy. [confinéd.
 Un con fi ned, ãn-kôn-flnd', a. not
 Un con quer a ble, ãn-kôngk' ãr-
 'â-bl, a. not to be conquered.
 Un con sci ous, ãn-kôn-shûs, a. not
 perceiving. [uncivil.
 Un cour te ous, ãn-kûr tshê 'ûs, a.
 Un couth, ãn-kôôth', a. strange,

B s

odd, unusual. [yet created.
 Un cre a ted, ãn-kre-â' têd, a. not
 Un crop ped, ãn-kropt', a. not crop-
 ped. [anointing, ointment.
 Unc tion, ãngk' shûn, s. the act of
 Unc tu ous, ãngk' tshû 'ûs, a. fat,
 oily. [s. fatness, oiliness.
 Unc tu ous ness, ãngk' tshû 'ûs-nês,
 Un cul ti va ted, ãn-kûl' tê 'vâ-têd,
 a. not cultivated. [restrained.
 Un curb ed, ãn-kûrb'd', a. not
 Un curl, ãn-kûrl', v. a. to loose
 from ringlets.
 Un curl ing, ãn-kûrl' ing, par.
 Un curl ed, ãn-kûrl'd', pre.
 Un cur rent, ãn-kûr' rênt, a. not
 current, not passing in common
 payment.
 Un cut, ãn-kûr', a. not cut.
 Un dam a ged, ãn-dâm' tjd, a. not
 made worse. [subdued by fear.
 Un daunt ed, ãn-dânt' êd, a. not
 Un daunt ed ly, ãn-dânt' êd 'lê, ad.
 without fear.
 Un de bauch ed, ãn-dê-bâwtsht',
 a. not corrupted, pure.
 Un de cay ed, ãn-dê-kâde', a. not
 liable to be diminished.
 Un de ceive, ãn-dê-sêév', v. a. to
 set right; to inform justly.
 Un de ceiv ing, ãn-dê-sêév' ing, par.
 Un de ceiv ed, ãn-dê-sêêvd', pre.
 Un de ci ded, ãn-dê-sî' dêd, a. not
 determined. [decisive.
 Un de ci sive, ãn-dê-sî' sîv, a. not
 Un de fi led, ãn-dê-flld', a. not
 polluted. [circumscribed.
 Un de fi ned, ãn-dê-flnd', a. not
 Un de fi na ble, ãn-dê-fl' nâ 'bl,
 a. not to be marked out.
 Un de ni a ble, ãn-dê-nî' â 'bl, a.
 that cannot be denied.
 Un de ni a bly, ãn-dê-nî' â 'blê, ad.
 certainly, truly. [lamented.
 Un de plo red, ãn-dê-plôrd', a. not
 Un der, ãn' dûr, prep. beneath; be-
 low: ad. in a state of subjection;
 less.

Un der bid, ãn-dûr-bîd', v. a. to
 offer less than the worth: pre.
 Un der bid ding, ãn-dûr-bîd' dng,
 par. [per. par.
 Un der bid den, ãn-dûr-bîd' dng,
 Un der go, ãn-dûr-gô', v. a. to suf-
 fer, sustain.
 Un der goes, ãn-dûr-gôze', pres. t. ?
 Un der go ing, ãn-dûr-gô' ing, par.
 Un der gone, ãn-dûr-gôn', per. par.
 Un der ground, ãn-dûr-grôâd', s.
 subterranean space.
 Un der growth, ãn-dûr-grôth', s. a
 growth under trees.
 Un der hand, ãn-dûr-hând', ad.
 with fraudulent secrecy.
 Un de ri ved, ãn-dê-rîvd', a. not
 borrowed.
 Un der lay, ãn-dûr-lâ', v. a. to
 strengthen by something laid
 under.
 Un der lays, ãn-dûr-lâze', pres. t.
 Un der lay ing, ãn-dûr-lâ' ing, par.
 Un der laid, ãn-dûr-lâde', pre.
 Un der line, ãn-dûr-lîne', v. a. to
 mark with lines below the words.
 Un der li ning, ãn-dûr-lî' nng, par.
 Un der li' ned, ãn-dûr-lînd', pre.
 Un der ling, ãn' dûr' lîng, s. an in-
 ferious agent.
 Un der mine, ãn-dûr-mîne', v. a.
 to sap; to injure secretly. [par.
 Un der mi ning, ãn-dûr-mî' nng,
 Un der mi ned, ãn-dûr-mînd', pre.
 Un der most, ãn' dûr' môst, a. low-
 est. [below, under: prep. under.
 Un der neath, ãn-dûr-nêêtn', ad.
 Un der plot, ãn' dûr' plôt, s. a se-
 ries of events proceeding collater-
 ally with the main story of a
 play, and subservient to it; a
 clandestine scheme.
 Un der rate, ãn' dûr' râte, s. a price
 less than is usual.
 Un der rate, ãn-dûr-râte', v. a. to
 rate too low.
 Un der ra ting, ãn-dûr-râ' tng, par.
 Un der ra ted, ãn-dûr-râ' têd, par.

UND

Fân, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pline, pîn—nô, môvê,

UND

UNE

Un der sell, 'ûn-dûr-sêl', v. a. to sell cheaper than another.
 Un der sel ling, 'ûn-dûr-sêl' ling, par. [and per. par.
 Un der sold, 'ûn-dûr-sôld', pre.
 Un der stand, 'ûn-dûr-stând', v. a. to comprehend fully.
 Un der stand ing, 'ûn-dûr-stând' ling, par.: a. intellectual powers; skill: a. knowing, skilful.
 Un der stood, 'ûn-dûr-stôd', pre. and per. par.
 Un der stand ing ly, 'ûn-dûr-stând' ling lê, ad. with knowledge.
 Un der strap per, 'ûn' dâr 'strâp-pâr', s. an inferiour agent. [engage in.
 Un der take, 'ûn-dûr-tâke', v. a. to Un der ta king, 'ûn-dûr-tâ' kîng, par.: s. enterprise, engagement.
 Un der ta ken, 'ûn-dûr-tâ' kn, per. par.
 Un der ta ker, 'ûn-dûr-tâ' kûr, s. one who undertakes; a manager.
 Un der ten ant, 'ûn-dûr-tên' ânt, s. a secondary tenant. [Undertake.
 Un der took, 'ûn-dûr-tôok', pre. of Un der val ue, 'ûn-dûr-vâl' û, v. a. to rate low. [par.
 Un der val u ing, 'ûn-dûr-vâl' û ing, Un der val u ed, 'ûn-dûr-vâl' ûde, pre. [Undergo.
 Un der went, 'ûn-dûr-wên't, pre. of Un der wood, 'ûn' dâr 'wôd', s. the low trees that grow among the timber.
 Un der write, 'ûn-dûr-rî'to', v. a. to write under something else. [par.
 Un der wri ting, 'ûn-dûr-rî' tîng, Un der wrote, 'ûn-dûr-rô'te', pre.
 Un der writ ten, 'ûn-dûr-rî'tn, per. par. [who ensurps.
 Un der wri ter, 'ûn-dûr-rî' tûr, s. one Un de scri bed, 'ûn-dê-skrib'd', s. not described. [merited.
 Un de serv ed, 'ûn-dê-zêrv'd', s. not Un de serv ing, 'ûn-dê-zêrv' ing, a. not having merit. [intended.
 Un de sign ed, 'ûn-dê-sîgn'd', a. not

Un de sign ing, 'ûn-dê-sîgn' ing, a. 2Un-dîd', pre. of Undo. [sincere.
 Un di min ish ed, 'ûn-dê-mîn' îsh't, a. not impaired. [not discovered.
 Un di cern ed, 'ûn-dîz-zêrn'd', a. Un di cern i ble, 'ûn-dîz-zêrn' è-bl, a. invisible. [a. injudicious.
 Un di cern ing, 'ûn-dîz-zêrn' ing, Un di cov er a ble, 'ûn-dîs-kûv' âr-â-bl, a. not to be found out.
 Un di gui sed, 'ûn-dîz-gyîz'd', a. plain, open. [not discouraged.
 Un di may ed, 'ûn-dîs-mâde', a. 2Un-dîs-pû têt, a. evident.
 Un di tin guish ed, 'ûn-dîs-tîng-gwîsh't, a. not having distinction.
 Un di turb ed, 'ûn-dîs-tûrb'd', a. calm; tranquil. [broken; whole.
 Un di vi ded, 'ûn-dê-vî' dêt, a. un- Un do, 'ûn-dôd', v. a. to ruin; to loose; to unravel.
 Un does, 'ûn-dûz', pres. t.
 Un do ing, 'ûn-dôd' ing, par.: s. ruin; destruction.
 Un done, 'ûn-dûn', per. par.: s. not performed; ruined. [bitable.
 Un doubt ed, 'ûn-dôût' êd, a. indu- indubitably; without doubt.
 Un doubt ing, 'ûn-dôût' ing, a. ad- mitting no doubt. [dress.
 Un 'drêss, s. a loose or negligent Un dress es, 'ûn' drês 'îz, s. plu.
 2Un-drêss', v. a. to divest of clothes; to strip.
 Un dres ses, 'ûn-drês' sîz, pres. t.
 2Un-drês sîng, par. [regulated.
 Un dress ed, 'ûn-drêst', pre.: a. not Un due, 'ûn-dû', a. not right; not legal. [as waves in curls.
 Un du late, 'ûn' jû 'lâ'te, v. n. to play Un du la tîng, 'ûn' jû 'lâ-tîng, par.
 Un du la ted, 'ûn' jû 'lâ-têd, pre.
 Un du la tion, 'ûn-jû-lâ' shûn, a. waving motion.
 Un du la tor y, 'ûn' jû 'lâ-tûr' yê, a. moving like waves. [ly.
 Un du ly, 'ûn-dû' lê, ad. not proper-

Un du te ous, 'ûn-dû' tê 'ûs, a. diso- bedient. [obedient.
 Un du ti ful, 'ûn-dû' tê 'fûl, a. not Un du ti ful ness, 'ûn-dû' tê 'fûl- nês, a. want of respect; disobedience. [without pain.
 Un ea si ly, 'ûn-ê' zê 'lê, ad. not Un ea si ness, 'ûn-ê' zê 'nês, a. trouble, care. [troubled.
 Un ea sy, 'ûn-ê' zê, a. painful; dis- Un ea sy ing, 'ûn-êd' é 'î-ing, a. not improving. [chosen
 Un e lect ed, 'ûn-ê-lêkt' êd, a. not Un el i gi ble, 'ûn-êl' é 'yê-bl, s. no proper to be chosen.
 Un em ploy ed, 'ûn-êm-pîôl'd', a. at leisure, idle. [endowed.
 Un en dow ed, 'ûn-ên-dôd'd', a. not Un en ga ged, 'ûn-ên-gâj'd', a. not engaged. [enjoyed.
 Un en joy ed, 'ûn-ên-jôl'd', a. not Un en light en ed, 'ûn-ên-lî' tnd, a. not enlightened.
 Un en ter tain ing, 'ûn' ên-têr-tân-ê- ing, a. giving no delight.
 Un en vi ed, 'ûn-ên' vîd, a. exempt from envy. [inferiour.
 Un e qual, 'ûn-ê' kwâl, a. not even; Un e qual led, 'ûn-ê' kwâl'd, a. un- paralleled. [different degrees.
 Un e qual ly, 'ûn-ê' kwâl' lê, ad. in Un e quiv o cal, 'ûn-ê-kwîv' ô 'kâl, a. not equivocal.
 2Un-êr' rîng, a. certain.
 Un es sen tial, 'ûn-ês-sên' shâl, a. not essential. [a. not established.
 Un e stab lish ed, 'ûn-ê-stâb' îsh't, Un e ven, 'ûn-ê' vn, a. not level.
 Un e ven ness, 'ûn-ê' vn 'nês, a. sur- face not level, inequality.
 Un ex am in ed, 'ûn-êgz-âm' înd, a. not tried, not examined.
 Un ex am pled, 'ûn-êgz-âm' pld, a. not known by any example.
 Un ex cep tion a ble, 'ûn-êk-sêp'- shûn 'â-bl, a. not liable to objec- tion. [not practised.
 Un ex er ci sed, 'ûn-êks' êr 'sîz'd, a.

nór, nóe—tábe, táb, háll—óll—póánd—táin, raia

Unexhausted, 'un-éx-háwst' éd, a. not spent. [not expected, sudden.]
 Unexpect ed, 'un-éks-pékt' éd, a. Unexpect ed ly, 'un-éks-pékt' éd-lé, ad. suddenly. [searched out.]
 Unexplored, 'un-éks-plórd', a. not
 Unextinguish a ble, 'un-éks-ting-gwísh' á-bl, a. unquenchable, not to be put out.
 Unextinguish ed, 'un-éks-ting-gwísh't, a. not put out.
 2Un-fá' dèd, a. not withered.
 2Un-fá' dling, a. not liable to wither.
 Unfail ing, 'un-fá-le' ing, a. certain.
 Unfair, 'un-fá-re', a. disingenuous.
 Unfaithful, 'un-fáth' fúl, a. perfidious, treacherous. [perfidious.]
 Unfaithful ly, 'un-fáth' fúl lé, ad.
 Unfashion a ble, 'un-fásh' ún-á-bl, a. not modish.
 Unfashion a ble ness, 'un-fásh' ún-á-bl' nés, a. deviation from the mode. [having no regular form.]
 Unfashion ed, 'un-fásh' ún-d, a.
 Unfast en, 'un-fás' sn, v. a. to loose.
 Unfast en ing, 'un-fás' sn' ing, par.
 Unfast en ed, 'un-fás' sn-d, pre.
 Unfathom a ble, 'un-fáth' ún-á-bl, a. not to be sounded by a line.
 Unfathom ed, 'un-fáth' ún-d, a. not to be sounded.
 Unfavour a ble, 'un-fá' vúr á-bl, a. not favourable. [ad. unkindly.]
 Unfavour a bly, 'un-fá' vúr á-blé, Unfeather ed, 'un-féth' úrd, a. naked of feathers.
 2Un-féel' ing, a. insensible.
 Unfeign ed, 'un-fánd', a. real, sincere. [really, sincerely.]
 Unfeign ed ly, 'un-fáne' éd lé, ad.
 2Un-félt', a. not felt. [ful.]
 Unfer tile, 'un-fér' tll, a. not fruitful.
 Unfet ter, 'un-fét' túr, v. a. to free from shackles.
 Unfet ter ing, 'un-fét' túr' ing, par.
 Unfet ter ed, 'un-fét' túrd, pre.
 • Unfin ish ed, 'un-fín' ísh't, a. incomplete.

Unfirm, 'un-férm', a. weak, feeble.
 2Un-flit', a. improper.
 Unfit ly, 'un-flt' lé, ad. not properly.
 2Un-flit' nés, a. want of propriety.
 Unfix, 'un-flks', v. a. to loosen.
 Unfix es, 'un-flks' íx, pres. t.
 Unfix ing, 'un-flks' íng, par.
 Unfix ed, 'un-flkst', pre.
 Unfledge ed, 'un-flédjd', a. not covered with feathers.
 Unfoil ed, 'un-fóild', a. not subdued.
 2Un-fóild', v. a. to expand; to dis-
 2Un-fóild' ing, par. [cover.]
 2Un-fóild' éd, pre. [not prohibited.]
 Unforbid den, 'un-fór-bl'd' dn, a.
 2Un-fóre-séén', a. not known before. [placable.]
 2Un-fór-giv' ing, a. relentless, im-
 Unform ed, 'un-fórm'd', a. not shaped. [not strengthened.]
 Unforti fi ed, 'un-fór' té' fide, a.
 Unfortu nate, 'un-fór' tshú' náte, a. wanting luck, not successful.
 Unfortu nate ly, 'un-fór' tshú' náte-lé, ad. without good luck.
 Unfortu nate ness, 'un-fór' tshú' náte-nés, a. ill luck.
 2Un-fóund', a. not found.
 Unfrequent, 'un-fré' kwént, a. uncommon. [a. rarely visited.]
 Unfrequent ed, 'un-fré' kwént' éd,
 Unfrequent ly, 'un-fré' kwént' lé, ad. not commonly. [kind.]
 Unfriend ly, 'un-frénd' lé, a. not
 Unfro zen, 'un-fró' zn, a. not congealed to ice. [tile.]
 Unfruitful, 'un-fródt' fúl, a. not fertile.
 2Un-fúrl', v. a. to expand.
 2Un-fúrl' ing, par.
 Unfurl ed, 'un-fúrl'd', pre.
 2Un-fúr' nish, v. a. to strip, divest.
 2Un-fúr' nish' ing, par.
 Unfurnish ed, 'un-fúr' nish't, pre.: a. without furniture.
 Ungain ly, 'un-gáne' lé, a. awkward.
 Ungather ed, 'un-gáth' úrd, a. not picked. [liberal; mean.]
 Unge n er ous, 'un-jén' ér' ús, a. not

Un gen tle, 'un-jén' tí, a. harsh, rude. [lé, a. illiberal.]
 Un gen tle man ly, 'un-jén' tí' mán-
 Un gird, 'un-gérd', v. a. to loose a girdle.
 Ungird ing, 'un-gérd' ing, par.
 Ungird ed, 'un-gérd' éd, pre.
 Ungirt, 'un-gért', a. loosely dressed.
 Un god li ness, 'un-gód' lé' nés, s. impiety. [negligent of God.]
 Un god ly, 'un-gód' lé, a. wicked,
 Un gov ern a ble, 'un-gúv' úrn' á-bl, a. not to be ruled. [contumacious.]
 Un gov ern ed, 'un-gúv' úrn'd, a. li-
 Ungrace ful, 'un-gráse' fúl, a. want-
 ing elegance. [sive.]
 Ungracious, 'un-grá' shús, a. offen-
 2Un-gráte' fúl, a. making ill returns.
 2Un-gráte' fúl' nés, s. ingratitude.
 2Un-gróund' éd, a. having no founda-
 tion. [less, negligent.]
 Un guard ed, 'un-gyárd' éd, a. care-
 Unhand some, 'un-hán' súm, a. un-
 graceful; illiberal. [ward.]
 Un han dy, 'un-hán' dé, a. awk-
 Unhap pi ly, 'un-háp' pé' lé, ad. in an unhappy manner.
 Unhap py, 'un-háp' pé, a. wretch-
 ed, distressed.
 Unhar mo ni ous, 'un-hár-mó' né-
 ús, a. unmusical. [the traces.]
 Un-hár' nés, v. a. to loose from
 Unhar ness es, 'un-hár' nés' úz,
 2Un-hár' nés' úng, par. [pres. t.]
 Unhar ness ed, 'un-hár' nés't, pre.
 Unhealth ful, 'un-hélt' fúl, a. un-
 wholesome. [ing health.]
 Unhealth y, 'un-hélt' é, a. want-
 Unheard, 'un-hérd', a. not heard, unknown.
 2Un-héed' éd, a. disregarded.
 2Un-héed' ing, a. negligent.
 Unhewn, 'un-húne', a. not hewn.
 Unhinge, 'un-hínje', v. a. to throw from the hinges; to disorder.
 Unhin ges, 'un-hín' jíz, pres. t.
 Unhin ging, 'un-hín' jing, par.
 Unhin ged, 'un-hínjd', pre.

UNI

Un ho li ness, ün-hó' lé 'nêss, s. impiety. [wicked.]
 Un ho ly, ün-hó' lé, a. profane.
 Ün hon our ed, ün-ôn' nôrd, a. not treated with respect.
 *Un-hôp'e fûl, a. such as leaves no room to hope. [humbled.]
 Un hum bled, ün-âm' bld, a. not
 *Un-hârt', a. free from harm.
 *Un-hârt' fûl, a. harmless.
 U ni corn, yû' né 'kôrn, s. a beast that has only one horn.
 U ni form, yû' né 'fôrm, a. similar to itself, regular.
 U ni form i ty, 'yû-nê-fôrm' é 'yé, s. even tenour; resemblance of one to another. [without variation.]
 U ni form ly, yû' né 'fôrm-lé, ad.
 Ün i ma gin a ble, ün-é-mâ'j' in 'â-bl, a. not to be imagined.
 Ün im peach ed, ün-lm-péétsh'r', a. not accused. [trifling.]
 *Un-lm-pô'r' tánt, a. not important.
 Ün im pro va ble, ün-lm-prôd' vâ-bl, a. not to be improved.
 Ün im pro ved, ün-lm-prôd'v'd', a. not improved.
 Ün in form ed, ün-ln fôrm'd', a. untaught, uninstructed.
 Ün in hab i ta ble, ün-ln-hâb' é 'tâ-bl, a. unfit to be inhabited.
 *Un-ln-hâb' it 'têd, a. having no dwellers.
 Ün in jur ed, ün-ln' jûrd, a. unhurt.
 Ün in struc ted, ün-ln-strûkt' é'd, a. not taught. [a. not instructive.]
 Ün in struc tive, ün-ln-strûkt' iv, a. not such as can be understood.
 Ün in tel li gi ble, ün-ln-têl' lé 'jê-bl, a. not such as can be understood.
 Ün in tel li gi bly, ün-ln-têl' lé 'jê-blê, ad. not to be understood.
 Ün in ten tion al, ün-ln-tên' shôn-â'l, a. not designed. [interest.]
 *Un-ln' têr 'têst-êd, a. not having
 *Un 'ln-têr-mît' têd, a. continued.
 *Un 'ln-têr-rûpt' é'd, a. not interrupted.

UNK

Fâte, fâr, fáll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, pin—nô, nôve,

Un in ter rupt ed ly, ün 'ln-têr-rûpt' é'd 'lé, ad. without interruption.
 *Un-ln-vi'têd, a. not asked. [ruption.]
 U ni on, yû' né 'ûn, a. the act of joining; concord.
 U ni son, yû' né 'sûn, a. sounding alone: s. a string of the same sound. [ber.]
 U nit, yû' nît, s. one; the least number.
 U nite, yû-nîte', v. a. to join; to make to agree.
 U ni ting, yû-nî' tîng, par.
 U ni ted, yû-nî' têd, pre.
 U ni ty, yû' né 'yé, s. the state of being one; concord.
 U ni ver sal, 'yû-nê-vêr' sâl, a. general; comprising all particulars: s. the whole.
 U ni ver sal i ty, 'yû-nê-vêr-sâl' lé- 'yé, s. generality, extension to the whole.
 U ni ver sal ly, 'yû-nê-vêr' sâl 'lé, ad. without exception.
 U ni verse, yû' né 'vêrse, s. the general system of things.
 U ni ver si ty, 'yû-nê-vêr' sé 'yé, s. a school where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied.
 U ni ver si ties, 'yû-nê-vêr' sé 'tîz, s. plu. [one meaning; regular.]
 Ün iv er sal, yû-nlv' ô 'kâl, a. having
 *Un-jôln' é'd, a. disjointed, separated.
 *Un-jûst', a. contrary to justice. [ted.]
 Ün jus ti fi a ble, ün-jûs' té 'fî-â 'bl, a. not to be justified.
 Ün jus ti fi a bly, ün-jûs' té 'fî-â 'blê, ad. in a manner not to be justified. [to right or justice.]
 Ün just ly, ün-jûst' lé, ad. contrary
 *Un-kêpt', a. not kept.
 Un kind, ün-kyind', a. not kind, not favourable.
 Un kind ly, ün-kyind' lé, a. unnatural; unfavourable: ad. without kindness.
 Un kind ness, ün-kyind' nêss, s. ill-will, want of affection. [rant.]
 Un know ing, ün-nô' ing, a. igno-

UNL

Un know ing ly, ün-nô' ing 'yé, ad. ignorantly.
 Un known, ün-nône', a. not known.
 Ün la bour ed, ün-lâ' bûrd, a. spontaneous, voluntary.
 Ün lace, ün-lâse', v. a. to loose any thing laced up.
 Ün la ces, ün-lâ' slz, pres. t.
 Ün la cing, ün-lâ' sîng, par.
 Ün la ced, ün-lâste', pre.
 *Un-lâde', v. a. to unload.
 *Un-lâ' dîng, par.
 *Un-lâ' dêd, pre.
 *Un-lâ-mênt' é'd, a. not deplored.
 Ün latch, ün-lâtsh', v. a. to open a latch.
 Ün latch es, ün-lâtsh' 'îz, pres. t.
 Ün latch ing, ün-lâtsh' ing, par.
 Ün latch ed, ün-lâtsh't', pre.
 *Un-lâw' fûl, a. contrary to law.
 Ün law ful ly, ün-lâw' fûl 'lé, ad. in an unlawful manner. [law.]
 *Un-lâw' fûl 'nêss, s. contrariety to
 Ün learn, ün-lêrn', v. a. to forget.
 Ün learn ing, ün-lêrn' ing, par.
 Ün learn ed, ün-lêrn'd', pre.
 Ün learn ed, ün-lêrn' é'd, a. ignorant.
 Ün leav en ed, ün-lêv' vënd, a. not fermented.
 *Un-lêss', con. except, if not.
 Ün let ter ed, ün-lét' tûrd, a. unlearned. [even.]
 Ün lev ell ed, ün-lêv' êld, a. not cut
 Ün li cen sed, ün-lî' sênst, a. having no license. [resemblance.]
 *Un-lîkê', a. dissimilar, having no
 Ün like li hood, ün-lîkê' lé 'hûd, s. improbability, difficulty to be believed. [ble, not likely.]
 Ün like ly, ün-lîkê' lé, a. improbable.
 *Un-lîkê' nêss, s. dissimilitude.
 Ün lim it a ble, ün-lîm' it 'â-bl, a. admitting no bounds.
 *Un-lîm' it 'têd, a. having no bounds.
 Ün load, ün-lôde', v. a. to disburden, exonerate.
 Ün load ing, ün-lôde' ing, par.
 Ün load ed, ün-lôde' é'd, pra.

nór, nóť—tábe, táb, báll—bíl—pónd—thín, rnis.

Un lock, ún-lók', v. a. to open a lock.

Un lock ing, ún-lók' k'ing, par.

Un lock ed, ún-lók', pre.

*Un-lódsé', v. a. to loose.

Un loos es, ún-lóds' lz, pres. t.

*Un-lóds' ing, par.

Un loos ed, ún-lóds', pre.

Un luck i ly, ún-lók' é' l'é, ad. un-

fortunately. [nate; inauspicious.

Un luck y, ún-lók' k'é, a. unfortu-

*Un-máde', a. not yet formed.

*Un-mán', v. a. to deprive of the

constituent qualities of a man;

*Un-mán' n'ing, par. [to deject.

Un-man ned, ún-mánd', pre.

Un man age a ble, ún-mán' ije 'á-bl,

a. not manageable.

Un man ly, ún-mán' l'é, a. unbe-

coming a man, effeminate.

Un man ner ly, ún-mán' nár' l'é, a.

ill-bred, not civil; rude.

Un mar ri ed, ún-már' rld, a. hav-

ing no husband or wife.

*Un-másk', v. a. to strip off a mask.

*Un-másk' ing, par. [open to view.

Un mask ed, ún-másk', pre.: a.

Un mean ing, ún-méén' ing, a. ex-

pressing no meaning.

Un meas u ra ble, ún-mézh' ú' r'a-

bl, a. boundless.

Un med i ta ted, ún-méd' é' r'a-téd,

a. not formed by previous thought.

*Un-méer', a. not fit, not proper.

*Un-mélt' éd, a. not dissolved by

heat. [cruel, severe.

Un mer ci ful, ún-mér' sé' fúl, a.

Un mer ci ful ly, ún-mér' sé' fúl-lé,

ad. without mercy.

Un mer ci ful ness, ún-mér' sé' fúl-

nés, a. inclemency, cruelty.

*Un-mér' t' éd, a. not deserved.

*Un-mind' fúl, a. negligent, inat-

tentive. [mixed, pure.

*Un-min' gled, ún-ming' gld, a. not

Un mix ed, ún-míks', a. not min-

gled with any thing, pure.

*Un-mó-lésť' éd, a. free from dis-

turbance.

*Un-módr', v. a. to heave up an an-

*Un-módr' ing, par. [chor.

Un moor ed, ún-módr', pre.

Un move a ble, ún-módr' á' bl, a.

such as cannot be removed.

Un mo ved, ún-módr', a. not mo-

ved; not affected.

Un mus fle, ún-máf' f', v. a. to put

off a covering from the face.

*Un-máf' f'ing, par.

Un mus fled, ún-máf' f'd, pre.

Un mu si cal, ún-mú' zé' kál, a. not

harmonious. [tioned.

Un na med, ún-nám'd', a. not men-

Un nat u ral, ún-nátsh' ú' rál, a.

contrary to the laws of nature.

Un nat u ral ly, ún-nátsh' ú' rál-lé,

ad. in opposition to nature.

Un nav i ga ble, ún-náv' é' gá-bl, a.

not to be navigated.

Un ne ces sa ri ly, ún-nés' sés' sá-

ré' l'é, ad. without necessity.

Un ne ces sa ry, ún-nés' sés' sá-ré,

a. needless. [not neighbourly.

Un neigh bour ly, ún-ná' búr' l'é, a.

Un ner ved, ún-nérv'd', a. weak,

feeble. [served.

*Un-nó' téd, a. not noted; not ob-

*Un-num' ber ed, ún-núm' búr'd, a.

not numbered; innumerable.

Un ob serv a ble, ún-ób-zérv' á' bl,

a. not to be observed.

Un ob serv ant, ún-ób-zérv' ánt, a.

not attentive. [regard.

Un ob serv ed, ún-ób-zérv'd', a. not

Un ob serv ing, ún-ób-zérv' ing, a.

inattentive. [a. not hindered.

Un ob struct ed, ún-ób-strókt' éd,

Un oc cu pi ed, ún-ók' kú' pldé, a.

unpossessed. [less.

*Un-óf-fénd' ing, a. harmless; sin-

Un op po sed, ún-óp-pózd', a. not

opposed.

Un or ga ni zed, ún-ór' gá' n'ízd, a.

having no part instrumental to the

nourishment of the rest. [owner.

Un own ed, ún-ónd', a. having no

Un pack, ún-pák', v. a. to exouer-

ate; to open things packed.

Un pack ing, ún-pák' k'ing, par.

Un pack ed, ún-pák', pre. [ged.

Un paid, ún-páde', a. not dischar-

Un pal at a ble, ún-pál' lát' á-bl, a.

nauseous, disgusting.

Un par al lel ed, ún-pár' ál'léld, a.

not to be matched.

Un par don a ble, ún-pár' dn' á-bl,

a. irremissible.

Un par don a bly, ún-pár' dn' á-blé,

ad. beyond forgiveness. [forgiven.

Un par don ed, ún-pár' dnd, a. not

Un peo ple, ún-péé' pl, v. a. to de-

prive of inhabitants.

Un peo pling, ún-péé' pling, par.

Un peo pled, ún-péé' pld, pre.

Un per ceiv ed, ún-pér-séévd', a.

not observed.

Un per form ed, ún-pér-fórm'd', a.

not done. [a. lasting to perpetuity.

Un per ish a ble, ún-pér' ish' á-bl,

Un phil o soph i cal, ún' fíl-ó-zóf'-

é' kál, a. not conformable to the

rules of philosophy.

*Un-pln', v. a. to open what is fast-

ened with a pin.

*Un-pln' n'ing, par.

Un pin ned, ún-plnd', pre.

Un pit i ed, ún-pl' tld, a. not pitied.

Un pit y ing, ún-pl' té' ing, a. hav-

ing no compassion.

Un pleas ant, ún-pléx' ánt, a. troub-

lesome, uneasy.

Un pleas ant ly, ún-pléx' ánt' l'é,

ad. not pleasantly, uneasily.

Un pleas ant ness, ún-pléx' ánt' nés,

a. want of qualities to give delight.

Un pleas ing, ún-plééx' ing, a. of-

fensive, disgusting. [ploughed.

Un plough ed, ún-plóú'd', a. not

[See PLOUGH.

Un po et i cal, ún-pó-ét' é' kál, a.

not becoming a poet.

Un pol ish ed, ún-pól' llsh't, a. not

smoothed; not civilized.

*Un-pól-lú' téd, a. not recruited.

*Un-póp' ú' lár, a. not fitted to

UNQ

please the people. [obtained.
 Un pos sess ed, ün-pôc-sèst', a. not
 Un prac tis ed, ün-prák tist, a. not
 skillful by use.
 Un pre ce dent ed, ün-près'sé 'dènt-
 éd, a. not having a precedent.
 Un prej u di ced, ün-préj' & 'dist, a.
 free from prejudice.
 Un pre med i ta ted, ün-pré-mèd'-
 é 'tà-téd, a. not studied before-
 hand. [fitted; not prepared.
 Un pre pa red, ün-pré-pàrd', a. not
 *Un-pré-rènt' éd, a. not previously
 hindered.
 Un pria ci pled, ün-prîa' sé 'pld, a.
 not settled in tenets or opinions:
 not instructed; wicked. [useless.
 Un prof it a ble, ün-próf' lt 'à-bl, a.
 Un prof it a ble ness, ün-próf' lt 'à-
 bl 'nès, a. uselessness.
 Un prof it a bly, ün-próf' lt 'à-blé,
 ad. without advantage.
 Un pro lif ick, ün-prô-lîf' lk, a. bar-
 ren. [inauspicious.
 Un pro pi ti ous, ün-prô-plâh' üs, a.
 Un prop ped, ün-prôpt', a. not sup-
 ported. [unfortunate.
 Un pros per ous, ün-prôs' pûr 'üs, a.
 Un pro tect ed, ün-prô-tèkt' éd, a.
 not protected. [ced by arguments.
 Un pro ved, ün-prôvd', a. not evin-
 *Un-prô-vî' dèd, a. not secured;
 not furnished. [provoked.
 Un pro vo ked, ün-prô-vôkt', a. not
 Un pub lish ed, ün-pûb' lîst, a. se-
 cret, unknown. [not punished.
 Un pun ish ed, ün-pûn' lîst, a.
 Un pur chas ed, ün-pûr' tshâst, a.
 not purchased. [not cleansed.
 Un pu ri fi ed, ün-pû' ré 'fîde, a.
 Un pur su ed, ün-pûr-sûde, a. not
 pursued. [not fit.
 Un qual i fi ed, ün-kwôf' lé 'fîde, a.
 Un queuch a ble, ün-kwènsht' & 'bl,
 a. unextinguishable.
 Un quench ed, ün-kwènsht', a. not
 extinguished.
 Un ques tion a ble, ün kwès' tshûn

UNR

Fâce, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mêt—pine, pîn—nô, môte,

'à-bl, a. indubitable.
 Un ques tion a bly, ün-kwès' tshûn-
 'à-blé, ad. indubitably, without
 doubt. [a. not doubted.
 Un ques tion ed, ün-kwès' tshûnd,
 Un qui et, ün-kwî' èt, a. disturbed;
 restless. [without rest.
 Un qui et ly, ün-kwî' èt 'lè, ad.
 Un qui et ness, ün-kwî' èt 'nès, s.
 restlessness. [from the leas.
 Un rack ed, ün-râkt', a. not poured
 Un rav el, ün-râv' vl, v. a. to disen-
 tangle, extricate.
 Un rav el ling, ün-râv' vl 'lîng, par.
 Un rav ell ed, ün-râv' vld, pre.
 Un read, ün-rèd', a. not read.
 *Un-ré' ál, a. unsubstantial.
 Un rea son a ble, ün-ré' zn 'à-bl, a.
 exorbitant; not agreeable to
 reason.
 Un rea son a ble ness, ün-ré' zn 'à-
 bl 'nès, s. inconsistency with rea-
 son. [not reformed.
 Un re claim ed, ün-ré-klâmd', a.
 Un rec on ci led, ün-rèk' òn 'sld, a.
 not reconciled. [not amended.
 Un re form ed, ün-ré-fôrmé', a.
 *Un-ré-gârd' éd, a. not heeded.
 Un re gen er ate, ün-ré-jèn' èr 'âte,
 a. not brought to a new life.
 *Un-ré-lènt' lîng, a. hard, cruel.
 Un re liev ed, ün-ré-léevé', a. not
 succoured. [not relieving.
 Un re liev ing, ün-ré-léev' lîng, a.
 Un re me di a ble, ün-ré-mé' dé 'à-
 bl, a. admitting no remedy.
 Un re mo ved, ün-ré-môvd', a.
 not taken away. [revoked.
 Un re peal ed, ün-ré-péeld', a. not
 *Un-ré-pènt' éd, a. not repented of.
 *Un-ré-pènt' lîng, a. not penitent.
 *Un-ré-pl' nîng, a. not complaining.
 Un re pro va ble, ün-ré-prôd' vâ-
 'bl, a. not liable to blame.
 Un re qui ted, ün-ré-kwî' téd, a.
 not compensated for. [frank.
 Un re serv ed, ün-ré-zèrvé', a. open.
 Un re serv ed ly, ün-ré-zèrv' éd-

UNŠ

'lè, ad. openly. [nès, a. frankness.
 Un re serv ed ness, ün-ré-zèrv' éd-
 Un re sist ed, ün-ré-zîst' éd, a. not
 opposed. [opposing.
 Un re sist ing, ün-ré-zîst' lîng, a. not
 Un re solv ed, ün-ré-zôlvé', a. not
 determined. [restored.
 Un re sto red, ün-ré-stôrd', a. not
 Un re strain ed, ün-ré-strând', a.
 not confined; licentious.
 Un re veal ed, ün-ré-véeld', a. not
 told, not discovered. [revenged.
 Un re ven ged, ün-ré-vènjé', a. not
 *Un-ré-wârd' éd, a. not recom-
 pensed. [solve an enigma.
 Un rid dle, ün-rîd' dl, v. a. to
 *Un-rîd' dîng, par.
 Un rid dled, ün-rîd' dld, pre.
 *Un-rîg', v. a. to strip off the tackle.
 *Un-rîg' gîng, par.
 Un rig ged, ün-rîgd', pre.
 Un rîgh te ous, ün-rî' tshé 'üs, a. un-
 just, wicked.
 Un rîgh te ous ly, ün-rî' tshé 'üs-lé,
 ad. unjustly.
 Un rîgh te ous ness, ün-rî' tshé 'üs
 'nès, a. injustice.
 *Un-rîpe', a. immature.
 *Un-rîpe' nès, s. want of ripeness.
 Un ri vall ed, ün-rî' vâld, a. having
 no peer or equal. [is rolled.
 Un rol, ün-rôle', v. a. to open what
 *Un-rôl' lîng, par.
 Un roll ed, ün-rôld', pre.
 *Un-rôdf', v. a. to strip off the roof
 *Un-rôdf' lîng, par.
 Un roof ed, ün-rôdf', pre.
 Un ruf fled, ün-rûf' fld, a. calm,
 tranquil. [ungovernable.
 Un ru ly, ün-rôd' lé, a. turbulent,
 *Un-sâfe, a. hazardous.
 Un safe ly, ün-sâfe' lé, ad. not se-
 curely. [a. unholy.
 Un sanc ti fi ed, ün-sângk' té 'fîde,
 Un sa ti ti a ble, ün-sâ' shé 'à-bl, a.
 not to be satisfied.
 Un sat is fac tor y, ün 'sât-ls-fâk'-
 tûr 'lè, a. not giving satisfaction.

UNS

Un sat is fi ed, ùn-sát' is 'fide, a. not contented.
 Un sa vour y, ùn-sà' vùr 'rè, a. tasteless; disgusting.
 Un scrip tu ral, ùn-skríp' tshù 'rál, a. not defensible by Scripture.
 Un seal, ùn-séel', v. a. to open any thing sealed.
 Un seal ing, ùn-séel' ing, par.
 Un seal ed, ùn-séel'd, pre.: a. wanting a seal.
 Un search a ble, ùn-sértsh' á 'bl, a. not to be explored.
 Un search a ble ness, ùn-sértsh' á 'bl-nès, a. impossibility to be explored. [a. unfit, untimely.
 Un sea son a ble, ùn-sé' zn 'á-bl.
 Un sea son a bly, ùn-sé' zn 'á-blé, ad. not seasonably. [indecency.
 Un seem li ness, ùn-séem' lé 'nès, a. Un seem ly, ùn-séem' lé, a. inde-
 2Un-séén', a. not seen. [cent.
 Un ser vice a ble, ùn-sér' vís 'á-bl, a. bringing no advantage.
 Un set tle, ùn-sét' tl, v. a. to make
 2Un-sét' ultng, par. [uncertain.
 Un set tled, ùn-sét' tld, pre.: a. not determined, not steady.
 Un sha ken, ùn-shà' kp, a. not shaken; unmoved.
 Un sheath, ùn-shéetr's, v. a. to draw from the scabbard.
 Un sheath ing, ùn-shéetr's' ing, par.
 Un sheath ed, ùn-shéetr'd, pre.
 Un shel ter ed, ùn-shál' tshd, a. wanting protection. [ship.
 2Un-shíp', v. a. to take out of a
 2Un-shíp' plng, par.
 Un ship ped, ùn-shípt', pre.
 2Un-shörn', a. not clipped.
 Un sight ly, ùn-sít's' lé, a. disagree-
 able to the sight. [skill.
 Un skill ed, ùn-skild', a. wanting
 2Un-skíl' fúl, a. wanting art or
 knowledge. [without knowledge.
 Un skil ful ly, ùn-skíl' fúl 'lè, ad.
 2Un-skíl' fúl 'nès, a. want of art or
 knowledge.

UNS

nár, nóe--tábe, tsh, bál--ón--pónd--shín, rnis.

Un sla ked, ùn-slák't; a. not quench-
 ed. [not kind.
 Un so ci a ble, ùn-sò' shé 'á-bl, a.
 2Un-sòld', a. not sold.
 2Un-sól' ld, a. not coherent.
 Un so phis ti ca ted, ùn-sò' fls' té-
 'ká-léd, a. not adulterated.
 2Un-sórt' éd, a. not sorted.
 Un sought, ùn-sáwt', a. not sought,
 not searched.
 2Un-sóund', a. sickly; not sound.
 2Un-sóund' nès, a. corruptness of
 any kind.
 2Un-spá' ring, a. not sparing.
 Un speak a ble, ùn-spéek' á 'bl, a.
 not to be expressed.
 Un speak a bly, ùn-spéek' á 'blé,
 ad. inexpressibly.
 2Un-spént', a. not wasted.
 Un sta ble, ùn-stà' bl, a. not fixed;
 irresolute. [stopped, not stayed.
 Un stanch ed, ùn-stánsht', a. not
 (C) See STANCH.
 Un stead i ly, ùn-stéd' é 'lè, ad. in-
 constantly. [want of constancy.
 Un stead i ness, ùn-stéd' é 'nès, s.
 Un stead y, ùn-stéd' dè, a. incon-
 stant; mutable.
 2Un-stóp', v. a. to free from stop.
 2Un-stóp' plng, par.
 Un stop ped, ùn-stópt', pre.: a.
 meeting no resistance.
 Un-strung, v. a. to relax any thing
 strong; to untie.
 2Un-strúg' ing, par.
 2Un-strúg, pre. and per. par.
 Un sub stan tial, ùn-súb-stán' shál,
 a. not solid, not real.
 Un suc cess ful, ùn-súk-sés' fúl, a.
 not successful.
 Un suc cess ful ly, ùn-súk-sés' fúl-
 'lè, ad. unfortunately.
 Un suit a ble, ùn-súte' á 'bl, a. not
 proportionate. [a. incongruity.
 Un suit a ble ness, ùn-súte' á 'bl-nès,
 Un suit a bly, ùn-súte' á 'blé, ad.
 not suitably. [ed, pure.
 Un sul li ed, ùn-súl' ld, a. not foul-

UNT

2Un-sáng', a. not celebrated in verse.
 2Un-sáp-pórt' éd, a. not sustained.
 Un sus cep ti ble, ùn-sús-sép' té-
 'bl, a. not liable to admit.
 Un sus pect ed, ùn-sús-pékt' éd, a.
 not suspected. [a. not suspecting.
 Un sus pect ing, ùn-sús-pékt' ing,
 a. sus pi cious, ùn-sús-plsh' ús, a.
 having no suspicion.
 Un sus tain ed, ùn-sús-tánd', a. not
 supported. [uted.
 Un taint ed, ùn-tánt' éd, a. not pol-
 2Un-tame a ble, ùn-táme' á 'bl, a.
 not to be tamed. [dued.
 Un ta med, ùn-támd', a. not sub-
 2Un-tan gle, ùn-táng' gl, v. a. to loose
 from intricacy.
 Un tan gling, ùn-táng' glng, par.
 Un tan gled, ùn-táng' gl'd, pre. [ed
 Un taught, ùn-táwt', a. uninstruct-
 Un thank ful, ùn-thánk' fúl, a. un-
 grateful. [ad. without thanks.
 Un thank ful ly, ùn-thánk' fúl 'lè,
 Un thank ful ness, ùn-thánk' fúl-
 'nès, s. want of thanks.
 Un think ing, ùn-thíngk' ing, a.
 thoughtless. [lavish.
 Un thrif ty, ùn-thríf' té, a. prodigal,
 Un tie, ùn-tí', v. a. to unbind; to
 Un ties, ùn-tíze', pres. t. [set free.
 Un ty ing, ùn-tí' ing, par.
 Un ti ed, ùn-tíde', pre.: a. not bound.
 Un tíl, ad. to the time that.
 Un tíll ed, ùn-tíld', a. not cultivated.
 Un time ly, ùn-tíme' lé, a. happen-
 ing before the natural time: ad.
 before the natural time. [for To.
 Un to, ùn-tód', prep. the old word
 2Un-tóld', a. not related. [ed.
 Un touch ed, ùn-túsh't', a. not touch-
 Un tow ard, ùn-tó' árd, a. froward.
 Un tri ed, ùn-tríde', a. not yet at-
 tempted.
 Un trod den, ùn-tród' dn, a. not
 passed, not marked by the foot.
 Un troub led, ùn-trúb' bíd, a. not
 disturbed; not confused.
 Un true, ùn-tróó', a. not true, false.

UNW

Fâs, fâr, fâl, fât—mê, môt—plac, pîn—nô, môve,

UPL

USE

Un tru ly, ün-trôô' lê, ad. falsely.
 Un truth, ün-trôô'th, a falsehood.
 Un tu na ble, ün-tû' ná'bl, a. un-harmonious. [structured]
 Untu tor ed, ün-tû' târd, a. unin-
 2Un-twine', v. a. to separate things
 2Un-twî' üng, par. [involved]
 Un twind', ün-twînd', pre.
 2Un-twist', v. a. to separate any
 1 things involved in each other.
 2Un-twist' lng, par.
 2Un-twist' éd, pre. [common, rare]
 Un usu al, ün-yû' zhû' ál, a. not
 Un usu al ness, ün-yû' zhû' ál-nês,
 a uncommonness. [inexpressible]
 Un ut ter a ble, ün-üt' tûr' á-bl, a.
 Un van quish ed, ün-váng' kwêsh, a.
 a. not conquered.
 Un va ri a ble, ün-vá' ré' á-bl, a.
 a. not changeable. [changed]
 Un va ri ed, ün-vá' rîd, a. not
 Un var nish ed, ün-vár' nîsh, a. not
 adorned. [liable to change]
 Un va ry ing, ün-vá' ré' lng, a. not
 Un veil, ün-vá'le', v. a. to disclose, to
 Un veil ing, ün-vá'le' lng, par. [show]
 Un veil ed, ün-vá'ld', pre.
 Un wa ri ly, ün-wá' ré' lê, ad. with-
 out caution. [want of caution]
 Un wa ri ness, ün-wá' ré' nês, a.
 a. not ascertained, uncertain.
 Un war rant a ble, ün-wór' ránt' á-
 bl, a. not to be justified.
 Un war rant a bly, ün-wór' ránt' á-
 blé, ad. unjustifiably.
 Un war rant ed, ün-wór' ránt' éd,
 a. not ascertained, uncertain.
 Un wa ry, ün-wá' ré, a. imprudent,
 precipitate. [tired; indefatigable]
 Un wea ri ed, ün-wé' rîd, a. not
 Un wel come, ün-wêl' kûm, a. not
 pleasing, not grateful.
 2Un-wêll, a. not in perfect health.
 Un whole some, ün-hó'le' sûm, a.
 corrupt, not wholesome.
 Un wield i ness, ün-wé'ld' é' nês,
 a. difficulty to be moved.
 Un wield y, ün-wé'ld' é, a. unman-
 ageable, bulky.

2Un-wîl' lng, a. loath, not inclined.
 Un wil ling ly, ün-wîl' lng' lê, ad.
 not with good will. [inclination]
 2Un-wîl' lng' nês, a. loathness, dis-
 2Un-wind', v. a. to untwist.
 2Un-wind' lng, par.
 Un wise, ün-wîz', a. weak, defect-
 ive in wisdom. [wisely]
 Un wise ly, ün-wîz' lê, ad. not
 Un wor thi ly, ün-wûr' thê' lê, ad.
 without due regard.
 Un wor thi ness, ün-wûr' thê' nês,
 a. want of worth.
 Un wor thy, ün-wûr' thê', a. not de-
 serving; mean. [Unwind]
 2Un-wônd', pre. and per. par. of
 Un wound ed, ün-wônd' éd, a. not
 wounded. [twins]
 Un wreath, ün-rê'érn', v. a. to un-
 Un wreath ing, ün-rê'érn' lng, par.
 Un wreath ed, ün-rê'érn' éd, pre. [ten]
 Un writ ten, ün-rî' tûn, a. not writ-
 Un wrought, ün-ráwt', a. not man-
 ufactured. [yoke]
 2Un-yôke', v. a. to loose from the
 2Un-yô' kîng, par.
 Un yo ked, ün-yôkt', pre.
 2Up, ad. aloft, on high; out of bed;
 above: in. a word of exhortation:
 prep. from a. lower to a higher
 part. [to reproach]
 Up braid, üp-brá'de', v. a. to chide:
 Up braid ing, üp-brá'de' lng, par.
 Up braid ed, üp-brá'de' éd, pre.
 Up braid ing ly, üp-brá'de' lng' lê,
 ad. by way of reproach.
 2Up-hêld', pre. and per. par. of Up-
 hold: a. maintained.
 2Up' hîll, a. difficult, laborious.
 2Up' hôld', v. a. to support, sustain.
 2Up' hôld' lng, par. [porter]
 Up hold er, üp-hôld' ér, a. a sup-
 Up hols ter er, üp-hôls' tûr' ér, s.
 one who furnishes houses.
 2Up' lând, s. higher ground.
 2Up' lîft', v. a. to raise aloft.
 2Up' lîft' lng, par.
 2Up' lîft' éd, pre.

2Up' môst, a. highest. [spect to; by]
 2Up' ôn', prep. not under; with re-
 Up per, üp' pûr, a. superiour in
 place, higher. [est]
 Up per most, üp' pûr' môst, a. high-
 Up right, üp' rîte, a. straight up;
 honest. [dicularly; honesty]
 Up right ly, üp' rîte' lê, ad. perpen-
 Up right ness, üp' rîte' nês, a. per-
 pendicular erection; honesty.
 Up roar, üp' rôre, s. tumult, bustle.
 2Up' sbôt, a. conclusion, end.
 2Up' side, s. the upper side.
 2Up' stârt, s. one suddenly raised
 to wealth or power. [higher]
 Up ward, üp' wûrd, a. directed
 Up wards, üp' wûrds, ad. towards
 a higher place; more than.
 Ur ban i ty, ür-bân' é' lê, s. civility,
 politeness. [brat]
 Ur chin, ür' tshîn, s. a hedgehog;
 Ur re thra, yû-rê' thrá, s. the passage
 of the urine. [importune]
 Urge, ürje, v. a. to incite, provoke,
 Ur ges, ür' jîz, pres. t.
 Ur ging, ür' jîng, par.
 Ur ged, ürjd, pre. [difficulty]
 Ur gen cy, ür' jên' sê, s. pressure of
 Ur gent, ür' jênt, a. pressing; im-
 portunate; cogent.
 Ur gent ly, ür' jênt' lê, ad. cogent-
 ly, importunately.
 U ri nal, yû' ré' nál, s. a bottle in
 which water is kept for inspection.
 U rine, yû' rîn, s. animal water.
 2Urn, s. any vessel, of which the
 mouth is more narrow than the
 body; the vessel in which the
 remains of burnt bodies were put.
 2Us, pro. the objective case of we.
 U sage, yû' slje, s. treatment; cus-
 U sa ges, yû' zîj' îz, s. plu. [tom]
 U sance, yû' zânse, s. use; usury.
 Use, yûse, s. advantage received,
 convenience, help, habit; cus-
 U ses, yû' sîz, s. plu. [tom; interest]
 Use, yûse, v. a. to employ; to ac-
 custom; to treat.

nêr, nôt—tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôn—pôund—thin, thia.

U ses, yû ziz, pres. t.
 U sing, yû zing, par.
 U sed, yûzê, pre. [profitable.
 Use ful, yûsê fûl, a. convenient.
 Use ful ness, yûsê fûl 'nês, a. con-
 ductiveness to some end.
 Use less, yûsê lês, a. answering no
 purpose. [fitness to any end.
 Use less ness, yûsê lês 'nês, a. un-
 Ush er, ðsh' ðr, s. one who introdu-
 ces; an under-teacher: v. a. to
 introduce; to forerun.
 Ush er ing, ðsh' ðr 'ing, par.
 Ush er ed, ðsh' ðrd, pre.
 Us que baugh, 'ûs-kwê-bâ', s. a
 compounded distilled spirit.
 U su al, yû zhû 'âl, a. common,
 frequent. [monly, frequently.
 U su al ly, yû zhû 'âl-lê, ad. com-
 U sure, yû zhûrê, v. n. to practise
 usury.
 U su ring, yû zhû 'ring, par.
 U su red, yû zhûrd, pre.
 U su rer, yû zhû 'ûr, s. one who
 practises usury.
 U su ri ous, yû-zû-rê 'ûs, a. given
 to the practice of usury.
 U surp, yû-zûrp', v. a. to seize or
 possess without right.
 U surp ing, yû-zûrp' 'ing, par.
 U surp ed, yû-zûrp', pre.
 U sur pa tiou, 'yû-zûr-pâ' shûn, s.
 illegal seizure or possession.
 U sur per, yû-zûrp' ðr, s. one who
 seizes that to which he has no
 right.
 U su ry, yû zhû 'rê, s. money paid
 for the use of money; unlawful
 interest. [ment for use.
 U ten sil, yû-tên' sîl, s. an instru-
 U til i ty, yû-tî'lê 'tê, s. usefulness,
 profit. [the most that can be.
 *U't môst, a. extreme; highest: s.
 Ut ter, ðt' tûr, a. outward; extreme,
 utmost: v. a. to speak, pro-
 nounce; to publish.
 Ut ter ing, ðt' tûr 'ing, par.
 Ut ter ed, ðt' tûrd, pre.

Ut ter a ble, ðt' tûr 'â-bl, a. ex-
 pressible. [ciation; extremity.
 Ut ter ance, ðt' tûr 'ânse, s. pronun-
 Ut ter er, ðt' tûr 'ûr, s. one who ut-
 ters. [perfectly.
 Ut ter ly, ðt' tûr 'lê, ad. completely,
 Ut ter most, ðt' tûr 'môst, a. ex-
 tremity; most remote: s. the
 greatest degree.
 Ux o ri ous, ðg-zô-rê 'ûs, a. sub-
 missively fond of a wife.
 Ux o ri ous ness, ðg-zô-rê 'ûs-nês,
 a. fond submission to a wife.

V

Va can cy, vâ kân 'vê, s. empty
 space, vacuity.
 Va can cies, vâ kân 'vîz, s. plu.
 Va cant, vâ kânt, a. empty, void;
 free. [to make vacant.
 Va cate, vâ kâte, v. a. to annul;
 Va cat ing, vâ kâ 'ing, par.
 Va ca ted, vâ kâ 'têd, pre.
 Va ca tion, vâ-kâ' shûn, s. inter-
 mission; leisure. [a cow.
 Vac cine, vâk' sîne, a. belonging to
 Va cu i ty, vâ-kû' ê 'tê, s. empti-
 ness; want of reality.
 Va cu i ties, vâ-kû' ê 'tîz, s. plu.
 Vac u um, vâk' ù 'ûm, s. space un-
 occupied.
 Vâg' â' bônd, a. wandering; want-
 ing a home; vagrant: s. a va-
 grant, a wanderer.
 Va ga ry, vâ-gâ' rê, s. a wild freak.
 Va gran cy, vâ grân 'vê, s. a state
 of wandering. [s. a vagabond.
 Vâ' grânt, a. wandering, unsettled;
 Vague, vâg, a. wandering; unfixed.
 Vain, vâne, a. fruitless; empty; idle;
 Vain er, vâne' ðr, a. com. [mean.
 Vain est, vâne' êst, a. su.
 Vain glo ri ous, vâne-glô' rê 'ûs, a.
 boasting without performances.
 Vain glo ry, vâne-glô' rê, s. empty
 pride.

Vain ly, vâne' lê, ad. without effect;
 arrogantly.
 Val ance, vâl' lânse, s. the hanging
 round the tester of a bed.
 Vâlê, s. a valley; money given to
 servants. [farewell.
 Val e dic tion, 'vâl-ê-dîk' shûn, s. a
 Val e dic tor y, 'vâl-ê-dîk' tûr 'rê, a.
 bidding farewell.
 Val en tine, vâl' ên 'tîn, s. a sweet-
 heart chosen on St. Valentine's
 Vâl' êt, a. a waiting servant. [day.
 Vâlê tu di na ri an, 'vâl-lê 'tû-dê-
 nâ' rê 'ân, s. a person uncom-
 monly careful of his health.
 Val iant, vâl' yânt, a. stout, brave.
 Val iant ly, vâl' yânt 'lê, ad. stoutly.
 Vâl' lîd, a. powerful, conclusive.
 Va lid i ty, vâ-llîd' ê 'tê, s. force,
 certainty. [tween hills.
 Val ley, vâl' lê, s. a low ground be-
 Val leys, vâl' lîz, s. plu. [stout.
 Val or ous, vâl' ôr 'ûs, a. brave,
 Val our, vâl' ôr, s. personal bravery,
 strength. [being of great price.
 Val u a ble, vâl' ù 'â-bl, a. precious,
 Val u a tion, 'vâl-ù-â' shûn, s. value
 set upon any thing. [praiser.
 Val u a tor, 'vâl-ù-â' tûr, s. an ap-
 Val ue, vâl' ù, s. price, worth; rate:
 v. a. to rate at a certain price; to
 Val ues, vâl' ùze, pres. t. [appraise.
 Vâl' ù 'ing, par.
 Val u ed, vâl' ùdê, pre.
 Val u er, vâl' ù 'ûr, s. he that values.
 Valve, vâl'v, s. a folding door; any
 thing that opens over the mouth
 of a vessel.
 Vâmp, s. the upper leather of a
 shoe: v. a. to piece old things.
 Vâmp' ing, par.
 Vâmp ed, vâmp't, pre. [vamps.
 Vâmp er, vâmp' ðr, s. one who
 Vâns, s. the front of an army.
 Vâne, s. a plate to turn with the
 wind. [of an army.
 Van guard, vân-gyârd', s. the front
 Vân' lsh, v. n. 'to disappear.'

VAR

Fine, fâr, fâll, fât—mê, mêt—pine, ph—nô, nôve,

VEL

VEN

van ish ea, vân' ish 'iz, pres. t.
Vân' ish 'ing, par.
Van ish ed, vân' ish't, pre.
Van i ty, vân' é 'tê, s. emptiness;
petty pride.
Van i ties, vân' é 'tiz, a plu.
Van quish, vâng' kwish, v. a. to
conquer. [t.
Van quish ea, vâng' kwish 'iz, pres.
Van quish ing, vâng' kwish 'ing, par.
Van quish ed, vâng' kwish't, pre.
Váp' l'd, a. spiritless. [tick.
Va por ish, vá' pûr 'ish, a. splene-
Va porous, vá' pûr 'ûs, a. full of
vapours.
Va pour, vá' pûr, s. any thing ex-
halable; fume; spleen: v. n. to
pass in a vapour; to brag.
Va pour ing, vá' pûr 'ing, par.
Va pour ed, vá' pûr'd, pre.
Va ri a ble, vá' ré 'à-bl, a. change-
able. [changeableness.
Va ri a ble ness, vá' ré 'à-bl 'nês, s.
Va ri a bly, vá' ré 'à-blê, ad. change-
ably. [disagreement.
Va ri ance, vá' ré 'ânse, s. discord.
Va ri a tion, 'vá-ré-à' shûn, s.
change, mutation. [diversify.
Va ri e gate, vá' ré 'è-gâ'te, v. a. to
Va ri e ga ting, vá' ré 'è-gâ' 'ing,
par. [pre.
Va ri e ga ted, vá' ré 'è-gâ' 'têd,
Va ri e ga tion, 'vá-ré-è-gâ' shûn,
s. diversity of colours. [difference.
Va ri e ty, vá-rí' é 'tê, s. change;
Va ri e ties, vá-rí' é 'tiz, s. plu.
Va ri ous, vá' ré 'ûs, a. different.
Va ri ous ly, vá' ré 'ûs-lê, ad. in a
various manner.
Vâr' lêt, s. a scoundrel.
Vâr' nish, s. a shining liquid: v. a.
to cover; to palliate.
Var nish ea, vâ'r nish 'iz, pres. t.
Vâr' nish 'ing, par.
Var nish ed, vâ'r nish't, pre.
Va ry, vá' ré, v. a. to change, -di-
Va ries, vá' rîz, pres. t. [versify.
Va ry ing, vá' ré 'ing, par.

Va ri ed, vá' rîd, pre.
Vase, vâze, s. a vessel, rather for
ornament than use.
Va sea, vá' ziz, s. plu.
Vás' sâl, s. a subject, a dependant.
Vas sâl age, vâs' sâl 'âje, s. the
state of a vassal.
Vást, s. a large, great: s. an empty
Vást ly, vást' lê, ad. greatly. [waste.
Vást' nês, s. immensity.
Vât, s. a vessel in which liquors
are kept in an immature state.
Vault, vâwlt, s. a continued arch:
cellar; cave; grave; a leap: v.
a. to arch: v. n. to leap.
Vault ing, vâwlt' ing, par.
Vault ed, vâwlt' êd, pre.
Vaunt, vâwnt, v. a. to boast, to
brag: s. a brag, boast.
Vaunt ing, vâwnt' ing, par.
Vaunt ed, vâwnt' êd, pre.
Vaunt ing ly, vâwnt' ing 'lê, ad.
boastingly.
Veal, véêl, s. the flesh of a calf.
Véêr, v. n. to turn about.
Véêr ing, par.
Veêr ed, véêrd, pre.
Ve ge ta ble, vêj' é 'tâ-bl, s. any
thing that has growth without
sensation, as plants: a. belong-
ing to a plant. [grow as plants.
Ve ge ta te, vêj' é 'tâ'te, v. n. to
Ve ge ta ting, vêj' é 'tâ-ing, par.
Ve ge ta ted, vêj' é 'tâ-têd, pre.
Ve ge ta tion, 'vêj-é-tâ' shûn, s. the
power of growth without sensa-
tion. [ing without life.
Ve ge ta tive, vêj' é 'tâ-tiv, a. grow-
Ve he mence, vé' hé 'mênse, s.
violence; force, ardour.
Vê' hé 'mênt, s. violent, forcible.
Ve he ment ly, vé' hé 'mênt-lê, ad.
forcibly.
Ve hi cle, vé' hé 'kl, s. a carriage.
Veil, vále, s. a cover to conceal the
face; a disguise: v. a. to cover
with a veil; to invest.
Veil ing, vále ing, par.

Veil ed, váld, par.
Vein, vâne, s. a tube in the flesh
through which the blood flows;
course of metal in mines; turn
of mind; strain; streak.
Vein ed, vând, a. full of veins.
Vêl' lûm, s. the skin of a calf dress-
ed for the writer. [swiftness.
Vê lo ci ty, vé-lôs' sé 'tê, a. speed,
Vel vet, vêt' vît, s. silk with a short
fur upon it: a. made of velvet;
Vê' nâl, s. mercenary. [soft.
Ve na li ty, vé-nâl' lê 'tê, a. prosti-
tution.
Vênd, v. a. to sell, to offer to sale.
Vênd' ing, par.
Vênd' êd, pre. [is sold.
Vên-deêr, s. one to whom anything
ven-dees, vên-deêr', s. plu.
Ven der, vênd' êr, s. a seller.
Vend i ble, vênd' é 'bl, a. saleable.
Ven di tion, vên-dish' ûn, s. sale,
the act of selling.
Vé-nêêr', v. a. to make a kind of
Vé-nêêr' ing, par. [marquetry.
Ve neêr ed, vé-nêêrd', pre.
Ven er a ble, vên' êr 'à-bl, a. to be
regarded with awe.
Vên' êr 'â'te, v. a. to reverence.
Vên' êr 'â-ting, par.
Vên' êr 'â-têd, pre.
Ven er a tion, 'vên-êr-â' shûn, s.
reverend regard.
Vé-nê' ré 'âl, a. relating to love.
Ve ne re ous, vé-nê' ré 'ûs, a. lust-
ful. [mercy of the sexes.
Ven er y, vên' êr 'rê, s. the com-
vengeance, vên' jânse, s. punish-
ment, revenge. [revengeful.
Venge ful, vênjê' fûl, s. vindictive.
Ve ni a ble, vé' né 'à-bl, a. par-
donable, excusable. [of deer.
Ven i son, vên' zn, s. game, the flesh
Ven om, vên' òm, s. poison.
Ven om ous, vên' òm 'ûs, a. poison-
ous, malignant.
Vênt, s. a hole; passage; sale: v.

VER

a. to let out, utter, publish, sell.
 Vên' t'ing, par.
 Vên' t'ed, pre. [with wind.
 Ven ti late, vên' té 'lâ-te, v. a. to fan
 Ven ti la ting, vên' té 'lâ-ting, par.
 Ven ti la ted, vên' té 'lâ-têd, pre.
 Ven ti la tor, vên' té 'lâ-tôr, a. an
 instrument to supply air.
 Ven tri cle, vên' trê 'k'l, a. cavity in
 the heart.
 Ven tril o quist, vên-tril' ô 'kwist,
 s. one who practises ventriloquy.
 Ven tril o quy, vên-tril' ô 'kwé, a.
 speaking inwardly, as from the
 belly.
 Ven ture, vên' tshûre, s. a hazard:
 v. n. to dare; to run hazard.
 Ven tur ing, vên' tshûr' ing, par.
 Ven tur ed, vên' tshûr' ed, pre.
 Ven tur ous, vên' tshûr' ùs, a. daring.
 Ve ra ci ty, vè-râs' sé 'té, s. moral
 truth, honesty of report.
 Vêr'b, s. a part of speech signifying
 existence, action, or passion.
 Vêr' bâl, a. spoken; oral.
 Ver bal ly, vêr' bâl 'lê, ad. in words.
 Vêr-bâ' tlm, ad. word for word.
 Ver ber a tion, 'vêr-bêr-â' shûn, a.
 blows, beating.
 Vêr-bôse', a. prolix, tedious.
 Ver bos i ty, vêr-bôs' é 'té, s. exu-
 berance of words.
 Vêr' dânt, a. green.
 Ver dict, vêr' dikt, s. a determina-
 tion of a jury; decision. [of brass.
 Ver di gris, vêr' dé 'grêes, s. the rust
 Ver dure, vêr' jûre, s. green colour.
 Ver ge, vêr'je, s. a rod; the brink, the
 edge, border: v. n. to tend, bend
 downward.
 Ver ges, vêr' jiz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Ver ging, vêr' jing, par.
 Ver ged, vêr'jd, pre.
 Ver i fy, vêr' é 'f'l, v. a. to justify,
 prove true.
 Ver i fies, vêr' é 'f'ize, pres. t.
 Ver i fy ing, vêr' é 'f'ing, par.
 Ver i fied, vêr' é 'f'ide, pre.

VES

nôr, nôe—tûbe, tûb, bûll—ôll—pônd—shin, rais.

Ver i ly, vêr' é 'lê, ad. in truth,
 certainly. [a. probable.
 Ver i sim i lar, 'vêr-ê-sim' é 'lâr,
 Ver i ta ble, vêr' é 'tâ-bl, a. true.
 Ver i ty, vêr' é 'tê, s. truth.
 Ver juice, vêr' jûs, s. acid liquor of
 crab-apples. [acting like a worm.
 Ver mic u lar, 'vêr-mik' ù 'lâr, a.
 Ver mil ion, vêr-môl' yûn, s. a beau-
 tiful red colour.
 Vêr' mlo, s. any noxious animal.
 Ver nac u lar, 'vêr-nâk' ù 'lâr, a.
 native.
 Vêr' nâl, a. belonging to the spring.
 Vêr' nânt, a. flourishing as in the
 spring. [round; variable.
 Ver sa tile, vêr' sâ 'tll, a. turning
 Ver sa til i ty, 'vêr-sâ-tll' lé 'tê, s.
 the quality of being versatile.
 Vêr'se, s. a piece of poetry; a par-
 Ver ses, vêr' sêz, s. plu. [agraph.
 Ver sed, vêr'sê, a. to be skilled in.
 Ver si fi ca tion, 'vêr-sê-fê-kâ' shûn,
 s. the art of making verses.
 Ver si fi er, vêr' sê 'f'i-êr, s. a ma-
 ker of verses. [verses.
 Ver si fy, vêr' sé 'f'i, v. n. to make
 Ver si fies, vêr' sé 'f'ize, pres. t.
 Ver si fy ing, vêr' sé 'f'ing, par.
 Ver si fied, vêr' sé 'f'ide, pre.
 Ver sion, vêr' shûn, a. change;
 translation; the act of translating.
 Vêr't, s. every thing that bears a
 green leaf in the forest.
 Vêr' té 'brâl, a. relating to the joints
 of the spine. [of the back.
 Ver ta bre, vêr' té 'bûr, s. a joint
 Ver tex, vêr' têks, s. zenith, the
 point overhead. [the zenith.
 Ver ti cal, vêr' té 'kâl, a. placed in
 Ver ti ci ty, vêr-tis' sé 'tê, s. the
 power of turning. [turning round.
 Ver ti gin ous, vêr-tj' 'in ùs, a.
 Ver ti go, vêr-ti' gô, s. a giddiness.
 Ver y, vêr' é, a. true, real: ad. in
 a great degree.
 Ve sic a tor y, vè-sik' â 'tûr-rê, s.
 a blistering medicine.

VIC

Ves i cle, vês' é 'k'l, s. a small cut-
 cle inflated.
 Ves per, vês' pâr, s. the evening star.
 Ves pers, vês' pûrz, s. plu. the even-
 ing service.
 Ves sel, vês' sll, s. any thing in
 which liquids are put; a ship.
 Vêst, s. an outer garment: v. a. to
 dress, to deck; to place in pos-
 Vêst' ing, par. [session.
 Vêst' êd, pre. [ting pure virginity.
 Vês' tâl, s. a pure virgin: a. deno-
 Ves ti bule, vês' té 'bûle, s. the en-
 trance of a house. [trace.
 Vês tige, vês' tije, s. footstep, mark,
 Vêst' mên't, s. garment.
 Ves try, vês' trê, s. a room appen-
 dant to the church; a parochial
 assembly.
 Ves tries, vês' triz, s. plu. [robe.
 Ves ture, vês' tshûre, s. garment,
 Vetch, vêtsh, s. a plant.
 Vet er an, vêt' ûr' 'ân, s. an old sol-
 dier, a man long practised: a.
 long practised. [ment; to disquiet.
 Vex, vêks, v. a. to plague, to tor-
 Vex es, vêks' êz, pres. t.
 Vex ing, vêks' ing, par.
 Vex ed, vêkst, pre. [of troubling.
 Vex a tion, vêks-â' shûn, s. the act
 Vex a tious, vêks-â' shûs, a. trouble-
 some. [in a vexatious manner.
 Vex a tious ly, vêks-â' shûs 'lê, ad.
 Vex a tious ness, vêks-â' shûs 'nês,
 s. uneasiness, trouble.
 Vi al, vî' ôl, s. a small bottle. [ed.
 Vi and, vî' ând, s. food, meat dress-
 Vi br ate, vî' brâte, v. n. to move to and fro;
 Vî' brâ 'tling, par. [to quiver.
 Vî' brâ 'têd, pre.
 Vi bra tion, vî-brâ' shûn, s. a moving
 with quick return. [brating.
 Vi bra tor y, vî' brâ 'tûr-rê, a. vi-
 Vic ar, vîk' ûr, s. the incumbent of
 an impropriated benefice.
 Vic ar age, vîk' ûr 'tje, s. the bene-
 fice of a vicar. [ted, delegated.
 Vi ca ri ous, vî-kâ' rê 'ûs, a. depu-

VIG

Vice, vîse, s. a fault, an offence; an iron press with screws; gripe.
 Vi ces, vî'st, s. plu.
 Vice ge ren cy, vîse-jé' rên'sé, s. the office of a vicegerent.
 Vice ge rent, vîse-jé' rên't, s. a lieutenant, one who is intrusted with the power of the superiour.
 Vice roy, vîs' rôé, s. he who governs in place of the king. [hood.
 Vincin ity, vé-ain' é'té, s. neighbour-hood.
 Vincin age, vîs' ain' tje, s. neighbour-hood. [neighbouring.
 Vi ci nal, vîs' sé' nâi, s. near.
 Vi cious, vîsh' ôs, s. devoted to vice; wicked. [ly, wickedly.
 Vi cious ly, vîsh' ôs' lè, ad. corruptly.
 Vi cious ness, vîsh' ôs' nés, s. state of being vicious. [change.
 Vi cis si tude, vé-sis' sé' tûde, s.
 Vic tim, vîk' tîm, s. a sacrifice.
 Vic tor, vîk' tûr, s. a conqueror.
 Vic to ri ous, vîk' tû' ré' ôs, a. conquering. [with conquest.
 Vic to ri ous ly, vîk' tû' ré' ôs-lé, ad.
 Vic tor y, vîk' tûr' tû' ré, s. conquest.
 Vic to ries, vîk' tûr' rîz, s. plu.
 Vict ual, vît' tî, v. a. to store with provision.
 Vict ual ling, vît' tî' lîng, par.
 Vict ual led, vît' tî' lè, pre.
 Vict ual ler, vît' tî' lûr, s. one who provides victuals. [of food, meat.
 Vict uals, vît' tîz, s. plu. provision.
 Vi del i cet, vé-dél' é'sét, ad. to wit.
 Vie, vî, v. n. to contest, contend.
 Vies, vîse, pres. t.
 Vy ing, vî' lîng, par.
 Vi ed, vîde, pre.
 View, vû, v. a. to survey; to see: s. prospect; sight; survey.
 Views, vûse, pres. t. and s. plu.
 View ing, vû' lîng, par.
 View ed, vûde, pre.
 Vi gil, vî' lî, s. watch, a fast kept before a holiday. [fulness.
 Vi gil ance, vî' lî' ânse, s. watch.
 Vi gil ant, vî' lî' ân't, s. watchful.

VIO

Fâte, fâr, fâl, fât—né, mêt—pine, pin—nô, môve,

Vi gil ant ly, vî' lî' ân't-lé, ad. watchfully.
 Vign ette, vîn' yét, s. a picture or wreath of leaves and flowers.
 Vig or ous, vîg' ôr' ôs, a. forcible.
 Vig or ous ly, vîg' ôr' ôs-lé, ad. with force.
 Vig our, vîg' ôr, s. force, strength.
 Vile, a. base, mean; wicked.
 Vi ler, vî' lûr, a. com.
 Vî lèst, a. su.
 Vile ly, vîl' lé, ad. basely.
 Vîlè'ss, s. baseness. [defame.
 Vil i fy, vîl' é' fî, v. a. to debase.
 Vil i fies, vîl' é' fîze, pres. t.
 Vil i fy ing, vîl' é' fî-lîng, par.
 Vil i fied, vîl' é' fîde, pre.
 Vîl' lâ, s. a country seat.
 Vil lage, vîl' lîje, s. a small collection of houses.
 Vil la ges, vîl' lî' jâ, s. plu.
 Vil la ger, vîl' lî' jûr, s. an inhabitant of a village.
 Vil lain, vîl' lîn, s. a wicked wretch.
 Vil lan ous, vîl' lân' ôs, a. base, wicked. [baseness.
 Vil lan y, vîl' lân' yâ, s. wickedness.
 Vin ci ble, vîn' sé' bl, a. conquerable. [justify; to revenge.
 Vin di cate, vîn' dé' kâ'te, v. a. to
 Vin di ca ting, vîn' dé' kâ-tîng, par.
 Vin di ca ted, vîn' dé' kâ-téd, pre.
 Vin di ca tion, vîn-dé-kâ' shûn, s. defence, justification. [vengeful.
 Vin di ca tive, vîn-dé' kâ-tîv, a. re-
 Vin dic tive, vîn-dîk' tîv, a. given to revenge. [grape.
 Vine, s. the plant that bears the
 Vin e gar, vîn' é' gûr, s. any thing sour. [planted with vines.
 Vine yard, vîn' yêrd, s. a ground
 Vint age, vînt' tje, s. the time in which grapes are gathered. [wine.
 Vint ner, vînt' nûr, s. one who sells
 Vi ol, vî' ôl, s. a stringed instrument of musick.
 Vi o la ble, vî' ô' vâ-bl, a. that may be violated.

VIS

Vi ô' lâte, v. a. to injure, infringe.
 Vi ô' lâte-ting, par. [ravisé.
 Vi ô' lâte-têl, pre. [fringement; rape.
 Vi o la tion, vî' ô' lâ' shûn, s. in-
 Vi o la tor, vî' ô' lâ-tûr, s. one who violates. [rage.
 Vi o lence, vî' ô' lênse, s. force; out-
 Vi ô' lènt, a. forcible; extorted.
 Vi o lent ly, vî' ô' lènt-lé, ad. with force; vehemently.
 Vi ô' lêt, s. a flower; a colour.
 Vi ô' lîn, s. a fiddle.
 Vi ô' lîst, s. a player on the viol.
 Vi o lon cel lo, vé-ô-lôn-tshèl' lè, s. a stringed instrument of musick.
 Vi per, vî' pûr, s. a serpent.
 Vi ra go, vé-râ' gô, s. a bold woman.
 Vir ge, vérje, s. a dean's mace.
 Vir ges, vér' jîz, s. plu.
 Vir gin, vér' jîn, s. a maid unacquainted with man.
 Vir gin al, vér' jîn' âl, s. maiden.
 Vir gin i ty, vér-jîn' é' té, s. maidenhead, purity.
 Vi rile, vî' rîl, a. belonging to a man.
 Vi ril i ty, vî-rîl' lé' té, s. power of procreation.
 Vir tu, vér-tûô, s. a taste for the elegant arts, and curiosities of nature. [powerful.
 Vir tu al, vér' tshû' âl, a. effectual.
 Vir tu al ly, vér' tshû' âl-lé, ad. in effect. [ness; efficacy.
 Vir tue, vér' tshû, s. moral good.
 Vir tues, vér' tshûze, s. plu.
 Vir tu o so, vér-tûô-ô' sô, s. one skilled in curiosities.
 Vir tu ous, vér' tshû' ôs, a. morally good; chaste; having medicinal qualities. [in a virtuous manner.
 Vir tu ous ly, vér' tshû' ôs-lé, ad.
 Vir u lence, vîr' ô' lênse, s. mental poison, malignity. [nant.
 Vîr' ô' lènt, a. venomous; malig-
 Vis age, vîz' tje, s. face, look.
 Vis a ges, vîz' lî' jâ, s. plu.
 Vis cid, vîs' sîd, a. glutinous, vis-nacious.

nôt, nô-t, tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôdnd—thin, rais.

Vi acid i ty, vè-sld' é 'tè, }
 Vis cos i ty, vis-kôg' é 'tè, } s. glu-
 tinousness, tenacity.
 Vis count, vî kônt, s. a nobleman
 next in degree to an earl.
 Vis cous, vîs' kûs, a. glutinous.
 Vis i bil i ty, 'vîz-é-blî' lê 'tè, s. the
 state of being perceptible. [open.
 Vis i ble, vîz é 'bl, a. apparent.
 Vis i bly, vîz é 'blè, ad. apparently.
 Vis ion, vîzh' òn, s. sight; a super-
 natural appearance; a dream.
 Vis ion a ry, vîzh' òn 'à-ré, a. af-
 fected by phantoms; imaginary.
 Vis it, vîz' lt, v. a. to go to see: a.
 the act of going to see another.
 Vis it ing, vîz' lt' ing, par.
 Vis it ed, vîz' lt' èd, pre. [visits.
 Vis i tant, vîz é 'tânt, s. one who
 Vis i ta tion, 'vîz-é-tâ' shûn, s. the
 act of visiting; judicial visit.
 Vis it er, vîz' lt' òr, s. one who
 comes to see another; a judge.
 Vis or, vîz' òr, s. a mask.
 Vîs' tâ, s. a view, prospect through
 an avenue.
 Vis u al, vîzh' ù 'âl, a. used in sight.
 Vî' tâl, a. necessary to life.
 Vi tal i ty, vî-tâl' lê 'tè, s. power
 of subsisting in life.
 Vi tal ly, vî' tâl' lê, ad. in a man-
 ner to give life. [tial to life.
 Vi tale, vî' tâlz, s. plu. parts essen-
 Vi ti ate, vîsh' é 'âte, v. a. to spoil,
 deprave.
 Vi ti a ting, vîsh' é 'à-tîng, par.
 Vi ti a ted, vîsh' é 'à-tèd, pre.
 Vi ti a tion, 'vîsh-é-â' shûn, s. dep-
 ravation, corruption.
 Vit re ous, vît' ré 'ûs, a. glassy.
 Vit ri fy, vît' ré 'fî, v. a. to change
 into glass.
 Vit ri fies, vît' ré 'fîze, pres. t.
 Vit ri fy ing, vît' ré 'fî-ing, par.
 Vit ri fied, vît' ré 'fîde, pre.
 Vit ri ol, vît' ré 'ûl, s. a kind of
 mineral salt. [ly, active.
 Vi va cious, vè-râ' shûs, a. spright-

Vi va ci ty, vè-râs' sé 'tè, s. liveli-
 ness, sprightliness.
 Vîv' ld, a. lively, quick, active.
 Viv id ly, vîv' ld' lê, ad. with life.
 Viv i fi ca tion, 'vîv-é-fè-kâ' shûn,
 a. the act of giving life. [alive.
 Viv i fy, vîv' é 'fî, v. a. to make
 Viv i fies, vîv' é 'fîze, pres. t.
 Viv i fy ing, vîv' é 'fî-ing, par.
 Viv i fied, vîv' é 'fîde, pre.
 Vi vi p a rous, vî-vîp' â 'rûs, a.
 bringing the young alive.
 Vix en, vîk' en, s. the name of a
 female fox; a scold. [disguise.
 Viz ard, vîz' ârd, s. a mask used for
 Viz ier, vîz' yéer, s. the prime min-
 ister of the Turkish empire.
 Vo cab u la ry, vò-kâb' ù 'à-ré, s.
 a dictionary, a book of words.
 Vo cal, vò' kâl, a. having a voice.
 Vo cal ly, vò' kâl' lê, ad. in words.
 Voca tion, vò-kâ' shûn, s. calling;
 trade; employment. [dressing.
 Voc a tive, vòk' â 'tîv, a. calling, ad-
 Vo cifer a tion, vò 'sîf-èr-â' shûn,
 a. clamour, outcry. [orous.
 Vo cifer ous, vò-sîf' èr 'ûs, a. clam-
 Vogue, vòg, s. fashion, mode.
 Voice, vòlè, s. sound emitted by the
 Voices, vòls' lz, s. plu. [mouth; vote.
 Vòld, a. empty, vacant; unoccupi-
 ed: s. an empty space: v. a. to
 Vòld' ing, par. [quit; to emit.
 Vòld' èd, pre.
 Vò' lânt, a. flying; active. [lively.
 Vol a tile, vòl' â 'tîl, a. flying;
 Vol a tile ness, vòl' â 'tîl-nès, }
 Vol a til i ty, 'vòl-â-tîl' lê 'tè, } s.
 the quality of flying away by
 evaporation. [mountain.
 Vol ca no, vòl-kâ' nô, s. a burning
 Vol ca noes, vòl-kâ' nôze, s. plu.
 Vo li tion, vò-lîsh' òn, s. the act of
 willing, the power of choice.
 Vol ley, vòl' lê, s. a flight of shot.
 Vol leys, vòl' lz, s. plu.
 Vol u bil i ty, 'vòl-ù-bîl' lê 'tè, s.
 fluency of speech.

Vol u ble, vòl' ù 'bl, a. roiling;
 fluent of words, nimble.
 Vol ume, vòl' yûme, s. something
 convolved; a book.
 Vo lu mi nous, vò-lû' mè 'nûs, a.
 consisting of many volumes.
 Vol un ta ri ly, vòl' òn 'tâ-ré 'lè, ad.
 of one's own accord.
 Vol un ta ry, vòl' òn 'tâ-ré, a. act-
 ing by choice. [accord.
 'Vòl-òn-tèér', s. a soldier of his own
 Vo lup tu a ry, vò-lûp' tshù 'à-ré,
 s. one given to luxury. [luxurious.
 Vo lup tu ous, vò-lûp' tshù 'ûs, a.
 Vo lup tu ous ly, vò-lûp' tshù 'ûs-
 lê, ad. luxuriously.
 Vo lup tu ous ness, vò-lûp' tshù 'ûs-
 nès, s. state of being luxurious.
 Vom' It, v. a. to throw up from the
 stomach: s. a emetic medicine.
 Vom' It' ing, par.
 Vom' It' èd, pre. [ous, greedy.
 Vo ra cious, vò-râ' shûs, a. raven-
 Vo ra cious ly, vò-râ' shûs 'lè, ad.
 greedily.
 Vo ra cious ness, vò-râ' shûs 'nès, }
 Vo ra ci ty, vò-râs' sé 'tè, }
 s. greediness. [ed round.
 Vor tex, vòr' tèks, s. any thing whirl-
 Yor ti cal, vòr' té 'kâl, a. having a
 whirling motion. [to any service.
 Vo ta ry, vò' tâ 'ré, s. one devoted
 Vo ta ries, vò' tâ 'rîz, s. plu.
 Vòte, s. suffrage, voice given and
 numbered: v. a. to choose by
 Vò' tîng, par. [vote.
 Vò' tèd, pre. [to vote.
 Vo ter, vò' tûr, s. one who has a right
 Vo tive, vò' tîv, a. given by vow.
 Vouch, vòùtsh, v. a. to attest, to war-
 Vouch es, vòùtsh' lz, pres. t. [rant.
 Vouch ing, vòùtsh' ing, par.
 Vouch ed, vòùtsh' èd, pre.
 Vouch er, vòùtsh' òr, s. one who
 gives witness. [condescend.
 Vouch safe, vòùtsh-sâf', v. a. to
 Vouch sa fied, vòùtsh-sâ' fîng, par.
 Vouch sa fed, vòùtsh-sâf', pre.

WAG

Vow, vòd, s. a solemn promise : v.
n. to make vows.
Vows, vòdz, s. plu. and pres. t.
Vow ing, vòd' ing, par.
Vow ed, vòdè, pre.
Vow el, vòd' il, s. a letter which
can be uttered by itself. [sea.
Voy age, vòé' àje, s. a passage by
Voy age, vòé' à' jiz, s. plu.
Vul gar, vùl' gùr, a. mean, low :
s. the common people.
Vul gar i ty, vùl-gàr' è' tẻ, s. mean-
ness, rudeness. [ly.
Vul gar ly, vùl' gùr' lẻ, ad. common-
Vul ner a ble, vùl' nẻr' à-bl, a. that
may be wounded.
Vùl' nẻr' à-te, v. a. to wound.
Vùl' nẻr' à-ding, par.
Vùl' nẻr' à-rẻd, pre. [of prey.
Vul ture, vùl' tẻhẻ, s. a large bird

W

Wad, wòd, s. a bundle of straw or
tow thrust close together.
Wad ding, wòd' ding, s. a kind of
soft stuff loosely woven. [walking.
Wad dle, wòd' dl, v. n. to shake in
Wad dling, wòd' dling, par.
Wad died, wòd' dli, pre. [water.
Wàde, v. n. to walk through the
Wà' dling, par.
Wà' dẻd, pre. [paste to close letters.
Wa fer, wà' fẻr, s. a thin cake ;
Wàft, v. a. to carry through the air,
Wàft' ing, par. [to float.
Wàft' ẻd, pre. [s. a merry droll.
Wàg, v. a. to move or shake lightly :
Wàg' gẻg, par.
Wag ged, wàgd, pre. [on.
Wage, wàje, v. a. to make, carry
Wa ges, wà' jiz, pres. t. : s. plu. pay
Wa ging, wà' jing, par. [for service.
Wa ged, wàjd, pre.
Wa ger, wà' jẻr, s. a bet.
Wag ger y, wàg' gẻr' rẻ, s. mis-
chievous merriment.

WAL

Fàc, fàr, fàll, fát—mẻ, mẻt—phẻ, pẻn—nẻ, mẻẻ,

Wàg' gẻh, s. frolicsome.
Wàg' gẻh' nẻs, s. a merry mischief.
Wag on, wàg' ỏn, s. a heavy car-
riage for burdens.
Wag on er, wàg' ỏn' ửr, s. one who
drives a wagon.
Waif, wàft, s. a goods found and
claimed by nobody.
Wail, wàle, v. a. to moan, lament :
s. audible sorrow. [entation.
Wail ing, wàle' ing, par. : s. lam-
Wail ed, wàld, pre.
Wain, wàne, s. a carriage.
Wain scot, wẻn' skỏt, s. the inner
wooden covering of a wall.
Waist, wàste, s. the smallest part
of the body. [worm about the waist.
Waist coat, wẻs' kỏt, s. a garment
Wait, wàte, v. a. to expect, to stay
for ; to tarry ; to attend : s. am-
Wait ing, wàte' ing, par. [bush.
Wait ed, wàte' ẻd, pre.
Wait er, wàte' ửr, s. an attendant.
Waive, wàve, v. a. to put off, quit,
relinquish.
Waiv ing, wàve' ing, par.
Waiv ed, wàvd, pre.
Wàke, v. a. to rouse from sleep ;
to excite : s. feast ; vigil.
Wà' kẻg, par.
Wa ked, wàkt, pre.
Wàke' fủl, a. not sleeping. [sleep.
Wàke' fủl' nẻs, s. forbearance of
Wa ken, wà' kn, v. n. See Wàke.
Wàle, s. a rising part in cloth.
Walk, wàwk, v. n. to go on foot : s.
act of walking ; gait ; road.
Walk ing, wàwk' ing, par.
Walk ed, wàwkt, pre. [walks.
Walk er, wàwk' ửr, s. one that
Wàll, s. a work of brick or stone :
v. a. to enclose with walls.
Wàl' ling, par.
Wall ed, wàld, pre. [sack.
Wall et, wỏl' lẻt, s. a bag, a knap-
Wal low, wỏl' lỏ, v. n. to roll in
Wal lows, wỏl' lỏẻ, pres. t. [mire.
Wal low ing, wỏl' lỏ' ing, par.

WEAR

Wal low ed, wỏl' lỏẻ, pre.
Wàl' nỏt, s. a tree and its fruit.
Wan, wỏn, s. a pale as with sickness.
Wand, wỏnd, s. a small twig, a
long rod. [ramble.
Wan der, wỏn' dẻr, v. n. to rove, to
Wan der ing, wỏn' dẻr' ing, par.
Wan der ed, wỏn' dẻrd, pre.
Wan der er, wỏn' dẻr' ửr, s. a ram-
bler, one who roves. [creas.
Wàne, v. n. to grow less : s. de-
Wà' ning, par.
Wa ned, wànd, pre.
Wan ness, wỏn' nẻs, s. a paleness.
Want, wỏnt, v. a. to be without ; to
need : s. need, deficiency, por-
Want ing, wỏnt' ing, par. [erty.
Want ed, wỏnt' ẻd, pre.
Wan ton, wỏn' tẻn, s. a lascivious
s. a lascivious person : v. n. to
play lasciviously ; to revel.
Wan ton ing, wỏn' tẻn' ing, par.
Wan ton ed, wỏn' tẻnd, pre.
Wan ton ly, wỏn' tẻn' lẻ, ad. las-
civiously. [civiousness, lust.
Wan ton ness, wỏn' tẻn' nẻs, s. las-
Wàr, s. hostility, act of opposition :
Wàr' ring, par. [v. n. to make war.
War red, wàrd, pre. [sing.
War ble, wàr' bl, v. a. to quaver : to
Wàr' bẻng, par.
War bled, wàr' bẻd, pre.
War bler, wàr' blẻr, s. a singer.
Wàrd, v. a. to guard, defend : s.
watch ; fortress ; district of a
town ; custody ; part of a lock ;
one under a guardian.
Wàrd' ing, par.
Wàrd' ẻd, pre. [head officer.
Ward en, wàr' đn, s. a keeper ; a
Wàrd' rỏẻ, s. a room where clothes
are kept.
Wàrd' ship, s. guardianship.
Wàre, s. something to be sold, mer-
chandise. [merchandise.
Wàre' hỏẻẻ, s. a storehouse of
Wàr' fẻẻ, s. military life.
Wà ri ly, wà' rẻ' lẻ, ad. cautiously.

WAS

WAV

WEK

nôr, nô-tâbe, tâb, bôll—ôll—pôand—skin, rmia.

Was ri ness, wâ' rê 'nês, s. caution.
 Wâr' lîke, a. fit for war; military.
 Wârm, a. a little heated; zealous:
 v. a. to heat gently or moderately.
 Warm er, wârm' ùr, a. com.
 Wârm' êst, a. su.
 Wârm' lug, par.
 Wârm ed, wârm'd, pre. [a bed.
 Wârm' lug' pân, s. a pan to warm
 Warm ly, wârm' lê, ad. with gentle
 heat; ardently. [zeal, passion.
 Warmth, wârmth, s. gentle heat;
 Wârm, v. a. to caution; to admon-
 Wârm' ing, par.: s. caution. [ish.
 Warm ed, wârm'd, pre.
 Wârp, s. the thread that crosses the
 woof: v. a. to contract; to turn.
 Wârp' ing, par.
 Warped, wârp't, pre.
 War rant, wôr' rânt, v. a. to give
 authority; to justify: s. a writ
 of caption; authority.
 War rant ing, wôr' rânt' ing, par.
 War rant ed, wôr' rânt' êd, pre.
 War rant a ble, wôr' rânt' 'â-bl, a.
 justifiable. [ad. justifiably.
 War rant a bly, wôr' rânt' 'â-blê,
 War rant y, wôr' rânt' ê, s. authori-
 ty; security.
 War ren, wôr' rîn, s. a kind of park
 for rabbits. [military man.
 War riour, wâr' yûr, s. a soldier, a
 Wârt, s. a cornuous excrescence.
 Wart y, wârt' ê, a. grown over with
 Wa ry, wâ' rê, a. cautious. [warts.
 Was, wôz, pre. of Be.
 Wash, wôsh, v. a. to cleanse by ab-
 lution: s. the act of washing; a
 cosmetic lotion; a bog. [plu.
 Wash es, wôsh' iz, pres. t. and s.
 Wash ing, wôsh' ing, par.
 Wash ed, wôsh't, pre. [sect.
 Wasp, wôsp, s. a brisk stinging in-
 Wasp ish, wôsp' ish, a. peevish, ir-
 ritable. [gular of the pre. of Be.
 Wast, wôst, the second person sin-
 Waste, v. a. to diminish; to spend,
 consume: s. a useless expense; des-

olate ground: a. ruined, desolate.
 Wâst' ing, par.
 Wâst' êd, pre.
 Waste' fûl, a. destructive; lavish.
 Waste ful ly, wâst' fûl' lê, ad. lav-
 ishly, profusely.
 Waste' fûl' nês, s. prodigality.
 Watch, wôtsch, s. forbearance of
 sleep; guard; a period of the
 night; a pocket clock: v. a. to
 guard; to tend. [pres. t.
 Watch es, wôtsch' iz, s. plu. and
 Watch ing, wôtsch' ing, par.
 Watch ed, wôtsch't, pre. [watches.
 Watch er, wôtsch' ùr, s. one who
 Watch ful, wôtsch' fûl, a. attentive.
 Watch ful ly, wôtsch' fûl' lê, ad.
 cautiously. [vigilance, heed.
 Watch ful ness, wôtsch' fûl' nês, s.
 Watch house, wôtsch' hôuse, s. place
 where the watch is set.
 Watch ma ker, wôtsch' mâ' kûr, s.
 one who makes watches. [sentinel.
 Watch man, wôtsch' mân, s. guard.
 Watch tow er, wôtsch' tôd' ùr, s. the
 tower on which a sentinel is placed.
 Watch word, wôtsch' wûrd, s. a sen-
 tinel's night word.
 Wa ter, wâ' tûr, s. one of the ele-
 ments; urine; lustre of a dia-
 mond: v. a. to supply with water.
 Wa ter ing, wâ' tûr' ing, par.
 Wa ter ed, wâ' tûrd, pre. [ract.
 Wa ter fall, wâ' tûr' fâll, s. cata-
 Wa ter fowl, wâ' tûr' fôd, s. a fowl
 that gets its living in the water.
 Wa ter man, wâ' tûr' mân, s. a
 boatman. [mark of the flood.
 Wa ter mark, wâ' tûr' mâr୍କ, s. the
 Wa ter mel on, wâ' tûr' mêl-lân, s.
 a plant. [turned by water.
 Wa ter mill, wâ' tûr' mîl, s. a mill
 Wa ter work, wâ' tûr' wûrk, s. any
 hydraulic performance.
 Wa ter y, wâ' tûr' rê, a. thin, con-
 sisting of water.
 Wave, s. a billow at sea: v. n. to
 play loosely, to float.

Wâ' vîng, par.
 Wa ved, wâvd, pre. [and fro.
 Wa ver, wâ' vûr, v. n. to play to
 Wa ver ing, wâ' vûr' ing, par.
 Wa ver ed, wâ' vûrd, pre.
 Wa vy, wâ' vé, a. rising in waves.
 Wâwl, v. n. to cry, to howl.
 Wâwl' ing, par.
 Wâwl ed, wâwld, pre.
 Wax, wâks, s. the matter gathered
 by bees; any tenacious mass: v.
 a. to smear or join with wax: v. n.
 Wax es, wâks' iz, pres. t. [to grow.
 Wax ing, wâks' ing, par.
 Wax ed, wâkst, pre.
 Wax en, wâk' sn, a. made of wax.
 Way, wâ, s. road; course, direc-
 tion; passage; means; method.
 Ways, wâze, s. plu. [elling.
 Way fa ring, wâ' fâ' rîng, a. trav-
 Way lay, wâ-lâ', v. a. to beset by
 Way lays, wâ-lâze', pres. t. [ambush.
 Way lay ing, wâ-lâ' ing, par.
 Way lay ed, wâ-lâde', pre. [peevish.
 Way ward, wâ' wûrd, a. froward,
 Wê, pro. plu. first person of I.
 Weak, wêék, a. feeble; infirm; pli-
 Weak er, wêék' ùr, a. com. [ant.
 Weak est, wêék' êst, a. su.
 Weak en, wê' kn, v. a. to debilitate.
 Weak en ing, wê' kn' ing, par.
 Weak en ed, wê' kn'd, pre. [feeble.
 Weak ly, wêék' lê, ad. feebly: a.
 Weak ness, wêék' nês, s. feeble-
 ness; infirmity; foolishness.
 Weak side, wêék-side', a. foible,
 infirmity. [ty.
 Weal, wêél, s. happiness, prosperi-
 Wealth, wêélh, s. riches, money.
 Wealth i ly, wêélh' é' lê, ad. richly.
 Wealth i ness, wêélh' é' nês, s.
 richness.
 Wealth y, wêélh' é, a. rich, opulent.
 Wean, wéén, v. a. to put from the
 Wean ing, wéén' ing, par. [breast.
 Wean ed, wéénd, pre. [of offence.
 Weapon, wêp' pn, s. an instrument
 Wear, wâre, v. a. to waste; to con-

WEE

sume; to use as clothes.
 Wear ing, wàr'ing, par.
 Wearer, wàr' ùr, s. one who wears anything. [tude; fatigue.
 Wea ri ness, wé' ré' nés, a lassitude.
 Wea ri some, wé' ré' sòm, a tedious. [s. the quality of tiring.
 Wea ri some ness, wé' ré' sòm-nés.
 Wea ry, wé' ré, v. a. to tire, to fatigue: a. subdued by fatigue:
 Wea ries, wé' rìz, pres. t. [tired.
 Wea ry ing, wé' ré' ing, par.
 Wea ri ed, wé' rìd, pre.
 Wea sel, wé' zì, s. a small animal.
 Weath er, wèr'n' ùr, s. state of the air: v. a. to pass with difficulty.
 Weath er ing, wèr'n' ùr' ing, par.
 Weath er ed, wèr'n' ùrd, pre.
 Weath er cock, wèr'n' ùr' kòk, s. a vane on the top of a spire. [ture.
 Weave, wèév, v. a. to form by text.
 Weav ing, wèév' ing, par. [weaves.
 Weav er, wèév' ùr, s. one who weaves.
 Wea, s. any thing woven.
 Web bed, wèbd, a. joined by a film.
 Wèd, v. a. to join in marriage.
 Wèd' d'ing, par.: s. marriage, nup-
 Wèd' dèd, pre. [tials.
 Wedge, wèdjé, s. a body with a sharp edge: v. a. to fasten with wedges. [t.
 Wedg es, wèdj' iz, s. plu. and pres.
 Wedg ing, wèdj' ing, par.
 • Wedg ed, wèdj' d, pre.
 Wed lock, wèd' lòk, s. marriage.
 Wed nes day, wènz' dà, s. the fourth day of the week.
 Wèd, s. a useless or noxious herb; habit of mourning. [with weeds.
 Weed y, wèéd' é, a. abounding
 Wèék, s. the space of seven days.
 Week day, wèék' dà, s. any day except Sunday.
 Week ly, wèék' lè, a. happening once a week: ad. once a week.
 Wèén, v. n. to imagine.
 Wèén' ing, par.
 Ween ed, wèénd, pre.

WES

Fâte, fâr, fâll, fât—mè, mèt—pîne, pin—nô, nôve,

Wèép, v. n. to lament; to shed
 Wèép' ing, par. [tears.
 Weep er, wèép' ùr, s. a mourner;
 a white border on the sleeve.
 Wee vil, wé' vl, s. a grub.
 Weigh, wà, v. a. to examine by the balance: to balance.
 Weighs, wàze, pres. t.
 Weigh ing, wà' ing, par. [enced.
 Weigh ed, wàde, pre.: a. experi-
 Weight, wàte, s. mass by which
 bodies are weighed; heaviness;
 importance. [importantly.
 Weigh ti ly, wà' té' lè, ad. heavily.
 Weigh ti ness, wà' té' nés, a heaviness; importance. [portant.
 Weigh ty, wà' té, a. heavy, im-
 Wel come, wèl' kòm, a. received
 with gladness: s. kind reception:
 v. a. to salute a new comer with
 kindness: in. used to a new comer.
 Wel com ing, wèl' kòm' ing, par.
 Wel com ed, wèl' kòm'd, pre.
 Wèld, s. yellow diers' weed.
 Wèl' fâre, s. happiness, prosperity.
 Wèl' kìn, s. the regions of the air.
 Wèll, s. a spring, a fountain, a
 source; a narrow pit of water:
 a. not sick; happy: ad. properly.
 Wèll-bé' ing, s. prosperity. [ed.
 Wèll-bòrn', a. not meanly descend-
 Well nigh, wèl'-nì', ad. almost.
 Wèll' spènt, a. passed with virtue.
 Wèll' spring, s. fountain, source.
 Wèlt, s. a border, an edging.
 Wèlt er, wèlt' ùr, v. n. to roll in
 blood, water, or mire.
 Wèlt er ing, wèlt' ùr' ing, par.
 Wèlt er ed, wèlt' ùrd, pre. [cenced.
 Wèn, s. a fleshy or callous excres-
 Wench, wèns, s. a young woman.
 Wènt, pre. of Go. [a strumpet.
 Wèpt, pre. and per. par. of Weep.
 Were, wèr, the third person plu.
 of the pre. of Be.
 Wèrt, the second person singular
 of the pre. of Be.
 Wèst s. the region where the sun

WHE

sets: a. towards, or coming
 from, the west. [ards the west.
 West er ly, wèst' ùr' lè, a. tow-
 West ern, wèst' ùrn, a. being in
 the west. [ards the west.
 West ward, wèst' wùrd, ad. tow-
 Wèt, a. humid; rainy: s. water: v.
 a. to moisten: pre. and per. par.
 Wet ter, wèt' tùr, a. com.
 Wèt' tèt, s. a su.
 Wèt' t'ing, par. [ted.
 Weth er, wèrn' ùr, s. a ram castra-
 Wèt' nés, s. the state of being wet.
 Whale, hwàle, s. the largest of fish.
 Wharf, hwòrf, s. a place for lading
 or emptying vessels.
 Wharf age, hwòrf' jè, s. dues for
 landing at a wharf.
 Wharves, hwòrvz, s. plu. of Wharf.
 What, hwòt, pro. relative, that
 which; which part.
 What ev er, hwòt-èv' ùr, }
 What so ev er, 'hwòt-sò-èv' ùr, }
 pro. having one nature or another
 ; this or that.
 Wheal, hwéél, s. a pustule.
 Wheat, hwéét, s. the best grain of
 which bread is made. [wheat.
 Wheat en, hwé' tn, a. made of
 Whee dle, hwéé' dl, v. a. to entice
 by soft words.
 Whee d'ing, hwéé' d'ing, par.
 Whee d'ed, hwéé' d'ed, pre.
 Whee d'ler, hwéé' d'ìr, s. one
 who wheedles.
 Wheel, hwéél, s. a circular body
 that turns upon an axis: v. n. to
 move on wheels; to turn.
 Wheel ing, hwéél' ing, par.
 Wheel ed, hwééld, pre.
 Wheel bar row, hwéél' bâr' rò, s. a
 carriage of one wheel.
 Wheel wright, hwéél' rìte, s. a ma-
 ker of wheel carriages. [with noise.
 Wheeze, hwééze, v. n. to breathe
 Wheez es, hwééz' iz, pres. t.
 Wheez ing, hwééz' ing, par.
 Wheez ed, hwéézd, pre.

WHI

nór, nó-t—túbe, úb, búl—ól—pónd—thín, zúis.

Whalk, hwáik, s. a protuberance.
 Whelm, hwélm, v. a. to cover, to
 Whelm ing, hwélm' ing, par. [bury.
 Whelm ed, hwélm' ed, par. [dog, &c.
 Whelp, hwélp, s. the young of a
 When, hwén, ad. at the time that.
 Whence, hwénse, ad. from what
 place; for which cause.
 When ev er, hwén-év' ér, }
 When so ev er, 'hwén-só-év' ér, }
 ad at whatsoever time.
 Where, hwáre, ad. at which place.
 Where as, hwáre-áz, ad. when on
 the contrary; at which place.
 Where at, hwáre-át, ad. at which.
 Where by, hwáre-bl', ad. by which.
 Where ev er, hwáre-év' ér, ad. at
 whatsoever place.
 Where fore, hwáre-fóre, ad. for
 which reason; for what reason.
 Where in, hwáre-in', ad. in which.
 Where of, hwáre-óf, ad. of which.
 Where on, hwáre-on', ad. on which.
 Where so ev er, 'hwáre-só-év' ér,
 ad. in what place soever.
 Where un to, 'hwáre-un-tóó', ad.
 to which. [on which.
 Where up on, 'hwáre-úp-on', ad. up-
 wher ret, hwér' rit, v. a. to hurry.
 Wber ret ing, hwér' rit' ing, par.
 Wher ret ed, hwér' rit' éd, pre.
 Wher ry, hwér' ré, s. a light boat
 used on rivers.
 Whet, hwét, v. a. to sharpen, to
 edge: s. the act of sharpening.
 Whet ting, hwét' ting, par.
 Whet ted, hwét' téd, pre. [two.
 Wheth er, hwér's' ér, pro. which of
 Whet stone, hwét' stóne, s. a sharpen-
 ing stone. [part of milk.
 Whey, hwá, s. the thin or serous
 Which, hwísh, pro. *relative*, that,
 relating to things.
 Whiff, hwíf, s. a blast, a puff.
 Whif fle, hwíf' fl, v. n. to move incon-
 Whif fling, hwíf' fling, par. [stantly.
 Whif fled, hwíf' flé, pre.
 Whig, hwíg, s. a party in politics.

WHI

While, hwíle, } ad. during the time
 Whísh, hwísh, } that; as long as.
 While, hwíle, s. a space of time: ad.
 during the time that.
 Whí lom, hwí' lóm, ad. of old.
 Whím, hwím, s. a freak, an odd
 fancy. [without any loud noise.
 Whím per, hwím' púr, v. n. to cry
 Whím per ing, hwím' púr' ing, par.
 Whím per ed, hwím' púrd, pre-
 Whím sey, hwím' zé, s. a freak.
 Whím sey, hwím' zéz, s. a plu.
 Whím sí cal, hwím' zé 'kál, a.
 freakish, capricious.
 Whím sí cal ly, hwím' zé 'kál-lé,
 Whín, hwín, s. a weed. [ad. oddly.
 Whíne, hwíne, v. n. to lament in
 low murmurs.
 Whí ning, hwí' níng, par.
 Whí ned, hwínd, pre.
 Whín ny, hwín' né, v. n. to make a
 noise like a horse or colt.
 Whín nies, hwín' níz, pres. t.
 Whín ny ing, hwín' né' ing, par.
 Whín ní ed, hwín' níd, pre.
 Whíp, hwíp, s. an instrument of
 correction: v. a. to strike with
 anything flexible.
 Whíp ping, hwíp' píng, par.
 Whíp ped, hwíp' pé, pre.
 Whíp cord, hwíp' kórd, s. a cord of
 which lashes are made.
 Whíp lash, hwíp' lách, s. the small
 end of a whip.
 Whíp saw, hwíp' sáw, s. a large
 saw used by two persons.
 Whípt, see Whipped.
 Whírl, hwér', v. n. to turn round
 rapidly: s. quick rotation.
 Whírl ing, hwér' ing, par.
 Whírl ed, hwér' éd, pre.
 Whírl pool, hwér' póól, s. water
 moving circularly.
 Whírl wínd, hwér' wínd, s. a
 stormy wind moving circularly.
 Whísk, hwísk, s. a small besom.
 Whís ker, hwís' kúr, s. the hair
 growing on the cheek not shaved.

WHO

Whís per, hwís' púr, v. n. to speak
 with a low voice: s. a low voice.
 Whís per ing, hwís' púr' ing, par.
 Whís per ed, hwís' púrd, pre.
 Whís per er, hwís' púr' ér, s. one
 that speaks low.
 Whíst, hwíst, s. a game at cards:
 a. still, silent: in. be still.
 Whís tle, hwís' sl, s. a small wind
 instrument: v. n. to form a kind
 of musical modulation of the
 breath; to sound shrill.
 Whís tling, hwís' slíng, par.
 Whís tled, hwís' slé, pre.
 Whít, hwít, s. a point, a jot.
 White, hwíte, a. snowy; pale:
 pure: s. any thing white.
 Whí ter, hwí' tór, s. a com.
 Whít test, hwí' tést, a. su.
 Whí ten, hwí' tén, v. a. to make
 white: v. n. to grow white.
 Whí ten ing, hwí' tén' ing, par.
 Whí ten ed, hwí' téd, pre.
 White ness, hwíte' nés, s. the state
 of being white.
 White wash, hwíte' wóash, s. a wash
 to make walls white.
 Whíth er, hwítr' ér, ad. to what
 place. [ér, ad. to whatsoever place.
 Whíth er so ev er, 'hwítr-ér-só-év'-
 Whí ting, hwí' tíng, s. a small sea-
 fish; soft chalk. [white.
 Whí tish, hwí' tish, a. somewhat
 Whít low, hwít' ló, s. a swelling.
 Whít ster, hwít' stór, s. one who
 whitens. [to cut with a knife.
 Whít tle, hwít' tl, s. a knife: v. a.
 Whít tling, hwít' tíng, par.
 Whít tled, hwít' téd, pre.
 Whíz, hwíz, s. a loud hissing
 noise. [son.
 Who, hód, pro. *relative*, which per-
 who ev er, hód-év' ér, pro. any
 one. [total; uninjured.
 Whole, hóle, s. the totality: a. all,
 Whole sale, hóle' sále, s. sale in the
 lump, not in small parcels.
 Whole some, hóle' sóm, a. sound,

WID

Fate, fâr, fâll, fât—mâ, mêt—pine, pln—nô, nôve,

contributing to health.
Whole some ness, hòle' sùm' nês, a quality of conducting to health.
Whol' ly, hòle' é, ad. totally.
Whom, hòòm, pro. *relative, objective* of Who, sin. and plu.
Whom so ev' er, 'hòòm-sò-év' ùr, pro. any without exception.
Whoop, hòóp, s. a shout of pursuit : v. n. to shout with scorn.
Whoop ing, hòóp' ing, par.
Whoop ed, hòópt, pre. [titute.
Whore, hòór, s. a strumpet ; a prostitute the ber ry, hwûr' tî' bér-rè, s. a bilberry ; a small shrub which bears a sweet berry.
Whose, hòòz, pro. *relative, poss. of* Who and Which, sin. and plu.
Who so, hòò' sò, }
Who so ev' er, 'hòò-sò-év' ùr, } pro. any without restriction.
Why, hwî, ad. for what reason.
Wick, wîk, s. the cotton of a candle or lamp. [cursed.
Wick ed, wîk' îd, a. given to vice.
Wick ed ly, wîk' îd' lê, ad. criminally. [moral ill, vice.
Wick ed ness, wîk' îd' nês, s. guilt.
Wick er, wîk' kûr, a. made of small sticks.
Wick et, wîk' kît, s. a small gate.
Wide, a. broad, extended far each way : ad. at a distance ; with
Wid er, wî' dâr, a. com. [great extent.
Wî' dêt, a. su.
Wide ly, wîd' lê, ad. with great extent each way ; remotely.
Wi den, wî' dn, v. a. to make wide.
Wi den ing, wî' dn' ing, par.
Wi den ed, wî' dnd, pre.
Wîd' nês, s. breadth, extent.
Wid geon, wîd' jîn, s. a waterfowl.
Wid ow, wîd' ô, s. a woman whose husband is dead.
Wid ow er, wîd' ô' ùr, s. a man whose wife is dead.
Wid ow hood, wîd' ô' hòùd, s. the state of a widow.

WIN

Width, wîdth, s. breadth, wideness.
Wield, wéêld, v. a. to use with full command.
Wield ing, wéêld' ing, par.
Wield ed, wéêld' êd, pre. [ble.
Wield y, wéêld' é, a. manages.
Wie ry, wî' ré, a. made of, or drawn into wire. [band.
Wife, s. a woman that has a husband.
Wîg, s. false hair worn on the head.
Wight, wîte, s. a person, a being.
Wild, a. not tame ; not cultivated ; savage ; strange : s. a desert.
Wild er, wîld' ùr, a. com.
Wîld' êst, a. su. [desert.
Wil der ness, wîl' dûr' nês, s. a
Wild fire, s. a composition of inflammable materials, easy to take fire. [tivation ; irregularly.
Wild ly, wîld' lê, ad. without cultivation ; s. rudeness ; irregular.
Wile, s. a deceit, a fraud. [ity.
Wîl' fûl, a. stubborn, perverse. [ly.
Wîl' fûl ly, wîl' fûl' lê, ad. obstinate.
Wîl' fûl' nês, s. obstinacy.
Wîl' li ness, wî' lê' nês, s. cunning.
Will, s. choice ; command ; disposition ; testament : v. a. to desire ; to command : v. *defective, auxiliary*. [thing.
Wîl' ling, par. : a. inclined to any
Will ed, wîld, pre.
Wîl' ling ly, wîl' ling' lê, ad. with one's own consent.
Wîl' ling' nês, s. freedom from reluctance.
Wîl' low, wîl' lô, s. a tree. [luctance.
Wi ly, wî' lê, a. cunning, sly.
Wim ble, wîm' bl, s. an instrument for boring holes. [obtain.
Win, v. a. to gain by conquest ; to
Wîn' nîng, par. : a. attractive, charming : s. the sum won.
Winch, wînsh, v. n. to shrink from
Winch es, wînsh' îz, pres. t. [pain.
Winch ing, wînsh' ing, par.
Winch ed, wînsh't, pre. [breath.
Wînd, s. a strong motion of the air ;
Wind, v. a. to turn round, to twist ;

WIN

to sound by inflation : v. n. to turn, to change ; to move round.
Wind' ing, par. : s. a meander.
Wînd' hòùd, a. confined by contrary winds. [from the tree.
Wind' fâll, s. fruit blown down
Wind' gûn, s. a gun which discharges a bullet by means of wind compressed. [being windy.
Wind i ness, wînd' é' nês, s. state of
Wînd' ing' shéet, s. a sheet in which the dead are inwrapped.
Wînd' lâss, s. a handle by which any thing is turned.
Wind lass es, wînd' lâs' îz, s. plu.
Wînd' mîll, s. a mill turned by the wind. [a building for light or air.
Win dow, wîn' dô, s. an aperture in
Wind' pîpe, s. the passage of breath.
Wind ward, wînd' wârd, ad. towards the wind.
Wind y, wînd' é, a. consisting of winds ; tempestuous. [grape.
Wîne, s. the fermented juice of the
Wîng, s. the limb of a bird by which it flies ; the side body of an army : v. a. to furnish with wings.
Wîng' ing, par. [wings.
Wîng ed, wîngd, pre.
Wîng' êd, a. having wings.
Wînk, wîngkt, v. n. to shut the eyes, to direct by the motion of the eyelids ; to connive : s. the act of closing the eye, a hint by the
Wînk ing, wîngkt' ing, par. [eye.
Wînk ed, wîngkt, pre. [wins.
Wîn ner, wîn' nûr, s. one who
Wîn now, wîn' nô, v. a. to separate by means of the wind.
Wîn now ing, wîn' nô' ing, par.
Wîn now ed, wîn' nôde, pre.
Wîn ter, wîn' tûr, s. the cold season : v. n. to pass the winter.
Wîn ter ing, wîn' tûr' ing, par.
Wîn ter ed, wîn' tûrd, pre.
Wîn try, wîn' tré, a. belonging to winter. [of wine.
Wî ny, wî' né, a. having the taste

WIT

nòr, nót—tùbe; túb, búll—óll—póund—thin, tris.

WOM

WOO

Wipe, v. n. to cleanse by rubbing:
 Wí' ping, par. [s. a blow, a rub.
 Wí' ped, wí' pt, pre. [der threads.
 Wire, s. metal drawn into slen-
 Wire draw er, wí'ré' dráw' úr, s.
 one who spins wire.
 Wis dom, wí'z' dān, s. the power
 of judging rightly, sapience.
 Wise, wí'ze, a. sapient, judging
 rightly; skilful: s. manner; way
 Wí' ser, wí' zúr, a. com. [of being
 Wí' sest, wí' zést, a. su. [a dunce.
 Wise a cre, wí'ze' á' kúr, s. a fool.
 Wise ly, wí'ze' lē, ad. judiciously,
 prudently. [have strong desire.
 Wish, s. longing desire: v. n. to
 Wish es, wí'sh' íz, s. plu. and pres. t.
 Wí'sh' íng, par.
 Wish ed, wí'sht, pre. [es.
 Wish er, wí'sh' úr, s. one who wish-
 Wí'sh' fūl, a. showing desire.
 Wish ful ly, wí'sh' fūl' lē, ad. with
 Wí'sp, s. a small bundle. [longing.
 Wí'st' fūl, a. attentive. [tively.
 Wist ful ly, wí'st' fūl' lē, ad. atten-
 Wít, s. quickness of fancy; a man
 of genius; sense. [unlawful arts.
 Witch, wít'sh, s. a woman given to
 Witch es, wít'sh' íz, s. plu.
 Witch craft, wít'sh' kráft, s. the
 practices of witches.
 With, wí'th, prep. by, noting the
 cause or means. [the rest.
 With al, wí'th-áll, ad. along with
 With draw, wí'th-dráw', v. a. to
 take back: v. n. to retreat.
 With draw ing, wí'th-dráw' íng, par.
 With drawn, wí'th-dráw'n', pre. par.
 of Withdraw. [Withdraw.
 With drew, wí'th-drú', pre. of
 Withe, wít'h, s. a willow twig; a
 band. [dry up; to waste.
 With er, wí'th' úr, v. n. to fade, to
 With er ing, wí'th' úr' íng, par.
 With er ed, wí'th' úrd, pre.
 With ers, wí'th' úrs, s. plu. the joint
 uniting the shoulder and neck of
 a horse.

With held, wí'th-héld', pre. and per.
 par. of Withhold.
 With hold, wí'th-hóld', v. a. to re-
 strain; to keep back.
 With hold ing, wí'th-hóld' íng, par.
 With in, wí'th-in', prep. in the inner
 part; not longer ago than.
 With out, wí'th-óut', prep. not with-
 in the compass of; on the outside
 of: con. unless, except. [oppose.
 With stand, wí'th-stánd', v. a. to
 With stand ing, wí'th-stánd' íng,
 par. [per. par.
 With stood, wí'th-stú'd', pre. and
 Wí't' lēss, a. wanting understanding.
 Wí't' íng, s. a pretender to wit.
 Wí't' nēss, s. testimony; one who
 gives testimony: v. a. to attest.
 Wit ness es, wí't' nēss' íz, s. plu. and
 Wí't' nēss' íng, par. [pres. t.
 Wit ness ed, wí't' nēst, pre.
 Wí't' tēd, a. having wit.
 Wit ti cism, wí't' té' wí'zm, s. a mean
 attempt at wit.
 Wít ti ly, wí't' té' lē, ad. ingeniously.
 Wit ti ness, wí't' té' nēss, s. the qual-
 ity of being witty. [ingly.
 Wit ting ly, wí't' tīng' lē, ad. know-
 Wí't' tōl, s. a contented cuckold.
 Wít ty, wí't' té, a. ingenious; sarcas-
 Wives, wí'vz, s. plu. of Wife. [tick.
 Wíz ard, wí'z' úrd, s. a conjurer; a
 man given to unlawful arts.
 Wó, s. grief, sorrow, misery.
 Woes, wó'ze, s. plu. [dying.
 Woad, wó'de, s. a plant used in
 Wó'ke, pre. of Wake.
 Wó' fūl, s. sorrowful, calamitous.
 Wo ful ly, wó' fūl' lē, ad. sorrowfully.
 Wolf, wúl'f, s. a kind of wild, vorac-
 ious animal. [wolf.
 Wolf ish, wúl'f' ísh, a. resembling a
 Wolves, wúl'vz, s. plu. of Wolf.
 Wom an, wúm' án, s. the female of
 the human race.
 Wom an hood, wúm' án' húd, s. the
 qualities of a woman.
 Wom an ish, wúm' án' ísh, a. suit-

able to a woman.
 Wom an kind, wúm' án' 'kínd, a.
 the female sex. [ing a woman.
 Wom an ly, wúm' án' lē, a. becom-
 Womb, wó'óm, s. the place whence
 any thing is produced. [an.
 Wom en, wím' mēn, s. plu. of Wom-
 Won, wún, pre. and per. par. of
 Win. [tonished: s. astonishment.
 Won der, wún' dūr, v. n. to be as-
 Won der ing, wún' dūr' íng, par.
 Won der ed, wún' dūrd, pre.
 Won der ful, wún' dūr' fūl, a.
 strange, astonishing.
 Won der ful ly, wún' dūr' fūl' lē,
 ad. amazingly. [amazed.
 Won der struck, wún' dūr' strú'k, a.
 Won drous, wún' drús, a. marvel-
 lous. [a strange degree.
 Won drous ly, wún' drús' lē, ad. to
 Wont, wunt, v. n. to be accustomed.
 Wont ing, wunt' íng, par. [tomed.
 Wont ed, wunt' ed, pre.: accus-
 Wó'd, v. n. to court, to make love.
 Woos, wó'oz, pres. t.
 Wó'd' íng, par.
 Woo ed, wó'ód, pre. [trees; timber.
 Wood, wúd, s. a thick plantation of
 Wood cock, wúd' kók, s. a bird of
 passage. [with wood.
 Wood ed, wúd' éd, a. supplied
 Wood en, wúd' ín, a. made of
 wood. [covered with wood.
 Wood land, wúd' lánd, a. ground
 Wood lark, wúd' lárk, s. a sort of
 melodious lark. [man.
 Wood man, wúd' mán, s. a sports-
 Wood note, wúd' nóte, s. wild mus-
 ick. [nymph of the woods.
 Wood nymph, wúd' ním'f, s. a
 Wood y, wúd' ē, a. abounding with
 wood. [a woman.
 Woo er, wó'd' úr, s. one who courts
 Wó'd'f, s. the set of threads that cross
 the warp. [short hair.
 Wool, wúl, s. the fleece of sheep;
 Wool len, wúl' lín, a. made of wool.
 Wool pack, wúl' pák, s. a bag or

WOR

bundle of wool. [wool.
Wool ly, wùl' lè, a. consisting of
Word, wùrd, s. a single part of
speech; promise; tidings; Scrip-
Word y, wùrd' é, a. verbose. [ture.
Wòre, pre. of Wear.
Work, wùrk, s. toil, labour; em-
broidery of the needle; deed: v.
n. to labour; to ferment; to oper-
Work ing, wùrk' lng, par. [ate.
Work ed, wùrk' t, pre. [works.
Work er, wùrk' ùr, s. one who
Work man, wùrk' mán, s. an artifi-
cer, a labourer. [well performed.
Work man like, wùrk' mán' líke, a.
Work man ship, wùrk' mán' shíp,
s. manufacture; skill.
World, wùrld, s. the earth; present
state of existence; mankind.
World li ness, wùrld' lè' nès, a.
covetousness. [set upon profit.
World ling, wùrld' lng, s. a mortal
World ly, wùrld' lè, a. relating to
this life; bent upon this world.
Worm, wùrm, s. an insect; a grub;
something tormenting. [herb.
Worm wood, wùrm' wùd, s. a bitter
Worm y, wùrm' é, a. full of worms.
Wòrn, per. par. of Wear. [harass.
Wor ry, wùr' rè, v. a. to tear; to
Wor ries, wùr' rìz, pres. t.
Wor ry ing, wùr' rè' lng, par.
Wor ri ed, wùr' rìd, pre.
Worse, wùrse, a. com. of Bad;
more bad, more ill: ad. in a
manner more bad.
Wor ship, wùr' shíp, s. dignity, em-
inence; adoration; religious re-
verence: v. a. to adore; to honour.
Wor ship ping, wùr' shíp' pìng, par.
Wor ship ped, wùr' shìp' t, pre.
Wor ship ful, wùr' shíp' fùl, a. re-
spected for dignity.
Wor ship ful ly, wùr' shíp' fùl' lè,
ad. respectfully. [that worships.
Wor ship per, wùr' shíp' pùr, s. one
Worst, wùrst, a. su. of Bad; most
bad, most ill: s. the most calam-

WRE

Fàte, fàr, fàll, fát—mé, mét—pine, pho—né, móve,

itous or wicked state.
Worst ed, wùrst' èd, s. woollen
yarn, made of combed wool.
Wort, wùrt, s. a plant; new beer.
Worth, wùrth, s. a price, value; vir-
tue: a. equal in price to, equal
in value to. [bly; deservedly.
Wor thi ly, wùr' thè' lè, ad. suita-
Wor thi ness, wùr' thè' nès, s. de-
sert; excellence, dignity. [value.
Worth less, wùrth' lès, a. having no
Worth less ness, wùrth' lès' nès, a.
want of value.
Wor thy, wùr' thè, a. deserving;
valuable: s. a man deserving
Wor thies, wùr' thìs, s. plu. [praise.
Would, wùd, v. defective, pre. of
Will.
Wòund, pre. and per. par. of Wind.
Wound, wòund, s. a hurt given by
violence: v. a. to hurt by violence.
Wound ing, wòund' lng, par.
Wound ed, wòund' èd, pre.
Wòve, pre. of Weave.
Wo ven, wò' vn, per. par. of Weave.
Wran gle, ràn' gl, v. n. to dispute
peevishly: s. a perverse dispute.
Wran gling, ràn' glìng, par.
Wran gled, ràn' glìd, pre. [man.
Wran gler, ràn' glùr, s. a perverse
Wrap, ráp, v. a. to roll together, en-
Wrap ping, ráp' pìng, par. [close.
Wrap ped, ráp' t, pre. [who wraps.
Wrap per, ráp' pùr, s. a cover; one
Wrath, ròth, s. anger, fury. [ous.
Wrath ful, ròth' fùl, s. angry, furi-
Wrath ful ly, ròth' fùl' lè, ad. furi-
Wreak, réek, v. a. to revenge. [ously.
Wreak ing, réek' lng, par.
Wreak ed, réekt, pre.
Wreak ful, réek' fùl, a. revengeful.
Wreath, rééth, s. a garland, chaplet.
Wreath, rééth, v. a. to curl, to encir-
Wreath ing, rééth' lng, par. [cle.
Wreath ed, rééth' t, pre.
Wreath y, rééth' é, a. spiral, curled.
Wreck, rèk, s. destruction, ruin: v.
Wreck ing, rèk' kìng, par. [a. to ruin.

WRI

Wreck ed, rèkt, pre.
Wren, rèn, s. a small bird.
Wrench, rènsh, v. a. to pull by vi-
olence: s. a violent twist; a sprain.
Wrench es, rènsh' lèz, pres. t. and a.
Wrench ing, rènsh' lng, par. [plu.
Wrench ed, rènsh' t, pre.
Wrest, rèst, v. a. to twist by vio-
lence, to extort by force: s. dis-
Wrest ing, rèst' lng, par. [tortion.
Wrest ed, rèst' èd, pre. [to contend.
Wres tle, rèst' al, v. n. to struggle,
Wres tling, rèst' sìng, par.
Wres tled, rèst' èd, pre. [tles.
Wres tler, rèst' slùr, s. one who wres-
Wretch, rètsh, s. a worthless per-
Wretch es, rètsh' lèz, s. plu. [son.
Wretch ed, rètsh' èd, a. misera-
ble; despicable. [arably; meanly.
Wretch ed ly, rètsh' èd' lè, ad. mis-
Wretch ed ness, rètsh' èd' nès, s.
misery, afflicted state. [tifer.
Wright, rìte, s. a workman, an ar-
Wring, rìng, v. a. to twist, to
squeeze; to press; to extort; to
Wring ing, rìng' lng, par. [torture.
Wrink le, rìngk' kl, s. a furrow of the
skin or the face; any roughness:
v. a. to contract into furrows.
Wrink ling, rìngk' kìng, par.
Wrink led, rìngk' kld, pre.
Wrist, rìst, s. the joint by which the
hand is joined to the arm.
Wrist band, rìst' bánd, s. the fast-
ening about the wrist.
Writ, rìt, s. any thing written,
Scripture; a judicial process.
Write, rìte, v. a. to express by
means of letters; to impress; to
produce as an author.
Wri ting, rì' tìng, par.: s. a legal in-
strument; a composure, a book.
Wri ter, rì' tùr, s. a one who writes;
an author. [wrest; to twist.
Writhe, rìrre, v. a. to distort; to
Wri th ing, rìr' lng, par.
Wri th ed, rìr' t, pre.
Wri ting ma ster, rì' tìng' m' shùr,

YEA

s. one who teaches to write.
 Writ ten, rít' tn, per. par. of Write.
 Wrong, rông, s. injury; error: a. not right; unfit: ad. amiss: v. a. Wrong ing, rông' ing, par. to injure.
 Wrong ed, rông' ed, pre. or su. Degree. (This adjective has no com.
 Wrong ful, rông' fúl, a. injurious.
 Wrong ful ly, rông' fúl' lè, ad. unjustly. [amiss
 Wrong ly, rông' lè, ad. unjustly
 Wrote, rôte, pre. of Write.
 Wrought, râwt, pre. of Work: a. effected; performed. [Wring
 Wrung, rông, pre. and per. par. of Wry, rí, a. crooked; distorted.

X

X, says Johnson, is a letter which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Y

Yacht, yót, s. a small ship for pas-
 Yám, s. an edible root. [sengers
 Yárd, s. an enclosed ground; a measure of three feet; the support of a sail. [flax, or cotton
 Yárm, s. thread that is spun of wool.
 Yar row, yár' rô, s. a plant.
 Yáwl, s. a ship's boat. [s. oscitation.
 Yáwn, v. n. to gape; to open wide:
 Yáwn' ing, par.: a. sleeping, slum-
 Yáwn ed, yáwn' ed, pre. [bering.
 Yé, pro. first person plu. *nominative* of Thou, used in solemn style.
 Yea, yé, ad. yes. [as sheep.
 Yean, yéén, v. n. to bring young
 Yean ing, yéén' ing, par.
 Yean ed, yéén' ed, pre.
 Year, yéér, s. twelve months. [old.
 Year ling, yéér' ling, a. being a year
 Year ly, yéér' lè, a. annual: ad. annually. [ternal uneasiness.
 Yearn, yéér, v. n. to feel great in-
 Yearn ing, yéér' ing, par.
 Yearn ed, yéér' ed, pre.

YOU

nór, nót—túbé, túb, búll—óll—póánd—áin, raia.

Yéllk, s. the yellow part of an egg.
 Yéll, v. n. to cry out with horror:
 Yéll' ing, par. [s. a cry of horror.
 Yéll ed, yéll' ed, pre. [colour, as gold.
 Yéll low, yéll' lô, a. of a bright glaring
 Yéll low ish, yéll' lô' ish, a. approach-
 ing to yellow.
 Yéll low ness, yéll' lô' nêss, s. the
 quality of being yellow.
 Yélp, v. n. to bark as a hound.
 Yélp' ing, par.
 Yélp ed, yélp' ed, pre. [farmer.
 Yeo man, yó' mán, s. a gentleman
 Yeo man ry, yó' mán' rë, s. the col-
 lective body of yeomen.
 Yérk, v. a. to throw out or move
 Yérk' ing, par. [with a spring.
 Yérk ed, yérk' ed, pre.
 Yés, yís, ad. a term of affirmation.
 Yéat, s. the foam or spume of beer
 in fermentation; barm.
 Yés ter day, yés' tûr' dâ, s. the day
 last past. [night last past.
 Yés ter night, yés' tûr' nítte, s. the
 Yét, con. nevertheless, notwith-
 standing: ad. beside; still; once
 again; after all, at least.
 Yew, yóó, s. a tree of tough wood.
 Yield, yééld, v. a. to produce; to
 Yield ing, yééld' ing, par. [resign.
 Yield ed, yééld' ed, pre.
 Yóke, s. a bandage placed on the
 neck; a mark of servitude;
 a chain, a bond: v. a. to bind' by
 Yó' kîng, par. [a yoke.
 Yó ked, yókt, pre.
 Yóke fel low, yóke' fêl' lô, s. com-
 panion in labour; mate.
 Yón, } a. being with-
 You der, yón' dâr, } in view.
 Yóre, ad. of old time, long ago.
 You, yóó, pro. the *objective* case of
 Ye, sin. and plu.
 Young, yúng, a. in the first part of
 life, tender: s. the offspring of an-
 Youn ger, yúng' gûr, a. com. [imals.
 Youn gest, yúng' gêt, a. su. [young.
 Young ish, yúng' ish, a. somewhat

ZOO

Young ster, yúng' stûr, s. a young
 person. [you.
 Your, yóór, pro. poss. belonging to
 Yours, yóórz, pro. poss. belonging
 to you, used after its substantive;
 as this house is yours. [only.
 Your self, yûr' sêlf, pro. you, you
 Youth, yóóth, s. one who is past
 childhood: tender age.
 Youth ful, yóóth' fúl, a. young; vi-
 gorous. [youthful manner.
 Youth ful ly, yóóth' fúl' lè, ad. in a

Z

Za ny, zá' nê, s. a buffalo.
 Zeal, zéél, s. a passionate ardour.
 Zeal ot, zéél' ôt, s. one full of zeal.
 Zeal ous, zéél' ôs, a. ardently pas-
 sionate. [sionate ardour.
 Zeal ously, zéél' ôs' lè, ad. with pas-
 Ze nith, zé' nítth, s. the point direct-
 ly over head, opposite to the nadir.
 Zeph yr, zé' fûr, s. the west wind.
 Zést, s. the peel of an orange squeez-
 ed into wine; a relish: v. a. to
 heighen by an additional relish.
 Zést' ing, par.
 Zést' ed, pre.
 Zíg' zág, s. a thing composed of short
 turns: a. having short turnings.
 Zinc, zîngk, s. a semimetal of a
 bluish white colour.
 Zo di ack, zó' dè' ák, s. a great circle
 of the sphere, containing the
 twelve signs. [the earth.
 Zóne, s. a girdle; a division of
 Zo og ra pher, zó-óg' grá' fûr, s. one
 who describes animals.
 Zo og ra phy, zó-óg' grá' fê, s. a de-
 scription of animals.
 Zo ol o gy, zó-ól' lô' jê, s. a treatise
 concerning living creatures.
 Zo o phite, zó' ô' fite, s. a vegeta-
 ble which partakes of the nature
 both of vegetables and animals.
 Zó-ót' ô' mîst, s. one who dissects
 beasts. [of the bodies of beasts.
 Zo ot o my, zó-ót' ô' mîé, s. dissection

